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+2 COMMON PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH - 2023

STD: XII **TENTATIVE ANSWER KEY (17.03.2023)**

SUBJECT: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS **MARKS : 70**

Q. NO	CONTENT	MARK
	PART-I	**15X1=15**
	CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:	
1	c) web casting	**1**
2	d) paste board	**1**
3	a)Relational	**1**
4	a)PHP	**1**
5	d)key value	**1**
6	d)Bounded loops	**1**
7	a)Radio button	**1**
8	d)SAGE	**1**
9	c)RFID	**1**
10	a)63	**1**
11	a)Fiber optics	**1**
12	b)Internet based companies	**1**
13	a)NS2	**1**
14	b)Pretty Good Privacy	**1**
15	a)Zoom tool	**1**
	PART - II	**6X2=12**
16	Multimedia allows the users to combine and change data from various sources like image, text, graphics, video, audio and video to a single platform. **Features:** ❖ The latest enriching experience in the field of information sector. ❖ Multimedia application plays vital role in terms of presenting information to the users.	**1** **1**
17	❖ 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.	**2**

	❖ All text in PageMaker resides inside containers called **text blocks**.	
18	❖ Avoids Data duplication ❖ Fast data retrieval ❖ High Availability ❖ High Performance ❖ Robust Transactions and support ❖ Ease of management ❖ Less cost	**2**
19	❖ Variable name must always begin with a dollar ($) symbol. ❖ The assignment activity implemented using (=) operator. ❖ Finally the statement ends with semi colon (;) ❖ Variable name can never start with a number. ❖ Variable names are case-sensitive. **Example: $a=5;**	**2**
20	❖ Validation is a process of checking the input data submitted by the user from client machine. ❖ Validation of HTML form data is important to protect your form from hackers and spammers! **Types:** ❖ Client side validation ❖ Server side validation	**2**
21	❖ A significant output of simulation is the trace files. ❖ Trace files can document every incident that happened in the simulation and are used for examination.	**2**
22	❖ It provides mobility. Example: I get Internet connection wireless through my laptop computer at home and at work, because of Wi-Fi, hotspots both at home and at work. ❖ It provides connection to Internet. ❖ Flexibility of LAN. ❖ Ensures connectivity. ❖ It allows places that are remote to benefit from connectivity. ❖ Low cost, high benefits.	**2**
23	❖ URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is the address of a document on the Internet. URL is made up four parts–protocols, hostname, folder name and file name. ❖ Each part has its own specific functions.	**2**
24	❖ 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),	**2**

	indoor cameras and E-readers, etc., without cables (WiFi).	
	PART – III	**6X3=18**
25	❖ Any text or object that you place on the master page will appear on the entire document pages to which the master is applied. It shortens the amount of time because you do not have to create the same objects repeatedly on subsequent pages. ❖ Master Pages commonly contain repeating logos, page numbers, headers, and footers. ❖ They also contain nonprinting layout guides, such as column guides, ruler guides, and margin guides.	**3**
26	❖ Asymmetric encryption also called as RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman) algorithm. It uses public-key authentication and digital signatures. ❖ Each user generates their own key pair, which consists of a private key and a public key. ❖ A public-key encryption method is a method for converting a plaintext with a public key into a cipher text from which the plaintext can be retrieved with a private key.	**3**
27	❖ fopen() - function helps to open a file in the server. ❖ fread() - function reads from an open file ❖ fclose() - function is used to close an opened file ❖ fwrite() - function is used to write to a file ❖ file_put_contents() - function is used to append to a file	**3**
28	❖ Simply wasting the precious time on Internet by surfing, searching unwanted things. ❖ Lot of unnecessary wrong informations are sometimes posted by some people on their web pages, blog etc. ❖ Different types of thefts related to money and other valuables can take place through Internet as hackers and viruses are always active around.	**3**
29	**HTTP** – It is used between a web client and a web server and it guarantees non-secure data transmissions. **HTTPS** – It is used between a web client and a web server ensures secure data transmissions. **FTP** – It is used between computers for sending and receiving file.	**3**
30	❖ In B2C E-Commerce, commercial transactions take place between business firms and their consumers. ❖ It is the direct trade between companies and end-consumers via the Internet. B2C companies sell goods, information or services to customers through online in a more personalized dynamic environment and is considered as real competitor for a traditional storekeeper. ❖ An example of B2C transaction is a book company selling books to customers. This mode is intended to benefit the consumer and can	**3**

