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CHAPTER

1

# MULTIMEDIA AND DESKTOP PUBLISHING

## CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- 1.1 Introduction to Multimedia
- 1.2 Multimedia Definition
- 1.3 Components of Multimedia
  - 1.3.1 Text
  - 1.3.2 Image
  - 1.3.3 Animation
  - 1.3.4 Sound
  - 1.3.5 Video
- 1.4 File Formats for Multimedia
  - 1.4.1 Text Formats
  - 1.4.2 Image Formats
  - 1.4.3 Digital Audio File Formats
  - 1.4.4 Digital Video File Formats
- 1.5 Multimedia Production
  - 1.5.1 Steps in Multimedia Production
  - 1.5.2 Multimedia Production Team
- 1.6 Multimedia on Internet
- 1.7 Applications of Multimedia
- 1.8 Libraries, Information centers and Archives

**(2) Image Formats :****TIFF (Tagged Image File Format) :**

- (i) This format is common in desktop publishing world (high quality output), and is supported by almost all software packages.
- (ii) Recent versions of TIFF allows image compression, and the format is comfortable for moving large files between computers.

**DIB (Device Independent Bitmap) :**

This format which is similar to BMP, allows the files to be displayed on a variety of devices.

**GIF (Graphics Interchange Format) :**

- (i) GIF is a compressed image format. Most of the computer color images and backgrounds are GIF files.
- (ii) This file format is best suitable for graphics that uses only limited colors, and it is the most popular format used for online color photos.

**TGA (Tagra) :**

It is the first popular format for high-resolution images. TGA is supported by Most of the video-capture boards.

**PNG (Portable Network Graphics) :**

- (i) An extensible file format for the less loss, portable and well compressed storage of raster images.

- (ii) PNG acts as replacement for GIF and also replaces multiple common uses of TIFF.

**(3) Digital Audio File Formats :****WAV (Waveform Audio File Format)**

- (i) WAV is the most popular audio file format in windows for storing uncompressed sound files.
- (ii) In order to attain the reduced file size it can also be converted to other file formats like MP3.

**MP3 (MPEG Layer-3 Format) :**

- (i) MPEG Layer-3 format is the most popular format for storing and downloading music.
- (ii) The MP3 files are roughly compressed to one-tenth the size of an equivalent WAV file.

**(4) Digital Video File Formats :****AVI (Audio/Video Interleave) :**

AVI is the video file format for Windows. Here sound and picture elements are stored in alternate interleaved chunks in the file.

**MPEG (Moving Picture Experts Group) :**

- (i) MPEG is a standard for generating digital video and audio compression under the International Standards Organization (ISO) by the group of people.
- (ii) Simply MPEG is the standards for digital video and audio compression.

**GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS****CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER****1 MARK**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ involves moving an object on a screen that has a constant background. [QY-2019]

- (a) Animation
- (b) Frame Animation
- (c) Path Animation
- (d) Image Animation

**[Ans. (c) Path Animation]**

2. In which of the following pair / pairs is/are wrong [QY-2019]

- 1) DIB ----- Allows the files to be displayed on a variety of devices
  - 2) RA ----- It is designed for streaming audio over the internet
  - 3) RTF ----- Introduced by APPLE
  - 4) TGA ----- It is supported by most of the video capture boards
- (a) both 1 and 2
  - (b) both 2 and 3
  - (c) 3 only
  - (d) 4 only

**[Ans. (c) 3 only]**

## VERY SHORT ANSWERS

2 MARKS

1. Write roles and responsibilities of computer programmer.

[QY-2019]

Ans. (i) The computer programmer writes the lines of code or scripts in the appropriate language.

(ii) These scripts usually develops special functions like developing the software to give the size and shape of video windows, controlling peripherals and so on.

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1 MARK

1. Which of the following is not a multimedia source?

- (a) Text (b) Pagemaker  
(c) Graphics (d) Video

[Ans. (b) Pagemaker]

2. Which of the following is becoming more popular among the user in the terms of its uses and applications?

- (a) Multimedia (b) Pagemaker  
(c) Computer (d) Images

[Ans. (a) Multimedia]

3. Multiple forms of media are combined together called

- (a) Media  
(b) Computerized applications  
(c) Image media  
(d) Multimedia

[Ans. (d) Multimedia]

4. How many major components are there in multimedia?

- (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 2

[Ans. (c) 5]

5. Which of the following is not a major component of multimedia?

- (a) Text (b) Pagemaker  
(c) Video (d) Animation

[Ans. (b) Pagemaker]

6. Which of the following is not a dynamic element of multimedia?

- (a) Video (b) Animation  
(c) Audio (d) Text

[Ans. (d) Text]

7. Which of the following is a static element?

- (a) Graphics (b) Video  
(c) Animation (d) Audio

[Ans. (a) Graphics]

8. How many types of elements are there in multimedia?

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 5

[Ans. (c) 2]

9. Which of the following is a basic components of multimedia?

- (a) Video (b) Text  
(c) Graphics (d) Audio

[Ans. (b) Text]

10. The most common ways of communicating information to other person is

- (a) Audio (b) Text  
(c) Graphics (d) Images

[Ans. (b) Text]

11. How many types of text used in multimedia?

- (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 5

[Ans. (c) 2]

12. Which of the following type of text not used in multimedia?

- (i) Static Text (ii) Hyper Text  
(iii) Multi Text (iv) Interactive Text

- (a) i, ii (b) ii  
(c) iii (d) iii and iv

[Ans. (d) iii and iv]

13. Which of the following text will give information or support an image or an video?

- (a) Static (b) Hyper  
(c) Multi (d) Information

[Ans. (a) Static]

14. Which text defines the paths the user need to follow for the text access in non-sequential ways?

- (a) Static (b) Multi  
(c) Hyper (d) None of these

[Ans. (c) Hyper]

## CHAPTER

# 2

## AN INTRODUCTION TO ADOBE PAGEMAKER

### CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- |        |  |        |   |
|--------|--|--------|---|
| 2.1    | Desktop Publishing   | 2.12   | Closing a Document  |
| 2.2    | Introduction to Adobe Pagemaker                              | 2.13   | Opening an existing Document                                    |
| 2.3    | Opening Pagemaker  | 2.14   | Moving Around the Document                                      |
| 2.4    | Creating a New Document                                      | 2.15   | Scrolling the Document  |
| 2.5    | Entering Text in the Document                                | 2.16   | Magnifying and reducing with the zoom tool                      |
| 2.6    | Editing Text in the Document                                 | 2.17   | Formatting a Document   |
| 2.6.1  | Selecting Text   | 2.17.1 | Character Formatting using character specifications dialog box. |
| 2.6.2  | Deleting Text  | 2.17.2 | Character formatting using the control palette                  |
| 2.6.3  | Undo Command   | 2.17.3 | Changing Text Colour  |
| 2.6.4  | Copying and Moving Text                                      | 2.18   | Drawing   |
| 2.7    | Text Block   | 2.18.1 | Drawing Lines   |
| 2.7.1  | Creating a Text Block with the Text tool                     | 2.18.2 | Drawing Rectangles or Ellipses                                  |
| 2.7.2  | Moving a Text Block  | 2.18.3 | Drawing Polygon   |
| 2.7.3  | Resizing a Text Block  | 2.18.4 | Drawing a Star using Polygon tool                               |
| 2.7.4  | Splitting a Text Block into two                              | 2.18.5 | Filling shapes with colors and patterns                         |
| 2.7.5  | Rejoining Split Blocks                                       | 2.19   | Working with pages  |
| 2.7.6  | Placing Text   | 2.19.1 | Going to a specific Page  |
| 2.8    | Understanding story  | 2.19.2 | Inserting Pages   |
| 2.9    | Threading text blocks  | 2.19.3 | Removing Pages  |
| 2.9.1  | To unthread a threaded block                                 | 2.20   | Master Pages  |
| 2.10   | Placing Text in a Frame                                      | 2.20.1 | Inserting Page Numbers in Master Pages                          |
| 2.10.1 | Linking Frames containing Text                               | 2.20.2 | Hiding Master Items   |
| 2.10.2 | Converting text in a Text block to a Frame                   | 2.20.3 | Showing Master Page Palette                                     |
| 2.10.3 | Separating Text from the Frame                               | 2.20.4 | Creating Master Pages   |
| 2.11   | Saving, Closing and Opening Documents                        | 2.21   | Print a document  |
| 2.11.1 | Saving a Document  |        |   |
| 2.11.2 | Saving a Document with a new name or in a different location |        |   |





## EVALUATION

## PART - I

## CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. DTP stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Desktop Publishing
- (b) Desktop Publication
- (c) Doctor To Patient
- (d) Desktop Printer

[Ans. (a) Desktop Publishing]

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a DTP software.

- (a) Lotus 1-2-3
- (b) PageMaker
- (c) Maya
- (d) Flash

[Ans. (b) Pagemaker]

3. Which menu contains the New option?

- (a) File menu
- (b) Edit menu
- (c) Layout menu
- (d) Type menu

[Ans. (a) File menu]

4. In PageMaker Window, the area outside of the dark border is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

[Govt. MQP-2019]

- (a) page
- (b) pasteboard
- (c) blackboard
- (d) dashboard

[Ans. (b) pasteboard]

5. Shortcut to close a document in PageMaker is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Ctrl + A
- (b) Ctrl + B
- (c) Ctrl + C
- (d) Ctrl + W

[Ans. (d) Ctrl + W]

6. A \_\_\_\_\_ tool is used for magnifying the particular portion of the area.

- (a) Text tool
- (b) Line tool
- (c) Zoom tool
- (d) Hand tool

[Ans. (c) Zoom tool]

7. \_\_\_\_\_ tool is used for drawing boxes.

- (a) Line
- (b) Ellipse
- (c) Rectangle
- (d) Text

[Ans. (c) Rectangle]

8. Place option is present in \_\_\_\_\_ menu.

- (a) File
- (b) Edit
- (c) Layout
- (d) Window

[Ans. (a) File]

9. To select an entire document using the keyboard, press \_\_\_\_\_ [HY-2019]

- (a) Ctrl + A
- (b) Ctrl + B
- (c) Ctrl + C
- (d) Ctrl + D

[Ans. (a) Ctrl + A]

10. Character formatting consists of which of the following text properties?

- (a) Bold
- (b) Italic
- (c) Underline
- (d) All of these

[Ans. (d) All of these]

11. Which tool lets you edit text?

- (a) Text tool
- (b) Type tool
- (c) Crop tool
- (d) Hand tool

[Ans. (a) Text tool]

12. Shortcut to print a document in Pagemaker is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Ctrl + A
- (b) Ctrl + P
- (c) Ctrl + C
- (d) Ctrl + V

[Ans. (b) Ctrl + P]

13. Adobe PageMaker is a \_\_\_\_\_ software.

[Ans. Page layout]

14. \_\_\_\_\_ Bar is the topmost part of the PageMaker window.

[Ans. Title]

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of moving up and down or left and right through the document window.

[Ans. Scrolling]

16. \_\_\_\_\_ tool is used to draw a circle.

[Ans. Ellipse]

17. The Insert pages option is available on clicking the \_\_\_\_\_ menu.

[Ans. Layout]

18. Match the following.

- Cut - (i) Ctrl + Z
- Copy - (ii) Ctrl + V
- Paste - (iii) Ctrl + X
- Undo - (iv) Ctrl + C

[Ans. (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)]

19. Choose the odd man out.

- i. Adobe PageMaker, QuarkXPress, Adobe InDesign, Audacity
- ii. File, Edit, Layout, Type, Zip
- iii. Pointer Tool, Line tool, Hide Tool, Hand Tool
- iv. Bold, Italic, Portrait, Underline

[Ans. (i) - Audacity, (ii) - Zip, (iii) - Hide Tool, (iv) - Portrait]



## PART - III

## EXPLAIN IN BRIEF ANSWER

## 1. What is PageMaker? Explain its uses.

**Ans. (i)** Adobe PageMaker is a page layout software.

**(ii)** It is used to design and produce documents that can be printed.

**(iii)** A simple business card to a large book can be created.

**(iv)** Page layout software includes tools that allows to easily position text and graphics on document pages.

For example, using PageMaker, create a newsletter that includes articles and pictures on each page.

**(v)** Pictures and text next to each other, on top of each other, or beside each other can be placed.


## 2. Mention three tools in PageMaker and write their keyboard shortcuts. [HY-2019]

S.No.	Tools	Keyboard Short Cut
1.	Pointer Tool	F9
2.	Rotating Tool	Shift + F2
3.	Line Tool	Shift + F3

## 3. Write the use of any three tools in PageMaker along with symbols.

**Ans. (i)**  Line Tool – Used to create a straight line.

**(ii)**  Ellipse Tool – Used to draw an Ellipse a circle shape.

**(iii)**  Polygon Tool – Used to draw polygon shape.

## 4. How do you rejoin split blocks?

**Ans.** To rejoin the two text blocks

**(i)** Place the cursor on the bottom handle of the second text block, click and drag the bottom handle up to the top.

**(ii)** Then place the cursor on the bottom handle of the first text block, and click and drag the bottom handle down if necessary.

