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PUBLIC EXAMINATION- MAY 2022

STD: XII

TENTATIVE ANSWER KEY (11.05.2022)

SUBJECT: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

MARKS : 70

Q. NO	CONTENT	MARK
	PART-I	15X1=15
	CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:	
1	d) joint photographic experts group	1
2	d) All of the above	1
3	b) Entity-Relationship	1
4	a) .php	1
5	b) array	1
6	c) foreach	1
7	d) Structured Query Language	1
8	b) Extranet	1
9	a) Tim Berners Lee	1
10	b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
11	a) Marketing manager	1
12	c) https://	1
13	a) Directories	1
14	d) Server side	1
15	d) if else statement	1
	PART - II	6X2=12
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ AVI (Audio/Video Interleave)❖ MPEG (Moving Picture Experts Group)❖ WMV (Windows Media Video)❖ FLV (Flash Video)	2
17	switch (n) { case label1: code to be executed if n=label1; break;	2

	case label2: code to be executed if n=label2; break; case label3: code to be executed if n=label3; break; ... default: code to be executed if n is different from all labels; }									
18	<table><tr><th>SQL</th><th>MySQL</th></tr><tr><td>SQL is a query language.</td><td>MYSQL is a database software.</td></tr><tr><td>creates new databases and new tables in a database.</td><td>open source software that allows managing relational databases.</td></tr><tr><td>To query and operate database system.</td><td>Allows data handling, storing, modifying, deleting, in a tabular format.</td></tr></table>	SQL	MySQL	SQL is a query language.	MYSQL is a database software.	creates new databases and new tables in a database.	open source software that allows managing relational databases.	To query and operate database system.	Allows data handling, storing, modifying, deleting, in a tabular format.	2
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To query and operate database system.	Allows data handling, storing, modifying, deleting, in a tabular format.									
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ for Loop❖ foreach Loop❖ While Loop❖ Do While Loop	2								
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ PHP Parameterized functions are the functions with parameters or arguments.❖ The parameter is also called as arguments, it is like variables.❖ The arguments are mentioned after the function name and inside of the parenthesis.❖ There is no limit for sending arguments, just separate them with a comma notation <p>Example: function sum(\$x, \$y)</p>	2								
21	<table><tr><th>Wired network</th><th>Wireless network</th></tr><tr><td>A Wired network system connected with network cable. For example speakers, CCTV, printers, outdoors, and scanners etc., with cables.</td><td>A Wireless network is connecting devices like tablets(tab), indoor cameras and E-readers, etc., without cables (WiFi).</td></tr></table>	Wired network	Wireless network	A Wired network system connected with network cable. For example speakers, CCTV, printers, outdoors, and scanners etc., with cables.	A Wireless network is connecting devices like tablets(tab), indoor cameras and E-readers, etc., without cables (WiFi).	2				
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22	Yes, PHP is a case sensitive language.	2								

23	<table><tr><td>❖</td><td><table><tr><th>Check box</th><th>Radio button</th></tr><tr><td>Checkbox is the important feature which selects more than one value from the HTML form.</td><td>Radio box is similar to checkbox but one value can be chosen at a time.</td></tr><tr><td>must be checkable minimum one value</td><td>must be selectable minimum one value</td></tr></table></td></tr></table>	❖	<table><tr><th>Check box</th><th>Radio button</th></tr><tr><td>Checkbox is the important feature which selects more than one value from the HTML form.</td><td>Radio box is similar to checkbox but one value can be chosen at a time.</td></tr><tr><td>must be checkable minimum one value</td><td>must be selectable minimum one value</td></tr></table>	Check box	Radio button	Checkbox is the important feature which selects more than one value from the HTML form.	Radio box is similar to checkbox but one value can be chosen at a time.	must be checkable minimum one value	must be selectable minimum one value	2
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24	Command and Shortcut key: Cut: Edit→Cut (or) Ctrl+X Paste: Edit→Paste (or) Ctrl+V	1 1								
	PART - III	6X3=18								
25	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Click on Master Pages icon.2. Then click on Text Tool. Now the cursor changes to I - beam.3. Then Click on the left Master page where you want to put the page number4. Press Ctrl + Alt + P.5. The page number displays as 'LM' on the left master page.6. Similarly click on the right Master page where you want to put the page number.7. Press Ctrl + Alt + P.8. The page number displays as 'RM' on the right master page, but will appear correctly on the actual pages.	3								
26	<p>In ER Model, relationship exists between two entities. Three types of relationships are available .</p> <p>One-to-One relationship: Consider two entities A and B. one-to-one (1:1) relationship is said to exist in a relational database design.</p> <p>One-to-Many relationship: Consider two entities A and B. one-to-many (1:N) relationship is said to exist in a relational database design.</p> <p>Many-to-Many relationship: Consider two entities A and B. many-to-many (N:N) relationship is said to exist in a relational database design.</p>	3								
27	<p>Operator is a symbol which is used to perform mathematical and logical operations in the programming languages.</p> <p>Types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Arithmetic operators2. Assignment operators3. Comparison operators4. Increment/Decrement operators5. Logical operators	3								