	say B2C E-Commerce works as 'retail store' over Internet.	
31	<table><tr><th>Absolute URL</th><th>Relative URL</th></tr><tr><td>Absolute URL is the complete address of a document on the Internet.</td><td>Relative URL is the partial address of a document on the Internet.</td></tr><tr><td>Absolute URL contains all the information that are required to find the files on the Internet.</td><td>Relative URL contains only file name or file name with folder name.</td></tr><tr><td>If any of the four parts is missing then the browser would not able to link to the specific file.</td><td>We can use this type of URL when the file is on the same server related to original document.</td></tr></table>	3
32	In ER Model, relationship exists between two entities. Three types of relationships are available . **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. **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. **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.	3
33	75	3
	PART - IV	**5X5=25**
34 (a)	**Production Manager:** In a multimedia production, the role of production manager is to define, and coordinate, the production of the multimedia project in time and with full quality. **Content Specialist:** Content specialist is responsible for performing all research activities concerned with the application's content. **Script Writer:** Video and film scripts represents a linear sequence of events. **Text Editor:** The content of a multimedia production always must flow logically and the text should always be structured and correct grammatically. **Multimedia Architect:** The multimedia architect integrates all the multimedia building blocks like graphics, text, audio, music, video, photos and animation by using an authoring software. **Computer Graphic Artist:** The role of Computer Graphic Artist is to deal with the graphic elements of the programs like backgrounds, bullets, buttons, pictures editing, 3-D objects, animation, and logos etc. **Audio and Video Specialist:** The roles of these specialists are needed for dealing with narration and digitized videos to be added in a multimedia presentation. They are responsible for recording, editing sound effects and	5

	digitizing. **Computer Programmer:** The computer programmer writes the lines of code or scripts in the appropriate language. **Web Master:** The responsibility of the web master is to create and maintain an Internet web page.	
(b)	❖ EDI was developed to solve the problems inherent in paper-based transaction processing and in other forms of electronic communication. ❖ Implementing EDI system offers a company greater control over its supply chain and allow it to trade more effectively. ❖ It also increases productivity and promotes operational efficiency. The following are the other advantages of EDI. ❖ Improving service to end users ❖ Increasing productivity ❖ Minimizing errors ❖ Slashing response times ❖ Automation of operations ❖ Cutting costs ❖ Integrating all business and trading partners ❖ Providing information on process status ❖ Optimizing financial ratios	**5**

35 (a)

Tool	Toolbox	Cursor	Use
Pointer Tool			Used to select, move, and resize text objects and graphics.
Text tool			Used to type, select, and edit text.
Rotating tool			Used to select and rotate objects.
Cropping tool			Used to trim imported graphics.
Line tool		+	Used to draw straight lines in any direction.
Constrained line tool		+	Used to draw vertical or horizontal lines.
Rectangle tool		+	Used to draw squares and rectangles.
Rectangle frame tool		+	Used to create rectangular placeholders for text and graphics.
Ellipse tool		+	Used to draw circles and ellipses.
Ellipse frame tool		+	Used to create elliptical placeholders for text and graphics.
Polygon tool		+	Used to draw polygons.
Polygon frame tool		+	Used to create polygonal placeholders for text and graphics.
Hand tool			Used to scroll the page (an alternative to the scroll bar)
Zoom tool			Used to magnify or reduce an area of the page.

5

(b)

- Economists describe four **distinct waves (or phases)** that occurred in the Industrial Revolution.
- In each wave, different business strategies were successful. Electronic commerce and the information revolution brought about by the Internet likely go through such series of waves.

The First Wave of Electronic Commerce: 1995 -2003

- The Dotcom companies of first wave are mostly American companies. Thereby their websites were only in English.
- The Dotcom bubble had attracted huge investments to first wave companies. As the Internet was mere read-only web (web 1.0) and network technology was in its beginning stage, the bandwidth and network security was very low.
- Only EDI and unstructured E-mail remained as a mode of information exchange between businesses. But the first wave companies enjoyed the first-move advantage and customers had left with no options.