## 5. How do you link frames containing text?

**Ans.** To link Frames containing text

**(i)** Draw a **second frame** with the Frame tool of your choice.

**(ii)** Click the **first frame** to select it.

**(iii)** Click on the **red triangle** to load the text icon.

**(iv)** Click the **second frame**. PageMaker flows the text into the second frame.

## 6. What is the use of Master Page? [QY-2019]

**Ans. (i)** Any text or object that you place on the master page will appear on the entire document pages to which the master is applied.

**(ii)** It shortens the amount of time because you don't have to create the same objects repeatedly on subsequent pages.

**(iii)** Master pages commonly contain repeating logos, page numbers, headers and footers.

## 7. How to you insert page numbers in Master pages?

**Ans. (i)** Click on Master Pages icon.

**(ii)** Then click on Text Tool. Now the cursor changes to I - beam.

**(iii)** Then Click on the left Master page where you want to put the page number.

**(iv)** Press Ctrl + Alt + P.

**(v)** The page number displays as 'LM' on the left master page.

**(vi)** Similarly click on the right Master page where you want to put the page number.

**(vii)** Press Ctrl + Alt + P.

**(viii)** The page number displays as 'RM' on the right master page, but will appear correctly on the actual pages.



PART - IV

EXPLAIN IN DETAIL

1. Explain the tools in PageMaker toolbox.

Ans.

[Govt. MQP-2019; QY-2019; HY-2019]

Tool Box Usage			
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.



**2. Write the steps to place the text in a frame.****Ans. To place text in a Frame**

- (i) Click on one of a Frame tool from the Toolbox.
- (ii) Draw a frame with one of PageMaker's Frame tools (Rectangle frame tool or Ellipse Frame Tool or Polygon frame Tool). Make sure the object remains selected.
- (iii) Click on **File**. The File menu will appear.
- (iv) Click on **Place**. The Place dialog box will appear.
- (v) Locate the document that contains the text you want to place, select it.
- (vi) Click on **Open**.
- (vii) Click in the frame to place the text in it. The text will be placed in the frame.

**3. How can you convert text in a text block to a frame? [QY-2019]****Ans. Converting text in a text block to a frame:**

After creating a text in the text block, to convert it to a frame. It can be done by using these steps.

- (i) Draw the **frame** of your choice using one of the PageMaker's Frame tool.

- (ii) Select the text block you want to insert in the frame.
- (iii) Click the frame while pressing the Shift key. Now both elements will be selected.
- (iv) Choose **Element → Frame → Attach Content** on the Menu bar.
- (v) Now the text appears in the frame.

**4. Write the steps to draw a star using polygon tool?****Ans. Drawing a star using polygon tool:****To draw a Star**

- (i) Click on the **Polygon tool** from the toolbox. The cursor changes to a **crosshair**.
- (ii) Click and drag anywhere on the screen. As you drag, a Polygon appears.
- (iii) Release the mouse button when the Polygon is of the desired size.
- (iv) Choose **Element → Polygon Settings** in the menu bar. Now Polygon Settings dialogue box appears.
- (v) Type 5 in the Number of sides text box.
- (vi) Type 50% in Star inset textbox.
- (vii) Click OK. Now the required star appears on the screen.

**GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS****CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER****1 MARK****1. Match the following :****[QY-2019]**

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| (A) Cut   | 1) Ctrl + V |
| (B) Copy  | 2) Ctrl + S |
| (C) Save  | 3) Ctrl + X |
| (D) Paste | 4) Ctrl + C |
- | (A)   | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) 1 | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| (b) 3 | 4   | 1   | 2   |
| (c) 4 | 1   | 2   | 3   |
| (d) 3 | 4   | 2   | 1   |

**[Ans. (d) (A) - 3, (B) - 4, (C) - 2, (D) - 1]****2. A \_\_\_\_\_ dialogue box appears when double click the line tool from the page maker tool box.****[QY-2019]**

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Rounded Corners  | (b) Custom stroke |
| (c) Polygon Settings | (d) Go to page    |

**[Ans. (b) Custom stroke]****EXPLAIN IN BRIEF ANSWER****3 MARKS****1. How will you magnify a page in pagemaker?****[Govt. MQP-2019]****Ans. To magnify or reduce with the zoom tool :**

- (i) Select the zoom tool. The pointer becomes a magnifying glass with a plus sign in its center, indicating that the zoom tool will magnify your view of the image. (The magnifying glass shows a minus sign in its center when in reduction mode.) To toggle between magnification and reduction, press the Ctrl key.
- (ii) Position the magnifying glass at the center of the area you want to magnify or reduce, and then click to zoom in or out. Continue clicking until the publication is at the magnification level you want. When the publication has reached its maximum magnification or reduction level, the center of the magnifying glass appears blank.






## 2. How to save PageMaker Archives?

[HY-2019]

**Ans.** Saving a document allows you to review later and edit the document. Saved file can be used on other computer also. To save a document for a first time following steps are used:

- (a) Choose File > Save in the menu bar. (or)
- Click on the Save icon (  ) in the Tool bar. (or)
- Press Ctrl + S in the Keyboard.
- A Save Publication dialog box as shown

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1 MARK

#### 1. Which of the following is not a DTP software?

- (a) Adobe PageMaker
- (b) Computer Aided Design
- (c) Adobe Indesign
- (d) QuarkXpress

[Ans. (b) Computer Aided Design]

#### 2. Which of the following software includes tools that allow you to position text and graphics on document pages?

- (a) Adobe PageMaker
- (b) Adobe Reader
- (c) Portable Document file
- (d) CAD

[Ans. (a) Adobe Pagemaker]

#### 3. The shortcult key used to create a new document in Adobe PageMaker is

- (a) Ctrl + D
- (b) Ctrl + O
- (c) Ctrl + N
- (d) Alt + N

[Ans. (c) Ctrl + N]

#### 4. The default name of the new document is

- (a) Untitled - 1
- (b) document - 1
- (c) Page - 1
- (d) Untitled page - 1

[Ans. (a) Untitled - 1]

#### 5. Which of the following is used to temporarily hold elements while designing document in Adobe PageMaker?

- (a) Clibboard
- (b) Clipbook
- (c) Pastebook
- (d) Pasteboard

[Ans. (d) Pasteboard]

#### 6. The default top and bottom margin is

- (a) 0.25"
- (b) 0.75"
- (c) 0.50"
- (d) 1"

[Ans. (b) 0.75"]

#### 7. The default page orientation is

- (a) Tall
- (b) Wide
- (c) Landscape
- (d) Letter

[Ans. (a) Tall]

#### 8. The default page dimension is

- (a) 8.5" × 10"
- (b) 8.5" × 11"
- (c) 11" × 8.5"
- (d) 8.5" × 11.5"

[Ans. (b) 8.5" × 11"]

#### 9. The topmost part of the window is

- (a) Tool bar
- (b) Tool box
- (c) Menu bar
- (d) Tittle bar

[Ans. (d) Tittle bar]

#### 10. Which of the following is not a control button in a Title bar?

- (a) Open
- (b) Close
- (c) Minimize
- (d) Maximize

[Ans. (a) Open]

#### 11. Which of the following is not a menu in the menu bar?

- (a) Layout
- (b) Type
- (c) Margin
- (d) Element

[Ans. (c) Margin]

#### 12. Tool tip will appear on the

- (a) Menu bar
- (b) Tool bar
- (c) Title bar
- (d) All of these

[Ans. (b) Tool bar]

#### 13. How many tools are there in Tool box?

- (a) 9
- (b) 11
- (c) 10
- (d) 14

[Ans. (d) 14]

#### 14. Which menu is used show or Hide tool box in PageMaker?

- (a) Tools
- (b) Window
- (c) Edit
- (d) View

[Ans. (b) Window]

#### 15. The shortcut key is used select printer tool in the PageMaker tool box is

- (a) F5
- (b) F8
- (c) F9
- (d) Shift + F9

[Ans. (c) F9]



**Method 1 :**

You can move from one page to another by using the **Page up** and **Page down** keys on your keyboard. This is probably the navigation methods you will use most often.

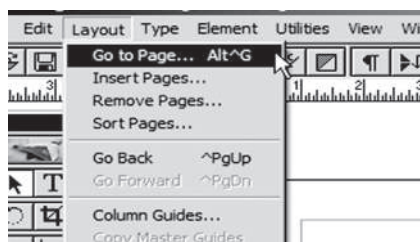
**Method 2 :**

You can move from one page to another by using the page icons at the left bottom of the screen. Click on the page icon that corresponds to the page that you want to view. The page is displayed.

**Method 3 :**

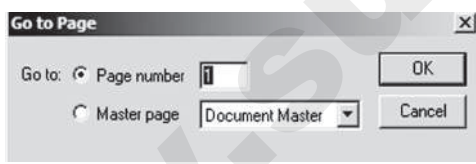
Using the Go to Page dialog box. To go to a specific page in a document

- (i) Choose **Layout → Go to Page** in the menu bar (or) Press **Alt + Ctrl + G** in the keyboard. Now the **Go to Page** dialog box appears.



Go to Page

- (ii) In the dialogue box, type the page number that you want to view.



Type page number

- (iii) Then click on OK. The required page is displayed on the screen.

## 7. Explain how will you print a page maker document in detail?

**Ans. Print a document**

- (i) Choose **File → Print** in the menu bar (or) Press **Ctrl + P** in the keyboard. The **Print Document dialog box** appears.

- (ii) Choose the settings in the Print Document dialog box as

- Select the printer from the **Printer** drop-down list box.
- Choose the pages to be printed in the **Pages** group box by selecting one of the following available options :

**All :**

This option prints the whole document.

**Ranges:**

This option prints individual pages by the page number or a range of pages.

You can use commas to separate the page numbers (e.g., 5,7,19).

Use a hyphen to print page ranges(e.g., 10-17; this will print all pages from page numbers 10 to 17). To print from a particular page to the end of the document, enter the starting page number followed by a hyphen (e.g., 5 -).

You may also combine individual page numbers and a range of pages (e.g., 5, 9, 15-26).

**Print :**

You can also print only odd numbered or even-numbered pages. Select the Odd pages or Even pages option from the Print drop-down list box.

Type the number of copies you want in the **Copies** text box.

You can choose whether to **collate** the pages or not. Suppose you want to print 4 copies of a 5 pages document.

- (i) If the **Collate** option is not selected. PageMaker will first print 4 copies of page 1, then 4 copies of page 2, and so on.
- (ii) If the **Collate** option is selected, PageMaker will print a complete set of pages 1 to 5, then a second set, and so on.
- (iii) After choosing from the options in the **Print Document** dialog box, click Print button to print the document. Make sure the printer is switched on.



## CHAPTER

# 3

## INTRODUCTION TO DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

### CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>3.1 Introduction to Database Management System</p> <p>3.1.1 Introduction to DBMS</p> <p>3.1.2 Evolution of DBMS</p> <p>3.1.3 DBMS Concepts</p> <p>3.2 DBMS Database Models</p> <p>3.2.1 Hierarchical Database Model</p> <p>3.2.2 Network model</p> <p>3.2.3 Relational model</p> <p>3.2.4 Object-oriented database model</p> <p>3.3 Relational Database Management System</p> <p>3.4 RDBMS Jargons</p> <p>3.4.1 Database</p> <p>3.4.2 Table</p> <p>3.4.3 Column</p> <p>3.4.4 Row</p> <p>3.4.5 Primary Key</p> <p>3.4.6 Foreign Key</p> <p>3.4.7 Super Key</p> <p>3.4.8 Composite Key</p> | <p>3.5 ER Model</p> <p>3.5.1 ER Modeling basic concepts</p> <p>3.5.2 Entity or Entity type</p> <p>3.5.3 Entity Instance</p> <p>3.5.4 Attributes</p> <p>3.5.5 Relationship Type</p> <p>3.6 ER - Diagram</p> <p>3.6.1 ER-Modeling Diagram Notations</p> <p>3.6.2 Example</p> <p>3.7 Introduction to MYSQL</p> <p>3.7.1 About MYSQL</p> <p>3.7.2 Overview of Web Database</p> <p>3.8 MySQL – Administration</p> <p>3.8.1 MySQL – Administration Responsibilities</p> <p>3.8.2 Administrative MySQL Command</p> <p>3.8.3 MySQL Installation</p> <p>3.9 MYSQL Administration open source software tools</p> <p>3.10 Designing Databases</p> <p>3.11 SQL</p> <p>3.12 Basic SQL</p> |
|---|--|



- (iii) ORDER BY clause is not used in sub query, since Subqueries cannot manipulate the results internally.

Consider the **Employee** table with the fields EmpID, Name, Age and Salary. The sample data is given below:

Select order by class Record List			
EmpID	Name	Age	Salary
101	Ram	35	15000
102	Gopal	41	30000
103	Priya	32	13000
104	Hari	37	20000

In the below Query, we use sub query in on SELECT statement.

