COMPUTER SCIENCE (330) : SOLVED EXAM PAPER (APRIL 2024)

COMPUTER SCIENCE (330)

SECTION—A

1.

(i) The _____ tag in HTML allows the user to create an image in Web page.

(A) <image> (B) <img>

(C) <imag> (D) <im>

Answer: (B) <img>(Lesson_25)

2.

(i) File > Print in presentation is equal to

(A) Ctrl+N (B) Ctrl+Q

(C) Ctrl+P (D) Ctrl+S

Answer: (C) Ctrl+P(Lesson_25).

3.

<OL>tag is used to create an _____ list in HTML.

(A) unordered (B) ordered

(C) organised (D) unorganised

Answer: (B) ordered(Lesson_25).

4.

sqrt(x) is a _____ function in C++.

(A) string (B) mathematical

(C) character (D) text

Answer: (B) mathematical(Lesson_25)

www.unnatieducations.com
www.cbsepatracharschool.com
9654-279-279, 9899-436-384

5.

(i) Which of the following is used for making a text italic in HTML?

(A) <italic> (B) <italics>
(C) <i> (D) <textitalic>

Answer: (C) <i>(Lesson_25)

6.

(i) _____ is used to represent tags in HTML.

(A) [ ] (B) < >
(C) ( ) (D) { }

Answer: (B) < >(Lesson_25)

7.

(i) A pointer is a variable that represents the lcoation of a data item such as

(A) variable (B) array element
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) program

Answer: (C) Both (A) and (B)(Lesson_20).

8.

_____ file format is the best option for images with transparency effects.

(A) jpg (B) jpeg
(C) gif (D) png

Answer: (D) PNG(Lesson_25).

9.

_____ attribute is used to specify the thickness in the <HR> tag.

(A) Width (B) Size
(C) Border (D) Noshade

Answer: (B) Size(Lesson_26).

21.

Consider the following program. What output will be produced if the value for the variable ch is entered as 'B'?

```
#include <iostream.h>
void main()
{
    char ch;
    cin>>ch;
    switch(ch)
    {
    case 'A' :      cout<<"A Grade"; break;
    case 'B' :      cout<<"B Grade";
    case 'C' :      cout<<"C Grade"; break;
    case 'D' :      cout<<"D Grade"; break;
    default  :
    cout<<"NO Grade";
    }
}
```

Answer:

B Grade
```&#8203;:contentReference[oaicite:0]{index=0}.
```

24.

What will be the output produced by the following code snippet? Assume all header files included :

```
#include<iostream.h>
void change(int);
void main()
{

  int a = 5;
  cout<<"a="<<endl;
  change(a);
  cout<<"a="<<a;
}
void change(int b)
{
  b=20;
}
```

Answer:

a=5
a=5
Explanation: In the change function, the parameter b is passed by value, meaning the change made to b does not affect the original variable a. Hence, the value of a remains 5 both before and after the function call(Lesson_21).

25. Fill in the blanks (any two) :

(a) The output stream in file handling requires _____ header file.
(b) seekg() moves _____ to a specified location.
(c) Input pointer is also known as _____.
(d) The function open() have _____ parameters.

Answer:

(a) The output stream in file handling requires **ofstream.h** header file(Lesson_21).

(b) seekg() moves **the file pointer** to a specified location(Lesson_21).

(c) Input pointer is also known as **get pointer**(Lesson_21).

(d) The function open() has **two** parameters(Lesson_21).

GET FULL MARKS WITH EXPERT SOLVED PAPERS

CLASS 10TH AND CLASS 12TH ALL SUBJECTS AVAILABLE

NIOS LAST YEAR SOLVED PAPERS

GET ALL TMA'S - SOLVED AND READY TO UPLOAD

AVAILABLE EXCLUSIVELY ON

UNNATI EDUCATIONS

9654-279-279, 9899436384

order now!

RS. 75 PER PDF

COMPUTER SCIENCE (330) : SOLVED EXAM PAPER
(APRIL 2024)

SECTION—B

28. (a) Explain radio wave transmission.

Answer: Radio wave transmission is a type of communication where data is transmitted using radio waves. These waves are a form of electromagnetic radiation that can propagate through the air. Radio wave transmission is widely used for both long and short distances, such as in radio broadcasting, mobile phones, and wireless communication systems. The transmission can be affected by factors such as frequency, obstacles, and interference(Lesson_26)

29. (a) What do you mean by data integrity?

Answer: Data integrity refers to the accuracy and consistency of data over its lifecycle. It ensures that the data remains valid, accurate, and reliable throughout its use, preventing unauthorized modifications or errors. In the context of databases, data integrity is maintained by avoiding redundancy and inconsistencies, ensuring that only correct and valid data is stored (Lesson_23).

COMPUTER SCIENCE (330) : SOLVED EXAM PAPER (APRIL 2024)

30.

Write SQL queries for the following based on the TEACHER table given below :

TEACHER			
TID	NAME	AGE	GENDER
T01	ARJUN	36	M
T02	RAJU	45	M
T03	SUMA	58	F
T04	KIRAN	44	F
T05	JENNI	38	F

(a) Insert the record T06, VARUN, 45, M into the table TEACHER.

