

SET	A
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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023
COMPUTER SCIENCE -083**

CLASS: XII

Max.Marks: 70

MARKING SCHEME			
SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS <u>SECTION-A</u>	MARKS SPLIT UP
A	1	a)12PNR c)Emp&no	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
A	2	d) return	1
A	3	a) 37 -23	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
A	4	c) def Interest(Principal, Rate, Time=0.06):	1
A	5	b) None	1
A	6	c) when no exception occurs	1
A	7	b) Comma Separated Values	1
A	8	a) today is	1
A	9	a) Both (A) and (R)are true and (R) is the correct explanation for (A).	1
A	10	c) ORDER BY	1
<u>SECTION-B</u>			
A	11	(iv) 60*50*40* Maximum Value for Start=3, Maximum value for End=4	(1+1)=2
A	12	50#5	2
A	13	22 # 40 # 9 # 13 #	2
A	14	The raise statement can be used to throw an exception. The syntax of raise statement is: raise exception-name[(optional argument)] The argument is generally a string that is displayed when the exception is raised.	(1+1) = 2

		<pre> L=[1,2,3,4] ln=8 if ln>len(L): raise IndexError print("No execution") else: print(ln) </pre>	
A	15	<p>SyntaxError: It is raised when there is an error in the syntax of the Python code.</p> <p>ValueError: It is raised when a built-in method or operation receives an argument that has the right data type but mismatched or inappropriate values.</p>	$(1+1) = 2$
A	16	<p>Text file: It stores information in ASCII OR UNICODE character. In text file everything will be stored as a character. In text file each line is terminated by special character called EOL. In text file some translation takes place when this EOL character is read or written.</p> <p>Binary Files: It stores the information in the same format as in the memory i.e. data is stored according to its data type so no translation occurs. In binary file there is no delimiter for a new line.</p>	$(1+1) = 2$
A	17	<pre> def Create(): f = open("Data.txt", 'w') for i in range(4): name = input("Enter Name:") f.write(name) f.close() </pre>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
A	18	3#4#	2
A	19	<p>Primary Key: A set of one or more attribute that can identify a record uniquely in the relation is called Primary Key. There can be only 1 primary key in a table.</p> <p>Alternate Key: In case of multiple candidate keys, one of them will be selected as Primary Key and rest of the column will serve as Alternate Key. A Candidate Key which is not a primary key is an Alternate Key</p>	$(1+1) = 2$
A	20	<p>DDL Commands- CREATE, DROP DML Commands: SELECT, INSERT DDL- DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE DML- DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	$1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$

		<table><tr><th>CHAR</th><th>VARCHAR</th></tr><tr><td>Fixed length string</td><td>Variable length string</td></tr><tr><td>Used where number of character to enter is fixed like Grade, EmpCode, etc</td><td>Used where number of character to be entered is not fixed like name, address etc.</td></tr><tr><td>Fast, no memory allocation every time</td><td>Slow, as it take size according to data so every time memory allocation is done</td></tr><tr><td>It takes more memory</td><td>It takes less space</td></tr></table>	CHAR	VARCHAR	Fixed length string	Variable length string	Used where number of character to enter is fixed like Grade, EmpCode, etc	Used where number of character to be entered is not fixed like name, address etc.	Fast, no memory allocation every time	Slow, as it take size according to data so every time memory allocation is done	It takes more memory	It takes less space	
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It takes more memory	It takes less space												
A	21	Degree : Total number of attributes(columns) in a table. Cardinality: Total number of tuples(rows) in a table. Table: SPORTS(Degree-3, Cardinality-2)	1+1 = 2										
A	22	CREATE DATABASE AUTOMOLIES ; USE AUTOMOBILES; CREATE TABLE CARS(CID CHAR(3), BRAND VARCHAR(25), QTY INT,PRICE DECIMAL(10,2)); SECTION-C	1/2 +1 1/2 =2										
A	23	Input – 1/2 Logic – 2 Output – 1/2	3										
A	24	Input – 1/2 Logic – 2 Output – 1/2	3										
A	25	Input – 1/2 Logic – 2 Output – 1/2	3										
A	26	Input – 1/2 Logic – 2 Output – 1/2	3										
A	27	Input – 1/2 Logic – 2 Output – 1/2	3										
A	28	Input – 1/2 Logic – 2 Output – 1/2	3										
A	29	Input – 1/2 Logic – 2 Output – 1/2 Section- D	3										
A	30	csv # Statement-1 “Student.csv”, ‘w’ # Statement-2	1+1+1+1+1=										

		writer(f1) # Statement-3 [Rollno, Name, Class, Section] # Statement-4 writerows() # Statement-5	5
A	31	Function header and parameters– ½ Logic – 2 Function header and parameters– ½ Logic – 1 ½ Output – ½	5
A	32	i) DESC EMPLOYEE; ii) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE DEPT = 'SALES' ; iii) SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY BETWEEN 20000 AND 30000; iv) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE ORDER BY NAME ASC; v) SELECT NAME,DEPT FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE NAME LIKE "A%";	1+1+1+1+1= 5