SELECT \* from Employee

where EmpID IN (SELECT EmpID from Employee WHERE Salary < 20000);

First, the inner query is executed. As a result EmpID 101 and 103 are retrieved. Now the external or outer query is executed. Internally the query is SELECT \* from Employee where EmpID IN (101,103) and the output is drawn below in table

Select Record List			
EmpID	Name	Age	Salary
101	Ram	35	15000
103	Priya	32	13000

Similarly the subqueries are used with INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE.

## GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER 1 MARK

1. A key with more than one attribute to identify rows originally in a table is called [QY-2019]

- (a) Candidate key (b) Foreign key  
(c) Primary key (d) Composite key

[Ans. (d) Composite key]

2. In which one of the following command is not present in Transaction Control Language (TCL) [QY-2019]

- (a) ROLL BACK (b) REVOKE  
(c) SAVE POINT (d) COMMIT

[Ans. (b) REVOKE]

3. The Query results are listed in Ascending or Descending order using the command [HY-2019]

- (a) CREATE (b) WHERE  
(c) ORDER BY (d) GROUP BY

[Ans. (c) ORDER BY]

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER 1 MARK

1. Expand DBMS

- (a) Data Base Management Software  
(b) Data Base Memory Software  
(c) Data Base Management System  
(d) Data Base Management Solution

[Ans. (c) Data Base Management system]

2. Which of the following is system software for creating and managing databases?

- (a) Database (b) DBMS  
(c) SQL (d) MySQL

[Ans. (b) DBMS]

3. Which of the following the DBMS provides to the users?

- (a) create data (b) retrieve data  
(c) update data (d) manage data  
(e) all of these

[Ans. (e) all of these]

4. Grouping only related data together and storing them under one group name called

- (a) tuple (b) table  
(c) list (d) database

[Ans. (b) table]

5. Which of the following is not a type of dbms?

- (a) DBMS (b) RDBMS  
(c) ODBMS (d) EDBMS

[Ans. (d) EDBMS]







**Example:** `mysql>SELECT firstname, age  
from Biodata;`

SQL Select Record List	
Firstname	Age
Krishna	10
Sugal	14
Arun	15
Mani	18

**8. Explain how will you modify and sort records in database table. Give an example.**

**Ans. Modifying Record :** SQL provides us with modifying and updating the existing records in a table using UPDATE command. The age of Krishna in Biodata table is changed using the below Syntax.

**Syntax1:** UPDATE tablename  
SET column1="new value"  
Where column2="value2";

**Example:** `mysql>UPDATE Biodata SET  
age=13 WHERE firstname="Krishna";`

#### WHERE Clause :

- In SQL command WHERE clause is used to specify the selection criteria Based on that data's are retrieved or modified as per the query.
- In the WHERE conditions, operations like =, !=, >, >=, <, <= are used to frame the query statement. WHERE clause is used in SELECT and UPDATE query statement for the condition.
- The number of records updated in a table depends on the WHERE condition.



#### Using Operators :

- While forming the SQL query we use major operators like Arithmetic, Comparison and Logical in the WHERE clause.
- The purpose of each operator is listed below in Table

MySQL Operators	
Operator Type	Operator
Arithmetic Operator	+, -, *, /, %
Comparison Operator	=, !=, <, >, <>, >=, <=,
Logical Operator	AND, ANY, BETWEEN, EXISTS, IN, LIKE, NOT, OR, UNIQUE

#### Sorting Records :

The Query results are listed in Ascending or Descending order using the command ORDER BY. In some databases the results are sorted by default in Ascending order and is given in Syntax1. The results are displayed in descending order as per Syntax2.

**Syntax1:** select \* from tablename ORDER BY columnname;

**Example:** select \* from Biodata ORDER BY firstname;

Select Record List		
firstname	lastname	Age
Arun	J	15
Krishna	S	13
Sugal	S	14



CHAPTER

4

# INTRODUCTION TO HYPERTEXT PRE-PROCESSOR

## CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- 4.1 Introduction to Hypertext Pre-Processor (PHP)
- 4.2 Various Server-side Programming Languages Global Usage Statistics
- 4.3 Client Server Architecture
- 4.4 Server side scripting language
- 4.5 Web Server Installation & Configuration Files
- 4.6 Web Development Concept
  - 4.6.1 How PHP Script work
  - 4.6.2 PHP Syntax
  - 4.6.3 Embed PHP in HTML
  - 4.6.4 Variable in PHP
  - 4.6.5 PHP Data Type
  - 4.6.6 Operators in PHP

**GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS****CHOOSE THE INCORRECT STATEMENT****1 MARK**

1. (a) PHP is case sensitive [Govt. MQP-2019]  
 (b) PHP is open source  
 (c) PHP is a simple programming language  
 (d) PHP is platform dependent

**[Ans. (d) PHP is platform dependent]**

2. Which of the following is/are PHP Logical Operators [QY-2019]

- (1) \$X-- (2) XOR (3) && (4) ?>  
 (a) both 2 and 3 (b) both 1 and 2  
 (c) 2,3 and 4 (d) 1 only

**[Ans. (a) both 2 and 3]****ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS****CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER****1 MARK**

1. Who introduced the concept of Internet and world wide web?

- (a) Bill gates (b) Tim Berners Lee  
 (c) Jame Gonsling (d) Dennis Ritchie

**[Ans. (b) Tim Berners Lee]**

2. WWW expansion is

- (a) World Wide Web  
 (b) World Web Wide  
 (c) Wide World Web  
 (d) Web World Wide

**[Ans. (a) World Wide Web]**

3. Which is one of the most widely used and recognizable technologies in use on the internet?

- (a) MySQL (b) SQL  
 (c) PHP (d) HTML

**[Ans. (c) PHP]**

4. Which of the following is a fundamental part of any dynamic webpage?

- (a) SQL (b) HTML  
 (c) Pagemaker (d) PHP

**[Ans. (d) PHP]**

5. Which one of the following is the important server side web and general purpose scripting language?

- (a) Javascript (b) PHP  
 (c) VB script (d) SQL

**[Ans. (b) PHP]**

6. PHP invented by

- (a) Tim Berner's Lee (b) Dennis Ritchie  
 (c) Rasmus Lerdorf (d) Ken Thomson

**[Ans. (c) Rasmus Lerdorf]**

7. PHP invented in the year

- (a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1993 (d) 1994

**[Ans. (d) 1994]**

8. CSS expansion is

- (a) Cascading Style Sheets  
 (b) Cascading Side Sheets  
 (c) Consolidated Style Sheets  
 (d) Compiled Style Sheets

**[Ans. (a) Cascading Style Sheets]**

9. Which of the following is a server side scripting language?

- (a) CSS (b) Javascript  
 (c) PHP (d) Python

**[Ans. (c) PHP]**

10. Which of the following is a client side scripting language?

- (a) PHP (b) CSS (c) ASP (d) JSP

**[Ans. (b) CSS]**

11. JSP stands for

- (a) Java Script Page (b) Java Server Page  
 (c) Java Sheet Page  
 (d) Java Server Processor

**[Ans. (b) Java Server Page]**

12. CGI stands for

- (a) Common Gateway Interface  
 (b) Consistency Gateway Interface  
 (c) Common Gateway Information  
 (d) Common Gateway Intelligent

**[Ans. (a) Common Gateway Interface]**

13. In Microsoft IIS, IIS stands for

- (a) Internet Information Server  
 (b) Information Internet Server  
 (c) Internet Information System  
 (d) Internet Information Script

**[Ans. (a) Internet Information Server]**

CHAPTER

5

# PHP FUNCTION AND ARRAY

## CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- 5.1 Parameterized Function
- 5.2 Array in PHP
  - 5.2.1 Syntax
  - 5.2.2 Indexed Arrays
  - 5.2.3 Associative Arrays
  - 5.2.4 Multidimensional Arrays





## EVALUATION

## PART - I

## CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which one of the following is the right way of defining a function in PHP?

- (a) function { function body }
- (b) data type functionName (parameters) {function body}
- (c) functionName(parameters) {function body}
- (d) function functionName(parameters) {function body }

[Ans. (d) function functionName(parameters) {function body}]

2. A function in PHP which starts with \_\_ (double underscore) is known as..

- (a) Magic Function
- (b) Inbuilt Function
- (c) Default Function
- (d) User Defined Function

[Ans. (a) Magic Function]

3. PHP's numerically indexed array begin with position \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 0
- (d) - 1

[Ans. (c) 0]

4. Which of the following are correct ways of creating an array? [QY-2019]

- i) state[0] = "Tamilnadu";
- ii) \$state[] = array("Tamilnadu");
- iii) \$state[0] = "Tamilnadu";
- iv) \$state = array("Tamilnadu");
- (a) iii) and iv)
- (b) ii) and iii)
- (c) Only i)
- (d) ii), iii) and iv)

[Ans. (a) iii) and iv)]

5. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```
<?php
$a=array("A","Cat","Dog","A","Dog");
$b=array("A","A","Cat","A","Tiger");
$c=array_combine($a,$b);
print_r(array_count_values($c));
?>
```

- (a) Array ( [A] => 5 [Cat] => 2 [Dog] => 2 [Tiger] => 1 )
- (b) Array ( [A] => 2 [Cat] => 2 [Dog] => 1 [Tiger] => 1 )
- (c) Array ( [A] => 6 [Cat] => 1 [Dog] => 2 [Tiger] => 1 )
- (d) Array ( [A] => 2 [Cat] => 1 [Dog] => 4 [Tiger] => 1 )

[Ans. (a) Array ( [A] => 5 [Cat] => 2 [Dog] => 2 [Tiger] => 1 ) ]

6. For finding nonempty elements in array we use

- (a) is\_array ( ) function
- (b) sizeof ( ) function
- (c) array\_count ( ) function
- (d) count ( ) function

[Ans. (d) count ( ) function]

7. Indices of arrays can be either strings or numbers and they are denoted as

- (a) \$my\_array {4}
- (b) \$my\_array [4]
- (c) \$my\_array| 4 |
- (d) None of them

[Ans. (b) \$my\_array [4]]

8. PHP arrays are also called as

- (a) Vector arrays
- (b) Perl arrays
- (c) Hashes
- (d) All of them

[Ans. (c) Hashes]

9. As compared to associative arrays vector arrays are much

- (a) Faster
- (b) Slower
- (c) Stable
- (d) None of them

[Ans. (a) Faster]

10. What functions count elements in an array?

- (a) count
- (b) Sizeof
- (c) Array\_Count
- (d) Count\_array

\*[Ans. (a & b) count & Sizeof]

## PART - II

## SHORT ANSWERS

1. Define Function in PHP.

Ans. (i) A function is a block of segment in a program that performs a specific operation or tasks.

(ii) It is a type of sub routine or procedure in a program.

(iii) Functions are reusable, i.e. a task can be executed any number of times.



5. Explain Indexed array and Associate array in PHP.

**Ans. Indexed Arrays :** Arrays with numeric index for the available values in array variable which contains key value pair as user / developer can take the values using keys.

**Example:**

```
<?php
$teacher_name=array("Iniyan",
                    "Kavin", "Nilani");
echo "The students name are". $teacher_name[0].
", ". $teacher_name[1] . "and".
$teacher_name[2] . ".";
?>
```

**Associative Arrays :** Associative arrays are a key-value pair data structure. Instead of having storing data in a linear array, with associative arrays you can store your data in a collection and assign it a unique key which you may use for referencing your data.

**Example:**

```
<?php
$Marks=array("Student1"=>"35","Student2"
=>"17","Student3"=>"43");
echo "Student1 mark is" . $Marks['Student1'] .
"is eligible for qualification";
echo "Student2 mark is" . $Marks['Student2'] .
"is not eligible for qualification";
?>
```

## GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1 MARK

1. A user defined function declaration begins with the keyword [HY-2019]

- (a) def (b) function  
(c) array (d) string

[Ans. (b) function]

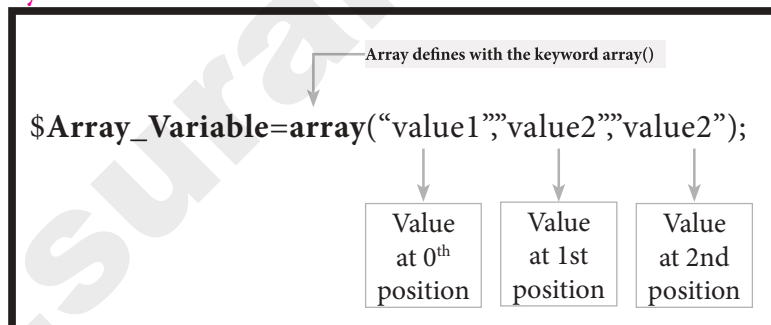
### SHORT ANSWERS

3 MARKS

1. Define Indexed Array. [QY-2019]

**Ans. Indexed Array :** Arrays with numeric index for the available values in array variable which contains key value pair as user / developer can take the values using keys.

**Syntax :**



## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1 MARK

1. How many built in functions are there in PHP?

- (a) 300 (b) 500  
(c) > 700 (d) < 100

[Ans. (c) > 700]

2. A block of segment in a program is known as

- (a) parameter (b) function  
(c) argument (d) loop

[Ans. (b) function]

3. How many types of functions are there in PHP?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 3

[Ans. (d) 3]

4. Which of the following is not a type of function?

- (a) User defined function  
(b) default function  
(c) pre-defined function  
(d) parameterized function

[Ans. (b) default function]

## CHAPTER

## 6

PHP  
CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

## CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

PHP Conditional Statements:

- if Statement
- if...else Statement
- if...elseif...else Statement
- switch Statement

## EVALUATION

## PART - I

## CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```
<?php
$x;
if ($x)
print "hi";
else
print "how are u";
?>
```