The Second Wave of Electronic Commerce: 2004 – 2009

- The second wave is the rebirth of E-Commerce after the dotcom

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	burst. ❖ The second wave is considered as the global wave, with sellers doing business in many countries and in many languages. Language translation and currency conversion were focused in the second wave websites. ❖ The second wave companies used their own internal funds and gradually expanded their E-Commerce opportunities. As a result E-Commerce grows more steadily, though more slowly. ❖ The rapid development of network technologies and interactive web (web 2.0, a period of social media) offered the consumers more choices of buying. The increased web users nourished E-Commerce companies (mostly B2C companies) during the second wave. **The Third Wave of Electronic Commerce: 2010 – Present** ❖ The third wave is brought on by the mobile technologies. It connects users via mobile devices for real-time and on-demand transactions. mobile technologies. It connects users via mobile devices for real time and on-demand transactions. ❖ Not only the information is filtered by time, but also the geographic coordinates are used to screen the specific location-tailored information properly. ❖ The term Web 3.0, summarize the various characteristics of the future Internet which include Artificial Intelligence, Semantic Web, Generic Database etc.	
36 (a)	After created text in a text block, if you want to convert it to a frame. You can do this by using these steps. **1.** Draw the **frame** of your choice using one of the PageMaker's Frame tool. **2.** Select the text block you want to insert in the frame. **3.** Click the frame while pressing the Shift key. Now both elements will be selected. **4.** Choose **Element → Frame →Attach Content** on the Menu bar. **5.** Now the text appears in the frame.	**5**
(b)	The switch case is an 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:	**5**

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!";
break;
case "green":
echo "Your favorite color is green!";
break;
default:
echo "Your favorite color is neither red, blue, nor green!";
} ?>
```

37 (a)

- ❖ foreach loop is exclusively available in PHP. It works only with arrays. The loop iteration deepens on each KEY Value pair in the Array.
- ❖ For each, loop iteration the value of the current array element is assigned to $value variable and the array pointer is shifted by one, until it reaches the end of the array element.
- ❖ The foreach construct provides an easy way to iterate over arrays. foreach works only on arrays and objects, and will issue an error when you try to use it on a variable with a different data type or an uninitialized variable.

Syntax:

```
for each ($array as $value)
{
code to be executed;
}
```

Example:

```
<?php
$Student_name = array("Magilan", "Iniyan", "Nilani", "Sibi", "Shini");
foreach ($Student_name as $value)
{
```

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	echo "$value "; } ?>	
(b)	**INTERNET:** ❖ The Internet, "the Net," is a worldwide system of computer networks- A network of networks where the users at any one computer can, if they have permission, get information from any other computer. ❖ The Internet is a network of global connections – comprising private, public, business, academic and government networks – linked by guided, wireless and fiber-optic technologies. ❖ It was perceived by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the U.S. government in 1969 and was first recognized as the ARPANet. ❖ The unique aim was to generate a network that would permit users of a research computer from one university to "talk to" research computers on other universities. ❖ The jargons Internet and World Wide Web are frequently used interchangeably, but they are not precisely the same thing; the Internet denotes to the global communication system, including infrastructure and hardware, whereas the web is one of the services interconnected over the Internet. **INTRANET:** ❖ It is a private network within an enterprise to share company data and computing resources between the employees. ❖ It may consist of many interlinked local area networks. ❖ It includes connections through one or more gateway (connects two networks using different protocols together known as protocol convertor) computers to outside Internet. **EXTRANET:** ❖ It is a private network that uses Internet technology and the public telecommunication system to securely share business's information with suppliers, vendors, partners, customers, or other businesses.	**5**
38 (a)	The Student is eligible for promotion	**5**
(b)	❖ Credit card is an electronic payment system normally used for retail transactions. ❖ A credit card enables the bearer to buy goods or services from a vendor, based on the cardholder's promise to the card issuer to payback the value later with an agreed interest. Every credit card account as a purchase limit set by the issuing bank or the firm. **Key players in operations of credit card:** **Bearer:** The holder of the credit card account who is responsible for	

	payment of invoices in full (transactor) or a portion of the balance (revolver) the rest accrues interest and carried forward. **Merchant:** Storekeeper or vendor who sell or providing service, receiving payment made by its customers through the credit card. **Acquirer:** Merchant's bank that is responsible for receiving payment on behalf of merchant send authorization requests to the issuing bank through the appropriate channels. **Credit Card Network:** It acts as the intermediate between the banks. The Company responsible for communicating the transaction between the acquirer and the credit card issuer. These entities operate the networks that process credit card payments worldwide and levy interchange fees. E.g. Visa, MasterCard, Rupay **Issuer:** Bearer's bank, that issue the credit card, set limit of purchases, decides the approval of transactions, issue invoices for payment, charges the holders in case of default and offer card-linked products such as insurance, additional cards and rewards plan. **Advantages:** ❖ Most credit cards are accepted worldwide. ❖ It is not necessary to pay physical money at the time of purchase. The customer gets an extra period to pay the purchase. ❖ Depending on the card, there is no need to pay annuity. ❖ Allows purchases over the Internet in installments. ❖ Some issuers allows "round up" the purchase price and pay the difference in cash to make the transactions easy.	**5**

****

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