## INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

| NAME OF THE         | FIRST PERIODIC TEST | CLASS: XII           |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| EXAMINATION         |                     |                      |
|                     |                     |                      |
| DATE OF EXAMINATION | 25-04-2022          | SUBJECT: INFORMATION |
|                     |                     | TECHNOLOGY           |
|                     |                     |                      |
| TYPE - Descriptive  | MARKING SCHEME      |                      |
|                     |                     |                      |

| SET | Q.NO | VALUE POINTS  | MARK    |
|-----|------|---|---------|
| С   | 1    | A table is known as a relation.   | 1       |
| С   | 2    | CREATE DATABASE RESULTS;  | 1       |
| С   | 3    | NULL constraint means no value or nothing is entered.   | 2       |
|     |      | NOT NULL means value has to be entered in that column.  |         |
| С   | 4    | Primary key-: One of the candidate keys may be designated as Primary key. Primary key is used to identify tuples in a relation.  Candidate Key: A key which is eligible to be considered as a primary key is known as candidate key.  | 1+1=2   |
| С   | 5    | Degree- Total number of columns in a table.  Cardinality- Total number of rows in a table.  | 1+1=2   |
| С   | 6    | As the name implies, the DBA administers the database and the DBMS. The DBA is responsible for authoring access, monitoring its use, providing technical support, acquiring software and hardware resources.  | 2       |
| С   | 7    | <ol> <li>Self-describing Nature of a Database System: DBMS contains not only the database but also the description of the data that it stores. This description of data is called metadata.</li> <li>Insulation Between Programs and Data: Since the definition of data is stored separately in a DBMS, any change in the structure of data would be done in the catalogue and hence programs which access this data need not be modified.</li> </ol> | 1+ 1= 2 |

| С | 8  | <ol> <li>Reduction in Redundancy: Data in a DBMS is more concise because of the central repository of data. All the data is stored at one place. There is no repetition of the same data. This also reduces the cost of storing data on hard disks or other memory devices.</li> <li>Improved Consistency: The chances of data inconsistencies in a database are also reduced as there is a single copy of data that is accessed or updated by all the users.</li> </ol> | 1+1 = 2 |
|---|----|--|---------|
| С | 9  | It specifies that the value of every attribute in each tuple must be from the domain of that attribute. For example, the Employee_ID must be a 4-digitnumber. Hence a value such as "12321" or "A234" violates the domain constraint as the former is not 4-digit long and the latter contains an alphabet.  | 2       |
| С | 10 | If a user has not entered a value for an attribute, then default value specified while creating the table is used. For example, if a teacher's salary has not been entered, then by default the database should store 40000 assuming that the minimum salary given to every teacher is 40000.  | 2       |
| С | 11 | CREATE TABLE Product ( pid Integer Primary key, pname varchar(20), price decimal(10,2) );  | 2       |