- (a) how are u                      (b) hi  
(c) error                         (d) no output

[Ans. (c) error]

2. What will be the output of the following PHP code ?

```
<?php
$x = 0;
if ($x++)
print "hi";
else
print "how are u";
?>
```

- (a) hi                                (b) no output  
(c) error                         (d) how are u

[Ans. (d) how are u]

3. What will be the output of the following PHP code ?

```
<?php
$x;
if ($x == 0)
print "hi";
else
print "how are u";
print "hello"
?>
```

- (a) how are uhello                (b) hihello  
(c) hi                                (d) no output

[Ans. (b) hihello]

4. Statement which is used to make choice between two options and only option is to be performed is written as

- (a) if statement                      (b) if else statement  
(c) then else statement  
(d) else one statement

[Ans. (b) if else statement]

**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";
} ?>
```

**GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS****CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER****1 MARK**

1. Write the output for the following program.

[HY-2019]

```
<?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";
} ?>
```

**Ans. Output :**

The student is eligible for the promotion.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS****CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER****1 MARK**

1. How many types of php conditional statements are there?

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

[Ans. (c) 4]

2. When the condition in If-else block fails then \_\_\_\_\_ block will be executed?

(a) if (b) else  
(c) Nested if (d) while

[Ans. (b) else]

3. The if statement contains \_\_\_\_\_ expressions.

(a) arithmetic (b) logical  
(c) boolean (d) Terriary

[Ans. (c) boolean]

4. If statements have to be given in \_\_\_\_\_

(a) ( ) (b) &lt; &gt; (c) [ ] (d) { }

[Ans. (a) ( )]

5. Which of the following can check for multiple values at a time?

(a) If (b) If else  
(c) Nested else (d) Switch

[Ans. (d) Switch]

**SHORT ANSWERS****2 MARKS**

1. Write of Syntax of if statement.

**Ans. Syntax :**

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

2. Write the output for the following program.

```
<?php
$Pass_Mark=35;
$Student_Mark=70;
if ($Student_Mark>= $Pass_Mark){
echo "The Student is Eligible for the Promotion";
} ?>
```

**Ans. Output :**

The student is eligible for the promotion.

**EXPLAIN IN BRIEF ANSWERS****3 MARKS**

1. Write the Syntax of if-else-if-else statement.

**Ans. if (1<sup>st</sup> condition)**

```
{
Execute statement(s) if condition is true;
}
elseif(2nd condition)
{
Execute statement(s) if 2nd condition is true;
}
else
{
Execute statement(s) if both conditions are false;
}
```



## CHAPTER

# 7

## LOOPING STRUCTURE

### CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

Looping Structure:

- for Loop
- foreach Loop
- While Loop
- Do While Loop

## EVALUATION

### PART - I

#### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Most complicated looping structure is  
 (a) While (b) Do While  
 (c) For (d) None of them  
**[Ans. (c) For]**
2. Loops that iterate for fixed number of times is called  
 (a) Unbounded loops (b) Bounded loops  
 (c) While loops (d) For loops  
**[Ans. (b) Bounded loops]**
3. Which loop evaluates condition expression as Boolean, if it is true, it executes statements and when it is false it will terminate?  
 (a) For loop (b) For each loop  
 (c) While loop (d) All of them  
**[Ans. (d) All of them]**

4. Which loop evaluates condition expression as Boolean, if it is true, it executes statements and when it is false it will terminate?  
 (a) For loop (b) For each loop  
 (c) While loop (d) All of them  
**[Ans. (d) All of them]**
5. What will be displayed in a browser when the following PHP code is executed:  

```
<?php
for ($counter = 20; $counter < 10;
$counter++){
echo "Welcome to Tamilnadu";
}
echo "Counter is: $counter";
?>
```

 (a) Welcome to Tamilnadu  
 (b) Counter is: 20  
 (c) Welcome to Tamilnadu Counter is: 22  
 (d) Welcome to Tamilnadu Welcome to Tamilnadu Counter is: 22  
**[Ans. (b) Counter is : 20]**





## CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

1. **Assertion (A) :** In for each loop, the array pointer is shifted by one.

**Reason (R) :** Whether it reaches the end of the array element

- (a) A is True, R is correct But R is not correct explanation for A  
 (b) Assertion is True, Reason is False  
 (c) Assertion is false, Reason is True  
 (d) Assertion and Reason are correct and R is the correct reason for A

[Ans. (d) Assertion and Reason are correct and R is the correct reason for A]

## CHOOSE THE INCORRECT STATEMENT

1. (i) For each works on arrays and pointers  
 (ii) For each works on arrays  
 (iii) For each works on arrays and objects  
 (a) (i) only (b) (ii) only  
 (c) (iii) only (d) all are correct

[Ans. (a) (i) only]

## CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. (i) For each can be used for variables with a different data type  
 (ii) For each can be used with uninitialized variable  
 (iii) For each can be used for objects  
 (a) (i) is correct  
 (b) (ii) is correct  
 (c) (iii) is correct  
 (d) (i) and (ii) are correct

[Ans. (c) (iii) is correct]

## SHORT ANSWERS

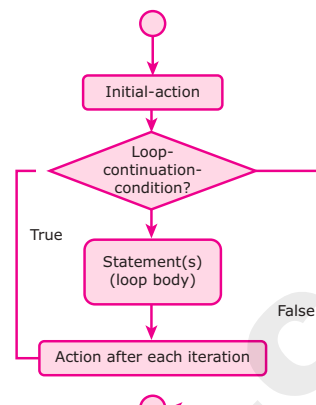
## 2 MARKS

1. What does foreach loop construct provides?

**Ans.** 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.

2. Draw the flow chart of for loop structure.

**Ans.**



Flow chart

## EXPLAIN IN BRIEF ANSWERS 3 MARKS

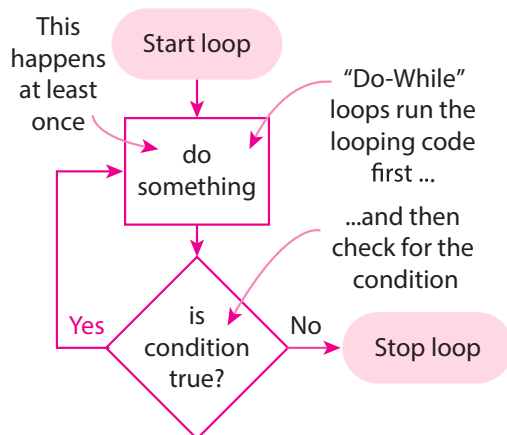
1. Write the three parameters used in for loop.

**Ans. Parameters :**

- (i) **init counter:** Initialize the loop initial counter value  
 (ii) **Test counter:** Evaluated for every iteration of the loop. If it evaluates to TRUE, the loop continues. If it evaluates to FALSE, the loop ends.  
 (iii) **Increment counter:** Increases the loop counter value.

2. Draw the flowchart of do-while loop.

**Ans.**



DoWhile loop Structure and Flow Chart



## CHAPTER

# 8

## FORMS AND FILES

### CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- 8.1 HTML Forms
  - 8.1.1 PHP Basic form Handling
  - 8.1.2 Basic PHP form validation
- 8.2 Files

## EVALUATION

### PART - I

#### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. When you use the \$\_GET variable to collect data, the data is visible to ....  
 (a) none (b) only you  
 (c) everyone (d) selected few  
**[Ans. (c) everyone]**
2. Which one of the following should not be used while sending passwords or other sensitive information?  
 (a) GET (b) POST  
 (c) REQUEST (d) NEXT  
**[Ans. (a) GET]**
3. Which directive determines whether PHP scripts on the server can accept file uploads?  
 (a) file\_uploads (b) file\_upload  
 (c) file\_input (d) file\_intake  
**[Ans. (a) file\_uploads]**
4. In HTML form <input type="text"> is used for  
 (a) One line text (b) Block of text  
 (c) One paragraph (d) None  
**[Ans. (a) One line text]**
5. HTML classes that is already defined and allow us to apply styles on it are called as  
 (a) Pseudo classes (b) Css classes  
 (c) Javascript classes (d) None  
**[Ans. (b) Css classes]**
6. If you would like to read a file character by character which function do you use?  
 (a) fopen ( ) (b) fread ( )  
 (c) fgetc ( ) (d) file ( )  
**[Ans. (c) fgetc ( )]**
7. PHP is a \_\_\_\_\_ typed language. [HY-2019]  
 (a) User (b) Loosely  
 (c) Server (d) System  
**[Ans. (c) Server]**
8. What does fopen() function do in PHP?  
 (a) It used to open files in PHP  
 (b) It used to open Remote Server  
 (c) It used to open folders in PHP  
 (d) It used to open Remote Computer  
**[Ans. (b) It used to open Remote Server]**
9. How PHP files can be accessed?  
 (a) Through Web Browser  
 (b) Through HTML files  
 (c) Through Web Server  
 (d) All of Above  
**[Ans. (d) All of above]**



## GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER 1 MARK

1. Which function is used to determine whether a file was uploaded? [Govt. MQP-2019]
- is\_file\_uploaded()
  - is\_uploaded\_file()
  - file\_uploaded("filename")
  - uploaded\_file("filename")

[Ans. (b) is\_uploaded\_file()]

2. What does fread () function do in PHP?

- It is used to open files in PHP [QY-2019]
- It is used to read files on PHP
- It is used to write to a file
- It is used to open remote computer

[Ans. (b) It is used to read files on PHP]

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER 1 MARK

1. How the data can be sent from client to server via HTML?
- file handling
  - form validation
  - form controls
  - protocols

[Ans. (c) form controls]

2. Which of the following is not a HTML control types?

- Radio box
- File
- Check box
- Buttons

[Ans. (b) File]

3. Buttons contain

- Submit
- Reset
- Cancel
- all of these

[Ans. (d) all of these]

4. Which form control is used selects more than one value from the HTML form?

- Buttons
- Radio button
- File select
- Check box

[Ans. (d) Check box]

5. Which form control have the feature to select machine at a time?

- file open
- file read
- file select
- form

[Ans. (c) file select]

6. Which of the following method control the entire form controls in the HTML document?

- Post
- GET
- a or b
- Button

[Ans. (c) a or b]

7. Which of the following are most important concepts that the PHP web development processes?

- forms
- files
- controls
- a and b

[Ans. (d) a and b]

8. PHP file is mentioned in the form tag under the attribute

- action
- method
- form
- none of these

[Ans. (a) action]

9. How many PHP variables are there to collect the data from the server and prepares the response accordingly?

- 3
- 2
- 4
- 1

[Ans. (b) 2]

10. Which of the following variables collects the data and prepares the response accordingly?

- \$\_Post
- @-Post
- \$\_Get
- @-Get
- a and b
- c or d

[Ans. (e) a and b]

11. How many types of validation available in PHP?

- 2
- 3
- 4
- only one

[Ans. (a) 2]

12. Server side validation are by the programming

- PHP
- ASP
- JSP
- all of these

[Ans. (d) all of these]

13. Which of the following is not a back-end application

- HTML
- CGI
- PHP
- ASP

[Ans. (a) HTML]





**4. Write the syntax of the following**

- (i) fopen()
- (ii) fread()
- (iii) fclose()
- (iv) file-put-contents()
- (v) fwrite()

**Ans. Syntax :**

- (i) **fopen()**  
\$file\_Object = fopen("FileName", "Read/WriteMode") or die("Error Message!");
- (ii) **fread()**  
fread(\$file\_Object, filesize("FileName"));
- (iii) **fclose()**  
fclose(\$file\_Object);
- (iv) **file-put-contents()**  
file\_put\_contents(file, data, mode, context)
- (v) **fwrite()**  
fwrite(\$myfile, \$txt);

**5. Write the validation rules for HTML input field.****Ans. Validation rules for HTML input field :**

Name (Text Input)	:	Should require letters and white-spaces
Email (Text Input)	:	Should require @ and .strings
Website (Text Input)	:	Should require a valid URL
Radio	:	Must be selectable minimum one value
Check Box	:	Must be checkable minimum one value
Drop Down menu	:	Must be selectable minimum one value

**EXPLAIN IN DETAIL****5 MARKS****1. Explain basic PHP form validation.**

**Ans. Basic PHP Form Validation :** Validation is a process of checking the input data submitted by the user from client machine. There are two types of validation available in PHP. They are as follows,

- (i) **Client-Side Validation :** The input data validations are performed on the client machine's web browsers using client side scripts like Java script or adding "required" attribute in HTML input tags.
- (ii) **Server Side Validation :** After the submission of data, validations are performed on the server side using the programming like PHP, ASP or JSP etc. available in the server machine.
- (iii) **Client Side Validation :** Before sending the data to server side program (PHP) the programmer can write few validations from browser in the client machine. For this validation, we have to add additional "required" attribute in HTML input tag.

Username:

Please fill in this field.

*Client Validation***Example :**