	6. String operators.					
28	<table><tr><th>If statement</th><th>If else if else statement</th></tr><tr><td>If statement executes a statement or a group of statements if a specific condition is satisfied as per the user expectation. Syntax: if (condition) { statement(s) if condition is true; }</td><td>If-elseif-else statement is a combination of if-else statement. Here multiple conditions can be checked and action is based on the result of the condition. Syntax: if (1stcondition) { statement(s) if condition is true; } elseif(2ndcondition) { statement(s) if 2ndcondition is true; } else { statement(s) if both conditions are false; }</td></tr></table>	If statement	If else if else statement	If statement executes a statement or a group of statements if a specific condition is satisfied as per the user expectation. Syntax: if (condition) { statement(s) if condition is true; }	If-elseif-else statement is a combination of if-else statement. Here multiple conditions can be checked and action is based on the result of the condition. Syntax: if (1stcondition) { statement(s) if condition is true; } elseif(2ndcondition) { statement(s) if 2ndcondition is true; } else { statement(s) if both conditions are false; }	3
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29	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) is the “electronic transfer” of money over an online network.❖ The amount sent from the sender’s bank branch is credited to the receiver’s bank branch on the same day in batches.❖ Unlike traditional processes, EFT saves the effort of sending a demand draft through post and the inherent delay in reaching the money to the receiver. Banks may charge commission for using this service. EFT is a widely used method for moving funds from one account to another in B2B business models.	3				
30	ARPANET - Advanced Research Projects Agency Network STP - Shielded Twisted Pair USB - Universal Serial Bus	1 1 1				
31	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ In a network it is not easy to find problems.❖ Especially when there are more systems are connected, the complexity is more, so we need Network Software to Control , Analysis the Server, System, protocol, Network, Traffic flow and reports about ups and downs of network parts.❖ Notification help the user and administrator easily find working status of network systems and hardware.	3				

	❖ Alert message give details of faults, where and when it happens.																	
32		<table><tr><th>Type</th><th>Definition</th><th>Example</th></tr><tr><td>Internet</td><td>a global network, public TCP/IP network used by over a billion people all over the world</td><td>Sending email to a friend</td></tr><tr><td>Intranet</td><td>a TCP/IP network with access restricted to members of an organization</td><td>Accessing your record in the employee personnel file</td></tr><tr><td>Extranet</td><td>TCP/IP network with restricted access to members</td><td>Checking availability of inventory from an outside supplier</td></tr></table>	Type	Definition	Example	Internet	a global network, public TCP/IP network used by over a billion people all over the world	Sending email to a friend	Intranet	a TCP/IP network with access restricted to members of an organization	Accessing your record in the employee personnel file	Extranet	TCP/IP network with restricted access to members	Checking availability of inventory from an outside supplier	<table><tr><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	1
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1																		
1																		
1																		
33	OUTPUT: 11 333 7777			3														
	PART - IV			5X5=25														
34 (a)	<p>Conditional statements are useful for writing decision making logics. It is most important feature of many programming languages, including PHP. They are implemented by the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ if Statement❖ if...else Statement❖ if...elseif....else Statement❖ switch Statement <p>If statement in PHP: If statement executes a statement or a group of statements if a specific condition is satisfied as per the user expectation.</p> <p>Syntax: if (condition) { Execute statement(s) if condition is true; }</p> <p>Example: <?php \$Pass_Mark=35; \$Student_Mark=70; if (\$Student_Mark>= \$Pass_Mark){ echo "The Student is Eligible for the Promotion"; } ?></p> <p>If else statement in PHP: The if statement evaluates a condition and executes a set of code if the condition is true and another set of code if the condition is false.</p>																	

Syntax:

```
if (condition)
{
statement(s) if condition is true;
}
else
{
statement(s) if condition is false;
}
```

Example:

```
<?php
$Pass_Mark=35;
$Student_Mark=70;
if ($Student_Mark>= $Pass_Mark){
echo "The Student is eligible for the promotion";
}
else {
echo "The Student is not eligible for the promotion";
} ?>
```

If elseif else statement in PHP:

If-elseif-else statement is a combination of if-else statement. Here multiple conditions can be checked and action is based on the result of the condition.