(b) Display the details of the teachers whose age is above 40.

Answer:

(a) **Insert the record T06, VARUN, 45, M into the table TEACHER:**

```
INSERT INTO TEACHER (TID, NAME, AGE, GENDER)
VALUES ('T06', 'VARUN', 45, 'M');
```

(b) Display the details of the teachers whose age is above 40:

```
SELECT * FROM TEACHER WHERE AGE > 40;
```

31. Write the steps to move a selected text in Office Writer.

Answer:

1. Select the text you want to move.
2. Cut the text by using either the shortcut `Ctrl + X` or by selecting Edit from the menu and choosing Cut.
3. Move the cursor to the location where you want to move the text.
4. Paste the text by using the shortcut `Ctrl + V` or by selecting Edit from the menu and choosing Paste.

COMPUTER SCIENCE (330) : SOLVED EXAM PAPER (APRIL 2024)

34.

Write SQL queries to create the following TEACHER table :

TEACHER		
TID	VARCHAR(6)	PRIMARY KEY
NAME	VARCHAR(15)	
AGE	INT(2)	
GENDER	CHAR	

Answer:

```
CREATE TABLE TEACHER (
    TID VARCHAR(6) PRIMARY KEY,
    NAME VARCHAR(15),
    AGE INT(2),
    GENDER CHAR(1)
);
```

This query defines the structure of the **TEACHER** table with the appropriate data types and constraints as specified(Lesson_23)

35. Define the following terms (any two) :

(a) Object
(b) Member functions

Answer:

(a) **Object**: An object is an instance of a class that holds data and allows access to the member functions defined in the class. It is the basic unit of Object-Oriented Programming (Lesson_18).

(b) **Member functions**: Member functions are functions defined inside a class that operate on the data members of the class and provide functionalities related to that class(Lesson_18).

37. Define the following terms (any three) :

(a) Tuple
(b) Candidate key
(c) Schema

Answer:

(a) **Tuple**: A tuple is a single row or record in a table in a relational database, representing a set of related data. Each tuple contains data that corresponds to a single entity (Lesson_23).

(b) **Candidate key**: A candidate key is a column or a set of columns in a table that can uniquely identify any record in the table. A table can have multiple candidate keys, but only one can be chosen as the primary key(Lesson_23).

(c) **Schema**: A schema refers to the logical structure or design of a database, defining how data is organized and the relationships between different tables. It serves as a blueprint for how the data is stored in the database(Lesson_23).

38. (b) Define multilevel inheritance. Display the structure by taking an example with proper syntax.

Answer: Multilevel inheritance is a type of inheritance where a class is derived from a base class, and then another class is derived from that derived class. In other words, the inheritance occurs across multiple levels, with each derived class inheriting from the previous one.

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>

class A {    // Base class
   public:
   void displayA() {
      cout << "Class A" << endl;
   }
};

class B : public A {  // Derived from class A
   public:
   void displayB() {
      cout << "Class B" << endl;
   }
};
```

```
class C : public B {  // Derived from class B
    public:
    void displayC() {
        cout << "Class C" << endl;
    }
};

void main() {
    C obj;      // Object of class C
    obj.displayA();  // Class A function
    obj.displayB();  // Class B function
    obj.displayC();  // Class C function
}
```

In this example:

- Class `A` is the base class.
- Class `B` inherits from class `A`.
- Class `C` inherits from class `B`.

This structure forms **multilevel inheritance** (Lesson_18).

39. (a) Write a program to create an array of N elements, accept a location and number from the user. Insert the accepted number after the location in the array and print the new array.

Answer:

Here is a C++ program that creates an array of N elements, accepts a location and a number from the user, inserts the number after the given location, and prints the updated array:

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>

void main() {
    int N, location, number;

    cout << "Enter the number of elements (N): ";
    cin >> N;

    int arr[N+1];  // Create an array with one extra space for the new element
    cout << "Enter " << N << " elements:" << endl;
    for(int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        cin >> arr[i];
    }
```

```
    cout << "Enter the location where you want to insert the number: ";
    cin >> location;
    cout << "Enter the number to insert: ";
    cin >> number;
    // Shift elements to make space for the new number
    for(int i = N; i > location; i--) {
        arr[i] = arr[i-1];
    }
    // Insert the new number
    arr[location + 1] = number;
    cout << "The new array is: ";
    for(int i = 0; i <= N; i++) {
        cout << arr[i] << " ";
    }

    getch();
}
```

This program:

- Accepts `N` elements from the user.
- Takes the location where the new number should be inserted.
- Inserts the new number after the specified location.
- Prints the new array with the inserted element (Lesson_22) (Lesson_20).

GET FULL MARKS WITH EXPERT SOLVED PAPERS

CLASS 10TH AND CLASS 12TH ALL SUBJECTS AVAILABLE

NIOS LAST YEAR SOLVED PAPERS

GET ALL TMA'S - SOLVED AND READY TO UPLOAD

AVAILABLE EXCLUSIVELY ON

UNNATI EDUCATIONS

9654-279-279, 9899436384

order now!

RS. 75 PER PDF