```
<input required Attribute in HTML
<form action="welcome.php">
Username: <input type="text"
name="name" required>
<input type="submit">
</form>
```

## CHAPTER

# 9

## CONNECTING PHP AND MYSQL

### CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- 9.1 MySQL Function in PHP
  - 9.1.1 Database connections
  - 9.1.2 Managing Database connections
  - 9.1.3 Performing Queries
  - 9.1.4 Closing connection

## EVALUATION

### PART - I

#### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which one of the following statements instantiates the mysqli class?

- (a) `mysqli = new mysqli()`
- (b) `$mysqli = new mysqli()`
- (c) `$mysqli->new(mysqli)`
- (d) `mysqli->new(mysqli)`

[Ans. (b) `$mysqli = new mysqli()`]

2. Which one is correct way, we can retrieve the data in the result set of MySQL using PHP?

- (a) `mysql_fetch_row`
- (b) `mysql_fetch_array`
- (c) `mysql_fetch_object`
- (d) All the above

[Ans. (d) All the above]

3. How Can we Create a Database Using PHP and MySQL?

- (a) `mysqli_create_db("Database Name")`
- (b) `mysqli_create_db("Data")`
- (c) `create_db("Database Name")`
- (d) `create_db("Data")`

[Ans. (a) `mysqli_create_db("Database Name")`]

4. Which is the correct function to execute the SQL queries in PHP ?

- (a) `mysqli_query("Connection Object", "SQL Query")`
- (b) `query("Connection Object", "SQL Query")`
- (c) `mysqli_query("Connection Object", "SQL Query")`
- (d) `mysqli_query("SQL Query")`

[Ans. (a) `mysqli_query("Connection Object", "SQL Query")`]

## CHAPTER 10

# INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER NETWORKS

### CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- 10.1 Introduction
- 10.2 History of Computer Networking and the Internet
  - 10.2.1 The Internet Explosion
  - 10.2.2 Growth of Computer Networking
- 10.3 Uses of the Computer Networks
  - 10.3.1 Networks in Business
  - 10.3.2 Networks at Home
  - 10.3.3 Mobile Networks
  - 10.3.4 Social Application



## PART - IV

## EXPLAIN IN DETAIL

1. Define computer networking and Internet. Explain different developments on computer network and Internet. [QY-2019]

## Ans. Computer Network :

A set of computers connected together for the purpose of sharing resources is called as computer network.

## Internet :

- Internet stands for INTERnational NETwork.
- The Internet is a network of global connections – comprising private, public, business, academic and government networks – linked by guided, wireless and fiber-optic technologies.

S. No.	Period	Method	History
1.	Late 1950	SAGE (Semi – Automatic Ground Environment)	It was used at U.S Military Radar system.
2.	1960	Packet switching	Packet switching was developed to transfer the information between computers and network
3.	1963	Intergalactic Computer network	Intergalactic Computer network was engaged to access communication with users of computers.
4.	1965	Telephone switch	At first widely used Telephone switch was introduced by Western Electric which implemented true computer control.
5.	1966	WAN (Wide Area Network )	WAN (Wide Area Network) has been published in the area of time sharing.
6.	1969- 1970	ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network)	The ARPANET was an early packet-switching network and the first network to implement the TCP/IP protocol suite
7.	1972	X.25 TCP/IP	Using X.25 as commercial services were deployed then was using an infrastructure for expanding TCP/IP networks.
8.	1973	Hosts	Hosts is responsible for reliable delivery of data
9.	1973- 1979	Ethernet	“Ethernet: Distributed Packet Switching for Local Computer Networks”
10.	1976	ARCNET	Data point corporation in which token-passing network was used first to share the storage device in 1976.
11.	1995	NEW FIBRE OPTIC CABLES	Ethernet has ability of a quick compatible to support new fiber optic cable speed.

2. Explain the growth of the computer networking.

## Ans. Growth of the Computer Networking

- (i) On account of networks operate all us the scenes in business and home, we usually wont thing wrong about it, still something's goes wrong. Now a days computer network technology was developing in very interesting ways.





5. DDos stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Distributed Denial-of-service
- (b) Distributed Data of service
- (c) Distributed Different of service
- (d) None of these

[Ans. (a) Distributed Denial-of-service]

6. Very fast and easiest way to cover all the people, who they are connected in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Cloud Storage
- (b) Social Network media
- (c) Internet Protocol
- (d) None of these

[Ans. (b) Social network media]

7. ARPANET expansion is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Advanced Research Projects Agency Network
- (b) Advanced Research Programme Agency Network
- (c) Automatic Research Programme Agency Network
- (d) None of these

[Ans. (a) Advanced Research Projects Agency Network]

#### CHOOSE THE INCORRECT PAIR

1.	(a)	SAGE	-	V.S. Military Radar System
	(b)	SABRE	-	Airline Reservation System
	(c)	Hosts	-	Cyclades
	(d)	Arpanet	-	Token-passing Network

[Ans. (d) Arpanet - Token-passing Network]

#### CHOOSE THE CORRECT PAIR

1.	(a)	1963	-	Intergalactic Computer Network
	(b)	1996	-	New Fibre Optic Cables
	(c)	1974	-	Hosts
	(d)	1967	-	WAN

[Ans. (a) 1963 - Intergalactic Computer Network]

#### SHORT ANSWERS

2 MARKS

1. Expand i. SAGE ii. SABRE

Ans. (i) Semi - Automatic Ground Environment.

(ii) Semi Automatic Business Research Environment.

2. Differentiate Packet switching and Telephone switching.

Ans.	Packet Switching	Telephone Switching
	It used to transfer the information between computers and network.	First widely used to which implemented true computer control.

3. What is hosting?

Ans. The service provider that leases network infrastructure, which is known as hosting.

4. What is e-governance?

Ans. This is an application of ICT for access the government services, communication transactions, of various standards system between government to citizen, government to business.

5. What is e-banking?

Ans. It was a safe, fast, easy and efficient electronic service that enables you access to bank account and to carry out online banking services, 24 hours a day, and 7 days a week.

6. Who are hackers?

Ans. Hackers were skilled computer experts, some who with their technical knowledge access our accounts.

7. What is virus?

Ans. Malware treats or computer worms that replicates it by its own is called as virus.

8. Define e-Readers.

Ans. E-Readers is similarly called as e-book reader these were designed for the purpose of reading via mobile electronics device to read digital e-books and periodically.

9. What is meant by flame wars?

Ans. Flame wars are nothing that lengthy exchange of angry or abusive messages between users of an online forum or other discussion area.



CHAPTER

11

NETWORK EXAMPLES  
AND PROTOCOLS

CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- 11.1 Introduction
  - 11.1.1 Internet / Intranet / Extranet
  - 11.1.2 Mobile Networks
  - 11.1.3 WLANS 802.11
  - 11.1.4 RFID
- 11.2 Reference Model
  - 11.2.1 OSI Model
  - 11.2.2 TCP / IP
  - 11.2.3 Other Network Protocols



## EVALUATION

## PART - I

## CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The \_\_\_\_\_, "the Net," is a worldwide system of computer networks

(a) Internet (b) mobile  
(c) communication (d) protocol

[Ans. (a) Internet]

2. Which one of the following will be easy the way to uses Internet technology and the public telecommunication system to securely share business's information with suppliers, vendors, partners and customers.

(a) Extranet (b) Intranet  
(c) arpanet (d) arcnet

[Ans. (a) Extranet]

3. Match the following and choose the correct answer

- i. HTTP - The core protocol of the World Wide Web.  
ii. FTP - enables a client to send and receive complete files from a server.  
iii. SMTP - Provide e-mail services.  
iv. DNS - Refer to other host computers by using names rather than numbers.

(a) i, ii, iii, iv (b) ii, iii, iv, i  
(c) iii, iv, i, ii (d) iv, iii, ii, i

[Ans. (a) i, ii, iii, iv]

4. Communication over \_\_\_\_\_ is be made up of voice, data, images and text messages.

(a) Social media (b) mobile network  
(c) whatsapp (d) software

[Ans. (b) mobile network]

5. Wi-Fi stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Wireless Fidelity (b) wired fidelity  
(c) wired optic fibre  
(d) wireless optic fibre

[Ans. (a) Wireless Fidelity]

6. A TCP/IP network with access restricted to members of an organization

(a) LAN (b) MAN  
(c) WAN (d) Intranet

[Ans. (d) Intranet]

7. RFID stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Radio Free identification  
(b) Real Frequency identity  
(c) Radio Frequency indicators  
(d) Radio Frequency Identification

[Ans. (d) Radio Frequency Identification]

8. It guarantees the sending of data is successful and which checks error on operation at OSI layer is \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Application layer (b) Network layer  
(c) Transport Layer (d) Physical layer

[Ans. (c) Transport Layer]

9. Which one of the following will secure data on transmissions

(a) HTTPS (b) HTTP  
(c) FTP (d) SMTP

[Ans. (a) HTTPS]

10. \_\_\_\_\_ provides e-mail service

(a) DNS (b) TCP  
(c) FTP (d) SMTP

[Ans. (d) SMTP]

11. \_\_\_\_\_ refer to other host computers by using names rather than numbers.

(a) DNS (b) TCP  
(c) FTP (d) SMTP

[Ans. (a) DNS]

12. TCP/IP is a combination of two protocols:

- i. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)  
ii. Internet Protocol (IP)  
iii. Selection Protocol (SP)  
iv. Captial Protocol (CP)  
(a) i, ii (b) i, iii (c) iii, iv (d) ii, iii

[Ans. (a) i, ii]

## PART - II

## SHORT ANSWERS

1. Define Intranet.

[QY-2019]

Ans. It is a website used by organizations to provide a place where employees can access company related information. It is a private network within an enterprise to share company data and computing resources between the employees.



**6. Explain**

- (1) 1G network                      (2) 2G Network  
(3) 2.5G network

**Ans. (1) First Generation (1G) 1981 – NMT launch :**

- (i) During the initial periods the mobile systems were based on analog transmission. NMT stands for Nordic Mobile Telephone communication.
- (ii) They had a very low traffic density of one call per radio channel, and a very poor voice quality, and they used unsure and unencrypted transmission, which leads to the spoofing of its identities.

**(2) Second Generation (2G) 1991 – GSM launch :**

- (i) Later the second generation of mobile systems were placed on digital transmission with GSM. GSM stands for (Global System for Mobile communication) was most popular standard which is used in second generation, using 900MHz and 1800MHz for the frequency bands.
- (ii) GSM mobile systems grown digital transmission using SIM. SIM stands for (Subscriber Identity Module) technology to authenticate a user for identification and billing purposes, and to encrypt the data to prevent listen without permission (eavesdropping).
- (iii) The transmission used as TDMA. TDMA stands for (Time Division Multiple Access) and CDMA One stands for (Code Division Multiple Access) method to increase the amount of information transported on the network.
- (iv) Mobility is supported at layer 2, which stops seamless roaming across assorted access networks and routing domains.
- (v) This means each operator must cover the entire area or have agreements in place to permit roaming.

**(3) Second to Third Generations Bridge (2.5G) 2000 – GPRS launch :**

- (i) GPRS was introduced here, it seen as an excess period of mobile

networking development, between 2G and 3G. GPRS stands for (General Packet Radio Service).

- (ii) GPRS is a data service which enables mobile devices to send and receive messages, picture messages and e-mails.
- (iii) It allows most popular operating speeds of up to 115kbit/s, latterly maximum of 384kbit/s by using EDGE. EDGE stands for EDGE (Enhanced Data rates for Global Evolution). GSM data transmission rates typically reached 9.6kbit/s.

**7. Explain**

- (1) 4G network                      (2) 5G network

**Ans. (1) Fourth Generation (4G) 2007 :**

- (i) 4G is at the research stage. 4G was based on an adhoc networking model where there was no need for a fixed infrastructure operation.
- (ii) Adhoc networking requires global mobility features (e.g. Mobile IP) and connectivity to a global IPv6 network to support an IP address for each mobile device.
- (iii) Logically roaming in assorted IP networks (for example: 802.11 WLAN, GPRS and UMTS) were be possible with higher data rates, from 2Mbit/s to 10–100Mbit/s, offering reduced delays and newly services.
- (iv) Mobile devices will not expect on a fixed infrastructure, they will require enhanced intelligence to self configure in adhoc networks and having a routing capabilities to route over a packet switched network.

**(2) Fifth Generation (5G) 2019+**

- (i) 5G is the stage succeeds the 4G (LTE/WiMax), 3G (umts) and 2G (GSM) systems. 5G targets to performance the high data rate, reduced latency, energy saving, cost reduction, higher system, capacity, and massive device connectivity.
- (ii) 5G New Radio can access at lower frequencies from 600 MHz to 6 GHz. Speed in the lower frequencies are only modest higher than 4G systems, estimated at 15% to 50% faster.





CHAPTER

12

# DNS ( DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM )

## CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

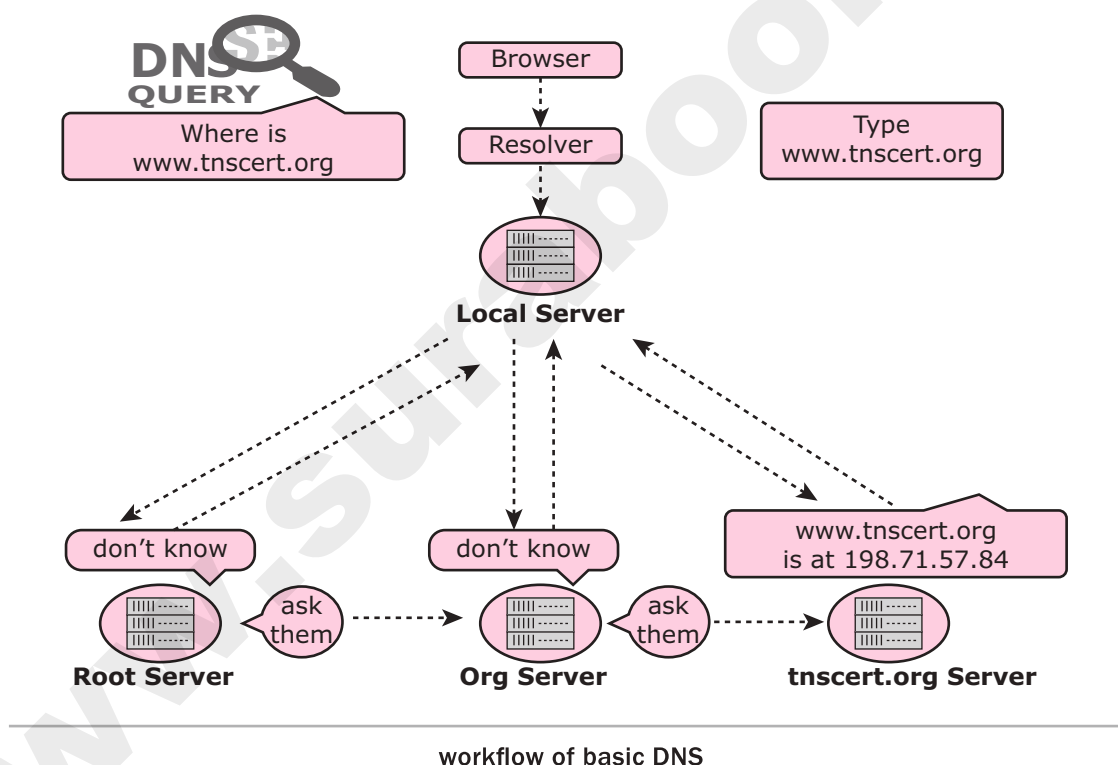
- 12.1 Introduction
- 12.2 Overview of DNS
- 12.3 IP Address
  - 12.3.1 IPV4 Address
  - 12.3.2 IPV6 Address
- 12.4 Uniform Resource Locator (URL)
  - 12.4.1 Absolute URL
  - 12.4.2 Relative URL
- 12.5 DNS Components
  - 12.5.1 Name space
  - 12.5.2 Name servers
  - 12.5.3 Zone
  - 12.5.4 Resolver
  - 12.5.5 How DNS works?

**Domain name :**

- (i) It is the sequence of labels. In domain name the sequence of labels are separated by dot (.).
- (ii) 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.

**5. Explain how the DNS is working.****Ans. DNS Works :**

- (i) When the user enters the URL (consists of protocol, domain name, folder name, file name) in the browser, the system first checks its DNS cache for the corresponding IP address.
- (ii) If the IP address is found in the cache then the information is retrieved from cache.
- (iii) If not, then the system needs to perform DNS query i.e., the system needs to query the resolver about the IP address from Internet Service Provider (ISP).
- (iv) Each resolver has its own cache and if it is found in that then that information is retrieved.
- (v) If not, then the query is passed to next domain server i.e., TLD (Top Level Domain) which reviews the request and direct the query to name servers associated with that specific domain.
- (vi) Until the query is solved it is passed to next level domains. At last the mapping and the record are returned to the resolver who checks whether the returned value is a record or an error.
- (vii) Then the resolver returns the record back to the computer browser which is then viewed by the user.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS****CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER 1 MARK**

- 1. In earlier, websites were accessed through their**
- (a) Name server
  - (b) Label
  - (c) IP address
  - (d) Resolver

[Ans. (c) IP address]

- 2. Which of the following layer the DNS belongs?**

- (a) Application
- (b) Physical
- (c) Network
- (d) Transport

[Ans. (a) Application]

CHAPTER

13

NETWORK  
CABLING

CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- 13.1 Introduction
- 13.2 Types of Network Cables
- 13.3 Ethernet Cabling Components
  - 13.3.1 Patch Cable (Twisted Pair)
  - 13.3.2 RJ45 Connector
  - 13.3.3 Ethernet Card and Port
  - 13.3.4 Crimping Tool
- 13.4 Types of Jacks
- 13.5 Ethernet Cable Color Coding Techniques
  - 13.5.1 Straight - Through Wiring
  - 13.5.2 Cross - Over Wiring
  - 13.5.3 Roll - Over Wiring



## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER 1 MARK

1. How many types of cables available in networking?

- (a) 6 (b) 16  
(c) 28 (d) many

[Ans. (d) many]

2. Which cable used to connect television sets to home antennas?

- (a) Co-axial cable (b) Fiber optic cable  
(c) Twisted pair cable (d) USB cable

[Ans. (a) Co-axial cable]

3. Which cable is used to transfer the information in 10mbps?

- (a) Fibre Optic (b) Twisted pair  
(c) Co-axial (d) USB

[Ans. (c) Co-axial]

4. Which cable is divided thinnet and thicknet cables?

- (a) Twisted pair (b) Co-axial  
(c) Fibre optic (d) USB

[Ans. (b) Co-axial]

5. Which type of cable with two or more insulated wires twisted together?

- (a) Co-axial (b) Twisted pair  
(c) USB (d) Fibre optic

[Ans. (b) Twisted pair]

6. 10BASE-TX is an example of

- (a) USB (b) Co-axial  
(c) fibre optic (d) none of these

[Ans. (d) none of these]

7. How many wires are there in twisted pair cable?

- (a) 10 (b) 9 (c) 8 (d) 4

[Ans. (c) 8]

8. How many types of twisted pair cable?

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 6

[Ans. (c) 2]

9. STP stands for

- (a) Shielded Twisted Pair  
(b) System Twisted Pair  
(c) Service Twisted Pair  
(d) Shielded Transmission Pair

[Ans. (a) Shielded Twisted Pair]

10. How many types of fiber optic cables?

- (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 8

[Ans. (b) 2]

11. Which cable is used in internet instead of coaxial cable?

- (a) fiber optic (b) USB  
(c) STP (d) UTP

[Ans. (d) UTP]

12. WAN stands for

- (a) World Area Network (b) Wide Area Node  
(c) Wide Area Network  
(d) World Authenticated Network

[Ans. (c) Wide Area Network]

13. Which of the following is a network that extends to very large distance to connect to computers?

- (a) WAN (b) MAN  
(c) PAN (d) LAN

[Ans. (a) WAN]

14. How many types of fiber optic cables available?

- (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 5

[Ans. (c) 2]

15. Which of the following is not a type of fiber optic cable?

- (a) 100 Base Bx (b) 100 Base Tx  
(c) 100 Base Sx (d) a and c

[Ans. (b) 100 Base Tx]

16. Which of the following fiber optic multimode cable is used for short distance transmission?

- (a) 100 Base Bx (b) 100 Base Tx  
(c) 100 Base T (d) 100 Base Sx

[Ans. (d) 100 Base Sx]

17. Which of the following fiber optic single mode cable is used for long distance transmission?

- (a) 100 Base Bx (b) 100 Base Tx  
(c) 100 Base T (d) 100 Base Sx

[Ans. (a) 100 Base Bx]

18. USB stands for

- (a) Union Serial Bus  
(b) Universal Series Bus  
(c) Universal Serial Bus  
(d) Unshielded Serial Bus

[Ans. (b) Universal Series Bus]





## CHAPTER 14

# OPEN SOURCE CONCEPTS

### CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- 14.1 Introduction
- 14.2 Network Simulation Tool – NS<sub>2</sub>
- 14.3 Open NMS





**5. What is network simulation in computer network?**

**Ans.** In computer network, network simulation is a method whereby a software program models the activities of a network by calculating the communication between the different network objects such as (routers, nodes, switches, access points, links etc.).

**6. What is the basics of NS2 and OTCL.**

**Ans.** OTCL and c++ used to create and run NS2. NS2 works on Windows and Linux platforms, that supports wired or wireless network and also use the command line interface as a user interface, API a pure event base software tool with super simulation design, it has more models which help the user to get desired output easily.

**7. What is the goal of open NMS?**

**Ans.** The goal is for Open NMS to be an actually distributed, scalable management application platform for all features of the FCAPS (Fault, configuration, accounting, performance, security) network management model. Presently the emphasis is on Fault and Performance Management.

**8. What does the open NMS comprises?**

**Ans.** OpenNMS comprises a discovery engine to routinely configure and manage network devices without operator intervention. It is written in Java and is issued under the GNU (General Public License.)

**9. Name the researchers who released open NMS and who created Open NMS group?**

**Ans.** OpenNMS was Released in 1999 by Steve Giles, Brian Weaver, and Luke Rindfuss. In 2004 OpenNMS Group was created by Balog, Matt Brozowski, and David Hustace.

**10. How Open NMS is recognized? Why?**

**Ans.** OpenNMS is recognized for its scalability. Though it can be easily used to handle a small SMB Network, it is also accessible enough to be used in place of large enterprise management products such as HP Open View, IBM Micro muse or IBM Tivoli.

**11. How NS2 links C++ and OTCL?**

**Ans.** NS2 link together for C++ and the OTcl using TclCL.

## EXPLAIN IN BRIEF ANSWERS 3 MARKS

**1. Write a note on proprietary software.**

- Ans. (i)** Proprietary software is owned by an organization or individual.
- (ii)** The makers of proprietary software have not allowed the users or other developers to view or edit the source code.
- (iii)** But the advantage of the proprietary software is that it gives more control, support, training, security and stability for user making the software reliable to the users.

**2. What does open source community include?**

**Ans. The open source community include :**

- (i)** Communication tools.
- (ii)** Distributed revision control systems.
- (iii)** Bug trackers and task lists.
- (iv)** Testing and debugging tools.

**3. Write a note on the types of Open NMS.**

- Ans. (i)** There are two types in open NMS Meridian and Horizon.
- (ii)** When we need stability and longterm support choose Meridian which is best for Enterprises as well as businesses.
- (iii)** Horizon used where innovation occurs frequently.
- (iv)** It is best for IT-ecosystem, new technology monitoring.

## EXPLAIN IN DETAIL

**5 MARKS**

**1. Discuss open source software Vs Free software.**

**Ans. Open-Source Software Vs Free Software :**

- (i)** Although the terms are often used interchangeably, OSS is slightly different from free software.
- (ii)** Both deal with the ability to download and modify software without restriction or charge.
- (iii)** However, free software a concept developed in the 1980s by an MIT computer science researcher, Richard Stallman is defined by four conditions, as outlined by the nonprofit Free Software Foundation.
- (iv)** These "four freedoms" emphasize the ability of users to use and enjoy software as they see fit.



CHAPTER

15

E-Commerce

CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- 15.1 Introduction to E-Commerce
- 15.2 The Evolution of Electronic Commerce
- 15.3 The Development and Growth of Electronic Commerce
- 15.4 Classification of E-Commerce Business Models
- 15.5 E-Commerce Revenue Models
- 15.6 Comparison between Traditional Commerce and E-Commerce
- 15.7 Advantages and Disadvantages of E-Commerce



## EVALUATION

## PART - I

## OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS :

1. A company can be called E-Business if
- it has many branches across the world
  - it conduct business electronically over the Internet
  - it sells commodities to a foreign country
  - it has many employees

[Ans. (b) it conduct business electronically over the Internet]

2. Which of the following is not a tangible good?

- Mobile
- Mobile Apps
- Medicine
- Flower bouquet

[Ans. (b) Mobile Apps]

3. SME stands for

- Small and medium sized enterprises
- Simple and medium enterprises
- Sound messaging enterprises
- Short messaging enterprises

[Ans. (a) Small and medium sized enterprises]

4. The dotcom phenomenon deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

- Textile industries
- Mobile phone companies
- Internet based companies
- All the above

[Ans. (c) Internet based companies]

5. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- The First Wave of Electronic Commerce: 1985 - 1990
- The Second Wave of Electronic Commerce: 2004 - 2009
- The Third Wave of Electronic Commerce: 2010 - Present
- Dotcom burst: 2000 - 2002

[Ans. (a) The First Wave of Electronic Commerce : 1985-1990]

6. Assertion (A) : The websites of first wave dotcom companies were only in English [Govt. MQP-2019]

Reason (R) : The dotcom companies of first wave are mostly American companies.

- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (A) is true and (R) is false
- (A) is false and (R) is true

[Ans. (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)]

7. Off-shoring means

- Work outsourced to a branch of its own company
- Work outsourced to new employees
- Work outsourced to a third party locally
- Work outsourced to a third party outside its own country

[Ans. (d) Work outsourced to a third party outside its own country]

8. G2G systems are classified into

- Internal facing and external facing
- Internet facing and Extranet facing
- Internal flag and external flag
- Internet flag and Extranet flag

[Ans. (a) Internal facing and external facing]

9. \_\_\_\_\_ host the e-books on their websites.

- Bulk-buying sites
- Community sites
- Digital publishing sites
- Licensing sites

[Ans. (c) Digital publishing sites]

10. Which of the following is not a characteristics of E-Commerce

- Products cannot be inspected physically before purchase.
- Goods are delivered instantly
- Resource focus supply side
- Scope of business is global

[Ans. (c) Resource focus supply side]

## PART - II

## SHORT ANSWERS

1. Define E-Commerce.

Ans. E-Commerce can be described as the process of buying or selling products, services or information via Internet.



- (ii) Unlike returning goods to a traditional shop returning goods through online is believed to be an area of difficulty. The doubts about the period of returning, will the returned goods reach source in time, refunds, exchange and postage make one tiresome.
- (iii) Privacy issues are serious in E-Commerce. In E-Commerce generating consumer information is inevitable. Not all the companies use the personal information they obtained to improve services to consumers.

- (iv) Physical product disputes are a major disadvantage in E-Commerce. E-Commerce purchases are often made on trust. This is because, we do not have physical access to the product. Internet is an effective channel for visual and auditory information it does not allow full scope for our senses. We can see pictures of the perfumes, but could not smell their fragrance; we can see pictures of a cloth, but not its quality.

## GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### SHORT ANSWERS

**2 MARKS**

1. Write a short note on off-sourcing.

[Govt. MQP-2019]

**Ans.** If the work is outsourced to a company, which is outside of its own country, is termed as off-shoring.

### EXPLAIN IN BRIEF ANSWER

**3 MARKS**

1. Explain C2C module in E-Commerce?

[Govt. MQP-2019]

**Ans. Consumer to Consumer (C2C) :**

- (i) C2C in E-Commerce provides opportunity for trading of products or services among consumers who are connected through the Internet.

- (ii) Here the websites act as a platform to facilitate the transaction. The electronic tools and Internet infrastructure are employed to support transactions between individuals.
- (iii) It means that a consumer would contact a business in search for a suitable customer. Most of the auction websites and matrimonial websites are working on this methodology.
- (iv) For example, a consumer who wants to sell his property can post an advertisement on the website (eg:timesclassifieds.com).



## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

**1 MARK**

1. Which of the following company coined the term E-Business?

- (a) Google (b) Microsoft  
(c) IBM (d) Yahoo

[Ans. (c) IBM]

2. In which year, IBM coined the term E-Business?

- (a) 1994 (b) 1993  
(c) 1995 (d) 1996

[Ans. (d) 1996]

3. Which of the following is a subset of E-Business?

- (a) Internet (b) E-Commerce  
(c) Intranet (d) Extranet

[Ans. (b) E-Commerce]

4. Which of the following is commercial transaction through Internet?

- (a) E-Commerce (b) E-Business  
(c) E-government (d) Extranet

[Ans. (a) E-Commerce]

5. Which of the following entirely depends on the Internet?

- (a) E-Commerce (b) E-governance  
(c) E-Learning (d) E-Business

[Ans. (d) E-Business]

6. In e-commerce, what is 'e' denotes?

- (a) electric (b) extranet  
(c) electronic (d) expansion

[Ans. (c) electronic]

CHAPTER

16

# ELECTRONIC PAYMENT SYSTEMS

## CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- 16.1 Introduction to Electronic Payment Systems
- 16.2 Classification of Electronic Payment Methods
  - 16.2.1 Micro electronic Payment Systems
  - 16.2.2 Macro electronic payment systems
- 16.3 Card Based Payments Systems
  - 16.3.1 Credit Card
  - 16.3.2 Debit Card
  - 16.3.3 Stored value cards
  - 16.3.4 Smart card
- 16.4 Electronic Account Transfer
  - 16.4.1 Electronic Clearing Services (ECS)
  - 16.4.2 Electronic Funds Transfer
  - 16.4.3 Real Time Gross Settlement
- 16.5 Electronic Cash Payment Systems
  - 16.5.1 Cryptocurrency
  - 16.5.2 Electronic wallets
- 16.6 Mobile Banking and Internet Banking
  - 16.6.1 Mobile Banking
  - 16.6.2 Internet banking
- 16.7 Unified Payments Interface
- 16.8 Cash on delivery





- (iv) UPI is developed on the basis of Immediate Payment Service (IMPS). To initiate a transaction, UPI applications use two types of address - global and local.
- Global address includes bank account numbers and IFSC.
  - Local address is a virtual payment address.
- (v) Virtual payment address (VPA) also called as UPI-ID, is a unique ID similar to email id (e.g. name@bankname) enable us to send and receive money from multiple banks and prepaid payment issuers.
- (vi) Bank or the financial institution allows the customer to generate VPA using phone number associated with Aadhaar number and bank account number. VPA replaces bank account details thereby completely hides critical information.

- (vii) The MPIN (Mobile banking Personal Identification number) is required to confirm each payment.

**Advantages :**

- (i) Immediate money transfers through mobile device round the clock 24 x 7.
- (ii) Can use single mobile application for accessing multiple bank accounts.
- (iii) Single Click Authentication for transferring of fund.
- (iv) It is not required to enter the details such as Card no, Account number, IFSC etc. for every transaction.
- (v) Electronic payments will become much easier without requiring a digital wallet or credit or debit card.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS****CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER****1 MARK**

1. The traditional and most likely used payment instrument that consumer use is

- (a) Payment Instrument (b) Cryptocurrency  
(c) Physical money (d) all of these

**[Ans. (d) all of these]**

2. Electronic payment system is also called

- (a) liquidation (b) clearing system  
(c) clearing service (d) all of these

**[Ans. (d) all of these]**

3. How many payment systems are there in throughout the world?

- (a) < 750 (b) > 750  
(c) 750 (d) 200

**[Ans. (b) > 750]**

4. How many types of electronic payment systems are generally classified?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6

**[Ans. (a) 2]**

5. Which of the following is an on-line payment system designed for payments of small amounts?

- (a) Macro (b) Mini  
(c) Micro (d) UPI

**[Ans. (c) Micro]**

6. Which of the following electronic payment systems use expensive public key cryptography?

- (a) Micro (b) Mini  
(c) Macro (d) Nano

**[Ans. (c) Macro]**

7. The parties involved in the micro on-line payments are

- (i) Customer  
(ii) Service Provider  
(iii) Payment Processor

- (a) i (b) i and ii  
(c) ii and iii (d) i, ii and iii

**[Ans. (d) i, ii and iii]**

8. Which payment systems supports payments of higher value?

- (a) Micro (b) Mini  
(c) Macro (d) Nano

**[Ans. (c) Macro]**

9. Which of the following is not a macro electronic payment system?

- (a) Mobile banking  
(b) Watch a movie online  
(c) Internet banking  
(d) Credit card

**[Ans. (b) Watch a movie online]**

## CHAPTER 17

# E-COMMERCE SECURITY SYSTEMS

### CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- 17.1 E-Commerce Security
- 17.2 Types of E-Commerce Threats
- 17.3 Dimensions of E-Commerce security
- 17.4 Security technologies in E-Commerce transaction
  - 17.4.1 Encryption technology
  - 17.4.2 Authentication Technology
  - 17.4.3 Authentication protocols



## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER 1 MARK

1. Which has become the critical factor and core issue in any emerging E-Business?

- (a) Protocols (b) Network  
(c) Security (d) Transactions

[Ans. (c) Security]

2. Which of the following has turned to be the best medium for the spread of viruses?

- (a) Resources (b) Internet  
(c) E-Business (d) E-Commerce

[Ans. (b) Internet]

3. Intercepting and stealing of online documents is called

- (a) Tampering (b) Frauds  
(c) DDos (d) Information leakage

[Ans. (d) Information leakage]

4. Which E-Commerce threat in which a target is contacted by telephone by someones who pretend himself a genuine authority?

- (a) Phishing (b) Hacking  
(c) Cracking (d) Tampering

[Ans. (a) Phishing]

5. Destroying the authenticity and integrity of the data is called

- (a) Leakage (b) Phising  
(c) Typopiracy (d) Tampering

[Ans. (d) Tampering]

6. When customer demands false reclaim or refund is called

- (a) Friendly fraud (b) Clean fraud  
(c) Triangulation fraud (d) E-fraud

[Ans. (a) Friendly fraud]

7. Which type of fraud is take online shops offering cheapest price and collect credit card data?

- (a) Friendly fraud  
(b) Triangulation fraud  
(c) Clean fraud (d) Hacking

[Ans. (b) Triangulation fraud]

8. Which of the following is used by an attacker will extract the credit card information and sell it on black markets?

- (a) Malware  
(b) Cross site scripting  
(c) SQL injection (d) all of these

[Ans. (d) all of these]

9. Which of the following is a process of taking down an E-Commerce site by sending continuous overwhelming request to its server?

- (a) Tampering (b) Leakage  
(c) DDos (d) Typopiracy

[Ans. (c) DDos]

10. Which one will be conducted from numerous unidentified computers using botnet?

- (a) DDos (b) Phishing  
(c) Leakage (d) Virus

[Ans. (a) DDos]

11. Which attacks is also called network flooding?

- (a) Phishing (b) Virus  
(c) Typopiracy (d) DDos

[Ans. (d) DDos]

12. The illegal practice of registering an internet is called

- (a) Phishing (b) Cyber squatting  
(c) Tampering (d) Hacking

[Ans. (b) Cyber squatting]

13. Which of the following refers to unauthorized intrusion into a computer or a network?

- (a) Phishing (b) Cracking  
(c) Hacking (d) Tampering

[Ans. (c) Hacking]

14. Find the odd man out

- (a) DDos (b) Cyber Squatting  
(c) Typopiracy (d) Privacy

[Ans. (d) Privacy]

15. Which of the following is a security element involved in E-Commerce?

- (a) Cyber Squatting (b) Integrity  
(c) DDos (d) Tampering

[Ans. (b) Integrity]



CHAPTER

18

ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE  
– EDI

CHAPTER SNAPSHOT

- 18.1 Introduction to EDI
- 18.2 EDI Types
- 18.3 Advantages of EDI
- 18.4 EDI Layers
- 18.5 EDI Components
- 18.6 EDI Standards
- 18.7 UN/EDIFACT



**EDIFACT Segment :**

- (i) It is the subset of message. A segment is a three-character alphanumeric code.
- (ii) These segments are listed in segment tables. Segments may contain one, or several related user data elements.

**EDIFACT Elements :**

- (i) The elements are the piece of actual data. These data elements may be either simple or composite.

**EDI Separators :**

- (i) EDIFACT has the following punctuation marks that are used as standard separators.

Character	Uses
Apostrophe'	segment terminator
Plus sign +	segment tag and data element separator
Colon :	component data element separator
Question mark?	release character
Period .	decimal point

## GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER****1 MARK**

1. In EDIFACT messages begins and ends with

[Govt. MQP-2019]

- (a) UNA, UNZ (b) UNB, UNZ (c) UNH, UNT (d) UNB, UNT

[Ans. (b) UNB, UNZ]

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER****1 MARK**

1. Which of the following is the exchange of business documents between one trade partner and another electronically?

- (a) EFT (b) RTGS  
(c) EDI (d) IMPS

[Ans. (c) EDI]

2. Which of the following is not an internationally accepted EDI standard?

- (a) EDIFACT (b) EFT  
(c) XML (d) ANSI ASC X12

[Ans. (b) EFT]

3. EDI is

- (a) Paperless Trade  
(b) Paperless payment  
(c) Paperless file  
(d) Paperless Transfer

[Ans. (a) Paperless Trade]

4. EFT is

- (a) Paperless Trade  
(b) Paperless Payment  
(c) Find Transfer with paper  
(d) Paperless file

[Ans. (b) Paperless Payment]

5. Earlier, EDI documents transferred by using

- (a) Radio teletype (b) telex messages  
(c) telephone (d) all of these

[Ans. (d) all of these]

6. TDCC stands for

- (a) Transportation Digital data Co-ordinating Committee  
(b) Transportation Data Co-ordinating Committee  
(c) Transportation Data Committee Co-ordination  
(d) Telecommunication Data Co-ordinating Committee

[Ans. (b) Transportation Data Co-ordinating Committee]

7. The committee formed to develop EDI standard formats is

- (a) TLS (b) TCDC  
(c) TDCC (d) EDIFACT

[Ans. (c) TDCC]

8. The first EDI standard were released by

- (a) EDIFACT (b) RSA  
(c) XML (d) TDCC

[Ans. (d) TDCC]





**12<sup>th</sup> Standard**

**COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

**PRACTICAL**



## EXERCISE

## 1

PageMaker  
– Page Formatting

## AIM:

To create a new document using the default given options.

1. Open Pagemaker 7.0 and create a new document layout which includes the following setup options:
  - ♦ Page size – A4.
  - ♦ Number of Pages – 4.
  - ♦ Margins 1.25 inches- top, and .75 inches - all other sides.
2. Type the following text:  
HAPPINESS  
Happiness is often confused with fun, good living, and riches. Sometimes fun is equated with happiness. Fun is what we experience while doing an activity, whereas happiness is a residual and long-lasting feeling. The path to happiness is long and full of challenges. Happiness requires life-long pursuit.
3. Set the heading 'HAPPINESS' in 18 points, Arial font, bold and alignment centre.
4. Format the paragraph as follows:
 

(a) Font	–	Arial
(b) Font size	–	12
(c) Alignment	–	Justified
(d) Leading	–	20
5. Save the document as 'happiness'.





## EXERCISE

# 4

## PageMaker – Creating Notice Board

### AIM

To create a Label using PageMaker software.

Create the following Label using PageMaker.

Name : .....  
STD : .....  
Section : .....  
School : .....  
Subject : .....

### Procedure

1. Start the PageMaker using the following commands.  
Start -> All Programs -> Adobe -> Pagemaker 7.0 -> Adobe PageMaker 7.0.
2. Choose File → New in the menu bar (or) Press **Ctrl + N** in the keyboard.  
This opens the Document Setup dialog box.
3. Click on OK.  
Now a new document called Untitled – 1 will appear on the screen.
4. Now you can change Measuring Units from Inches to Millimeters.  
Choose File → Preferences → general (or ) Press **Ctrl + K**. Now Preferences dialogue box appears.  
Change the unit of Measurements and Vertical ruler to Millimeters.
5. Select the Rectangle Tool from the Tool box and draw a rectangle.
6. Using Control Palette, the width and height value of the rectangle has to be set to 100 mm and 40 mm respectively.
7. Choose Element → Rounded corners from the menu bar.
8. Choose the required shape from the rounded corners dialog box. Now the rectangle appears with the rounded corners.