Syntax:

```
if (1stcondition)
{
statement(s) if condition is true;
}
elseif(2ndcondition)
{
statement(s) if 2ndcondition is true;
}
else
{
statement(s) if both conditionsarefalse;
}
```

Example:

```
<?php
$Pass_Mark=35;
$first_class=60;
```

```
$Student_Mark=70;
if ($Student_Mark>= $first_class)
{
echo "The Student is eligible for the promotion with First Class";
}
elseif ($Student_Mark>= $Pass_Mark)
{
echo "The Student is eligible for the promotion";
}
else
{
echo "The Student is not eligible for the promotion";
}
?>
```

Switch Case:

The Switch is alternative to the if..elseif..else statement which executes a block of code corresponding to the match.

Syntax:

```
switch (n)
{
case label1:
code to be executed if n=label1;
break;
case label2:
code to be executed if n=label2;
break;
case label3:
code to be executed if n=label3;
break;
...
default:
code to be executed if n is different from all labels;
}
```

Example:

```
<?php
$favcolor = "red";
switch ($favcolor) {
case "red":
echo "Your favorite color is red!";
break;
case "blue":
echo "Your favorite color is blue!";
```

	<pre> break; case "green": echo "Your favorite color is green!"; break; default: echo "Your favorite color is neither red, blue, nor green!"; } ?> </pre>	
(OR)	<p>i)Text block:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A text block contains text you type, paste, or import. You can't see the borders of a text block until you select it with the pointer tool. ❖ All text in PageMaker resides inside containers called text blocks. <p>ii)Creating Text block:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click or drag the text tool on the page or pasteboard, and then type. 2. Click a loaded text icon in an empty column or page. <p>Creating a Text Block with the Text tool</p> <p>To create a text block with the text tool:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select the text tool (T) from the toolbox. The pointer turns into an I-beam. 2. On an empty area of the page or pasteboard, do one of the following: Click the I-beam where you want to insert text. (Refer Figure 2.10) This creates a text block to the width of the column or page. By default, the insertion point jumps to the left side of the text block. 3. Type the text you want. <p>Unlike with a text frame, you do not see the borders of a text block until you click the text with the pointer tool.</p> <p>Moving Text block:</p> <p>To move a block without changing its shape, place the cursor anywhere inside the block, and click and drag it to the required position.</p>	2
35 (a)	<p>PHP scripting language supports 13 primitive data types. Data Types plays important role in all programming languages to classify the data according to the logics.</p> <p>PHP supports the following data types.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. String 2. Integer 3. Float 4. Boolean 5. Array 6. Object 7. NULL 8. Resource <p>String: String is a collection of characters within the double or single quotes.</p>	5

Example:

```
<?php
$x = "Computer Application!";
$y = 'Computer Application';
echo $x;
echo "<br>";
echo $y;
?>
```

Integer: Integer is a data type which contains non decimal numbers.

Example:

```
<?php
$x = 59135;
var_dump($x);
?>
```

Float: Float is a data type which contains decimal numbers.

Example:

```
<?php
$x = 19.15;
var_dump($x);
?>
```

Boolean: Boolean is a data type which denotes the possible two states, TRUE or FALSE

Example:

```
<?php
$x = true;
$y = false;
echo $x;
echo $y;
?>
```

Array: Array is a data type which has multiple values in single variable.

Example:

```
<?php
$cars = array("Computer","Laptop","Mobile");
var_dump($cars);
?>
```

Object: PHP object is a data type which contains information about data and function inside the class.

Example: \$school_obj = new School ();

NULL: Null is a special data type which contains a single value: NULL

Example: \$x = null;

Resources: Resource is a specific variable, it has a reference to an external resource. These variables hold specific handlers to handle files and

database connections in respective PHP program.

Example:

```
$handle = fopen("note.txt", "r");
var_dump($handle);
```

(OR)
b)

Debit card	Credit card	Stored value card
Card is an electronic payment card where the transaction amount is deducted directly from the card holder's bank account upon authorization.	Credit card is an electronic payment system normally used for retail transactions.	It is a type of debit card that is preloaded with certain amount (value), with which a payment is made.
Associated with your account.	Work as a short term borrowing instrument.	stored value card is that customers don't need to have a bank account to get prepaid cards.
No repayment required	Repayment is required	No repayment required
No penalty	Interest after due date and penalty on new payment.	No penalty
cannot buy items on EMI	can buy items on EMI	can only be used to make purchases from specific place.