```
trinary_Test(32);
trinary_Test(21);
trinary_Test(12);
trinary_Test(4);
?>
</body>
</html>
```

### OUTPUT

Welcome to Our School

My car is blue

My dress is

My box is

32 : greater than 30

21 : greater than 20

12 : greater than 10

4 : Input a number atleast greater than 10!



# 12<sup>th</sup> STD.

## GOVT. MODEL QUESTION PAPER 2019-20 COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Time allowed : 3.00 hours★] as per Govt. Notifications

[Maximum Marks: 70

- Instructions:** (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall supervisor immediately.  
(2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline. Pencil can be used to draw the diagrams.

### PART - I

- Note:** (i) All questions are compulsory. (15 × 1 = 15)  
(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the options code with the corresponding answer.

- The type of application that involves more than one type of media such as text, graphics video animation and sound refers to
  - an executable file
  - desktop publishing
  - multimedia
  - hypertext
- In PageMaker Window, the area outside of the dark border is referred to as
  - page
  - pasteboard
  - blackboard
  - dashboard
- Which diagram gives a logical structure of the database graphically.
  - Entity-Relationship
  - Entity
  - Architectural Representation
  - Database
- Choose the incorrect statement
  - PHP is case sensitive
  - PHP is open source
  - PHP is a simple programming language
  - PHP is platform dependent
- Which of the following PHP statements will output Hello World on the screen?
  - echo ("Hello World");
  - print ("Hello World");
  - printf ("Hello World");
  - sprintf ("Hello World");
- Which function is used to determine whether a file was uploaded?
  - is\_file\_uploaded()
  - is\_uploaded\_file()
  - file\_uploaded("filename")
  - uploaded\_file("filename")
- What will be the output of the following PHP code?
 

```
<?php
do
{
print "hi";
}
while(0);
print "hello";
?>
```

  - infinite loop
  - hihello
  - no output
  - error
- Western Electric introduced the first widely used that implemented true computer control is
  - Packet switch
  - Arpanet
  - Host
  - Telephone switch
- Match the following
 

1. Ethernet	-	Port
2. RJ45 connector	-	Ethernet
3. RJ45 jack	-	Plug
4. RJ45 cable	-	802.3
(a) 1, 2, 4, 3	(b)	4, 1, 3, 2
(c) 4, 3, 1, 2	(d)	4, 2, 1, 3



12<sup>th</sup> STD.

# Common Quarterly Examination

## September- 2019

Reg. No. 

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### Computer Applications

Time Allowed : 2.30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

#### Instructions :

- (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, Inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
- (2) Use Blue or Black ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams

#### PART - I

**Note :** (i) All questions are compulsory.

**[15 × 1 = 15]**

- (ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ involves moving an object on a screen that has a constant background
  - (a) Animation
  - (b) Frame Animation
  - (c) Path Animation
  - (d) Image Animation
2. In which of the following pair / pairs is/are wrong
  - 1) DIB ----- Allows the files to be displayed on a variety of devices
  - 2) RA ----- It is designed for streaming audio over the internet
  - 3) RTF ----- Introduced by APPLE
  - 4) TGA ----- It is supported by most of the video capture boards
  - (a) both 1 and 2
  - (b) both 2 and 3
  - (c) 3 only
  - (d) 4 only
3. Match the following :
 

(A) Cut	1) Ctrl + V
(B) Copy	2) Ctrl + S
(C) Save	3) Ctrl + X
(D) Paste	4) Ctrl + C

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 3	4	1	2
(c) 4	1	2	3
(d) 3	4	2	1

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ dialogue box appears when double click the line tool from the page maker tool box.
  - (a) Rounded Corners
  - (b) Custom stroke
  - (c) Polygon Settings
  - (d) Go to page
5. A key with more than one attribute to identify rows uniquely in a table is called
  - (a) Primary Key
  - (b) Foreign Key
  - (c) Super Key
  - (d) Composite Key
6. In which one of the following command is not present in Transaction Control Language (TCL)
  - (a) ROLL BACK
  - (b) REVOKE
  - (c) SAVE POINT
  - (d) COMMIT
7. Which of the following is/are PHP Logical Operators
  - (1) \$X--
  - (2) XOR
  - (3) &&
  - (4) ?>
  - (a) both 2 and 3
  - (b) both 1 and 2
  - (c) 2,3 and 4
  - (d) 1 only
8. Which of the following are correct ways of creating an array
  - (1) State[0] = "Tamilnadu";
  - (2) \$ State [ ] = array("Tamilnadu");
  - (3) \$ State[0] = "Tamilnadu";
  - (4) \$ State = array ("Tamilnadu");
  - (a) 3 and 4
  - (b) 2 and 3
  - (c) 1 only
  - (d) 2,3 and 4
9. What will be the output of the following PHP code
 