5

36 a)

(i)

```
<?php
$n=6;
if($n%3==0)
    print "DIVISIBLE BY 3";
?>
```

2^{1/2}

	<p>(ii)</p> <pre><?php \$n=2; if(\$n==2) print "EVEN NUMBER"; else print "ODD NUMBER"; ?></pre>	2 ^{1/2}
(OR) b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Domain name space was designed to achieve hierarchical name space. In this, the names are represented as a tree like structure with root element on the top and this tree can have a maximum of 128 levels starting from root element taking the level 0 to level 127. ❖ Each node in the tree has a label and a domain name. <p>Label: It is a string which can have maximum of 63 characters. Each node in that level should have different labels thereby assuring the individuality of the domain name.</p> <p>Domain is a sub tree in domain name space tree structure .The domain can be further divided into sub domains.</p> <p>Domain name:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It is the sequence of labels. In domain name the sequence of labels are separated by dot (.). ❖ The domain name is always read from the lower level to higher level i.e., from the leaf node to root node. Since the root node always represent NULL string, all the domain name ending with dot. <p>Basic rules of Domain names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Domain can consists of Alphabets a through z, and the digits 0 through 9. ❖ Hyphens are allowed, but hyphens cannot be used as first character of a domain name. ❖ Spaces are not allowed ❖ Special symbols (such as !, \$, &, _ and so on) are not permitted. ❖ Domain names have the minimum length of 2, and the maximum length of 63 characters. The entire name may be at most 253 characters long. ❖ Domain names are not case-sensitive. (It may be upper, lower or mixing of both case letters) <p>Generic Top-Level Domain names:</p> <p>Top level domain is the last part of a domain name. Generic top level domains are used for generic purpose and maintained by IANA.</p> <p>Country top-level domain names: Country domain uses 2-character country abbreviation according to country. For e.g., google.in – for INDIA, google.us for US.</p>	5

37 a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A multidimensional array is an array containing one or more arrays. PHP understands multidimensional arrays that are two, three, four, five, or more levels deep. ❖ However, arrays more than three levels deep are hard to manage for most people. <p>Example:</p> <pre><?php \$student=array(array("Iniyan",100,96),array("Kavin",60,59), array("Nilani",1313,139)); echo \$\$student[0][0].": Tamil Mark: ".\$student [0][1].". English mark: ".\$student [0][2]."
"; echo \$\$student[1][0].": Tamil Mark: ".\$student [1][1].". English mark: ".\$student [1] [2]."
"; echo \$\$student[2][0].": Tamil Mark: ".\$student [2][1].". English mark: ".\$student [2][2]."
"; ?></pre>	5
(OR) b)	<p>Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The candidate key that is chosen to perform the identification task is called the primary key and any others are Alternate keys. Every tuple must have, by definition, a unique value for its primary key. ❖ A primary key which is a combination of more than one attribute is called a composite primary key. <p>Types of Key:</p> <p>Foreign Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A foreign key is a "copy" of a primary key that has been exported from one relation into another to represent the existence of a relationship between them. ❖ A foreign key is a copy of the whole of its parent primary key i.e if the primary key is composite, then so is the foreign key. Foreign key values do not (usually) have to be unique. ❖ Foreign keys can also be null. A composite foreign key cannot have some attribute(s) null and others non-null. <p>Super Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ An attribute or group of attributes, which is sufficient to distinguish every tuple in the relation from every other one is known as Super Key. ❖ Each super key is called a candidate key. A candidate key is selected from the set of Super Key. While selecting candidate key, redundant attributes should not be taken. ❖ The candidate key is also known as minimal super keys. 	5

	Composite Key : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A key with more than one attribute to identify rows uniquely in a table is called Composite key. This is also known as Compound Key. 	
38 a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ When the user keying the input data in HTML controls and clicks the submit button the request will be generated and reaches a PHP file which is mentioned in the FORM tag under the Action attribute. ❖ All input values are synchronized and sent to the server via POST method or GET method. ❖ Method is an attribute form tag in HTML. Once the data reaches the server, two PHP variables such as \$_POST and \$_GET collects the data and prepares the response accordingly. <p>Post Method: The input data sent to the server with POST method is stored in the request body of the client's HTTP request.</p> <p>Get Method: The input data sent to the server with POST method via URL address is known as query string. All input data are visible by user after they clicks the submit button.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>Test.html:</p> <pre><html> <body> <form action="welcome.php" method="post"> Name: <input type="text" name="name">
 E-mail: <input type="text" name="email">
 <input type="submit"> </form> </body> </html></pre> <p>Welcome.php:</p> <pre><html> <body> Welcome <?php echo \$_POST["name"]; ?>
 Your email address is: <?php echo \$_POST["email"]; ?> </body> </html></pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ HTML File contains two Text Box (Name and Email), One Button and one form tag. The remote server PHP file (welcome.php) is mentioned in form tag under the Action Attribute. ❖ In "Welcome.Php" file, PHP variables such as \$_POST and \$_GET collects the data and prepares the response accordingly. ❖ Eventually the user will receive the output response in the client machine's browser screen. 	5

(OR)

b)

```
<?php
$Odd_Numbers=array(3,5,7,9,11,13,15);
foreach($Odd_Numbers as $Value)
{
print "$Value<br>";
}
?>
```

5

SHRI VIDHYABHARATHI NAMAKKAL