```
<? Php
$x = 10;
$y = 20;
If($x>$y + $y! = 3)
print "Hello how are you";
else
Print "hai";
?>
```

  - (a) Hello how are you
  - (b) hai
  - (c) error
  - (d) no out put
10. What does fread () function do in PHP?
  - (a) It is used to open files in PHP
  - (b) It is used to read files on PHP
  - (c) It is used to write to a fiel
  - (d) It is used to open remote computer

# 12<sup>th</sup> STD.

## SURA'S MODEL QUESTION PAPER 2019-20

### COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Time allowed : 3.00 hours]

[Maximum Marks: 70

- Instructions:** (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall supervisor immediately.  
(2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline. Pencil can be used to draw the diagrams.

#### PART - I

- Note:** (i) All questions are compulsory. (15 × 1 = 15)  
(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the options code with the corresponding answer.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Expand JPEG<br/>(a) Joint Photo Experts Gross<br/>(b) Joint Photographic Experts Group<br/>(c) Joint Processor Experts Group<br/>(d) Joint Photographic Expression Group</p> <p>2. Which tool lets you edit text?<br/>(a) Text tool (b) Type tool<br/>(c) Crop tool (d) Hand tool</p> <p>3. Choose the correct pair<br/>(a) Edit and Cut (b) Edit and New<br/>(c) Undo and Copy (d) Undo and Redo</p> <p>4. Which of the following is a standard communication tool developed for computers and electronic instruments?<br/>(a) MIDI (b) MPEG<br/>(c) MPG (d) MP3</p> <p>5. _____ Command is used to delete a database.<br/>(a) Delete database database_name<br/>(b) Delete database_name<br/>(c) drop database database_name<br/>(d) drop database_name</p> <p>6. GIF expansion is<br/>(a) Graphics Image Format<br/>(b) Graphics Independent Format<br/>(c) Graphics Interchange Format<br/>(d) Graphics Information Format</p> <p>7. Which of the following is a DQL command?<br/>(a) UPDATE (b) RENAME<br/>(c) SELECT (d) INSERT</p> | <p>8. Which of the following PHP statements will output Hello World on the screen?<br/>(a) echo ("Hello World");<br/>(b) print ("Hello World");<br/>(c) printf ("Hello World");<br/>(d) sprintf ("Hello World");</p> <p>8. Which Audio format is most popular in windows for storing uncompressed sound files?<br/>(a) MP3 (b) OGG<br/>(c) WAV (d) RA</p> <p>9. A function in PHP which starts with __ (double underscore) is know as..<br/>(a) Magic Function<br/>(b) Inbuilt Function<br/>(c) Default Function<br/>(d) User Defined Function</p> <p>10. _____ are the fields where multimedia is used in majority.<br/>(a) Entertainment (b) Education<br/>(c) E-Commerce (d) Engineering</p> <p>11. What will be the output of the following PHP code ?<br/> <pre>&lt;?php \$a = ""; if (\$a) print "all"; if else print "some"; ?&gt;</pre> <br/>(a) all (b) some<br/>(c) error (d) no output</p> |
|---|---|

# 12<sup>th</sup> STD

## PUBLIC EXAM QUESTION PAPER MARCH - 2020

### With Answers

### PART - III

Time allowed : 3.00 hours]

**COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

[Maximum Marks: 70

- Instructions:** (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall supervisor immediately.
- (2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw the diagrams.

**PART - I**

- Note:** (i) All questions are compulsory. (15 × 1 = 15)
- (ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code with the corresponding answer.

- Write the expansion of MIDI :
  - Musical information Digital Interpreter
  - Musical Instrument Digital Information
  - Musical Intelligent Digital Interface
  - Musical Instrument Digital Identifier
- What is the keyboard shortcut to open a PageMaker file?
  - Ctrl + Q
  - Ctrl + M
  - Ctrl + N
  - Ctrl + X
- The horizontal entity in a Table is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Key
  - Record
  - Table
  - Column
- Which one of the following is not a DDL command?
  - INSERT
  - CREATE
  - ALTER
  - DROP
- In PHP, we can use \_\_\_\_\_ to comment a single line.
  - /\* \*/
  - /?
  - //
  - #
- How many types of function are there in PHP?
  - 5
  - 4
  - 3
  - 2
- What is the output of the following PHP code?
 

```
<?php
$х;
if($х==0)
print "hi";
else
Print "how are u";
?>
```

  - no output
  - how are u
  - hi
  - error
- Most complicated looping structure in PHP is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - for
  - while
  - do...while
  - None of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a request for data or information from a database table or combination of tables.
  - Code
  - Query
  - Form
  - Report
- Computer, which is connected to a network is called :
  - device
  - node
  - system
  - cable
- What is the expansion of TCP?
  - Television Control Protocol
  - Television Control Program
  - Transmission Control Program
  - Transmission Control Protocol
- In domain name, the sequence of labels are separated by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (hyphen)
  - \* (Asterisk)
  - # (Hash)
  - . (dot)
- www was invented by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - John Napier
  - Tim Berners Lee
  - Charles Babbage
  - Blaise Pascal