SET	B
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MARKING SCHEME			
SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS <u>SECTION-A</u>	MARKS SPLIT UP
B	1	c) ORDER BY	1
B	2	a) today is	1
B	3	b) None	1
B	4	c) def Interest(Principal, Rate, Time=0.06):	1
B	5	a) 37 -23	1
B	6	c) when no exception occurs	1
B	7	b) Comma Separated Values	1
B	8	d) return	1
B	9	a) Both (A) and (R)are true and (R) is the correct explanation for (A).	1
B	10	a) 2SUM c) Avg\$wage	1
<u>SECTION-B</u>			
B	11	(iv) 60*50*40* Maximum Value for Start=3, Maximum value for End=4	(1+1)=2
B	12	50#5	2
B	13	22 # 40 # 9 # 13 #	2
B	14	The raise statement can be used to throw an exception. The syntax of raise statement is: raise exception-name[(optional argument)] The argument is generally a string that is displayed when the exception is raised.	(1+1) = 2

		<pre> L=[1,2,3,4] ln=8 if ln>len(L): raise IndexError print("No execution") else: print(ln) </pre>	
B	15	<p>ImportError: It is raised when the requested module definition is not found.</p> <p>IndexError It is raised when the index or subscript in a sequence is out of range.</p>	$(1+1) = 2$
B	16	<p>Text file: It stores information in ASCII OR UNICODE character. In text file everything will be stored as a character. In text file each line is terminated by special character called EOL. In text file some translation takes place when this EOL character is read or written.</p> <p>Binary Files: It stores the information in the same format as in the memory i.e. data is stored according to its data type so no translation occurs. In binary file there is no delimiter for a new line.</p>	$(1+1) = 2$
B	17	<pre> def Create(): f = open("Data.txt", 'w') for i in range(4): name = input("Enter Name:") f.write(name) f.close() </pre>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
B	18	3#4#	2
B	19	<p>Primary Key: A set of one or more attribute that can identify a record uniquely in the relation is called Primary Key. There can be only 1 primary key in a table.</p> <p>Alternate Key: In case of multiple candidate keys, one of them will be selected as Primary Key and rest of the column will serve as Alternate Key. A Candidate Key which is not a primary key is an Alternate Key</p>	$(1+1) = 2$
B	20	<p>DDL Commands- CREATE, DROP</p> <p>DML Commands: SELECT, INSERT</p> <p>DDL- DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE</p> <p>DML-DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	$1 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$

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B	21	Degree : Total number of attributes(columns) in a table. Cardinality: Total number of tuples(rows) in a table. Table: COACH(Degree-4, Cardinality-2)	1+1 = 2										
B	22	CREATE DATABASE LIBRARY ; USE LIBRARY; CREATE TABLE BOOKS(BID CHAR(4), AUTHOR VARCHAR(20), GENRE VARCHAR(25),PRICE DECIMAL(9,2));	½ +1 ½ =2										
SECTION-C													
B	23	Input – ½ Logic – 2 Output – ½	3										
B	24	Input – ½ Logic – 2 Output – ½	3										
B	25	Input – ½ Logic – 2 Output – ½	3										
B	26	Input – ½ Logic – 2 Output – ½	3										
B	27	Input – ½ Logic – 2 Output – ½	3										
B	28	Input – ½ Logic – 2 Output – ½	3										
B	29	Input – ½ Logic – 2 Output – ½	3										

		Section- D	
B	30	csv # Statement-1 “Student.csv”, ‘w’ # Statement-2 writer(f1) # Statement-3 [Rollno, Name, Class, Section] # Statement-4 writerows() # Statement-5	1+1+1+1+1= 5
B	31	Function header and parameters– ½ Logic – 2 Function header and parameters– ½ Logic – 1 ½ Output – ½	5
B	32	i) DESC EMPLOYEE; ii) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE DEPT = ‘ACCOUNTS’ ; iii) SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY >25000 ; iv) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE ORDER BY NAME DESC; v) SELECT NAME,DEPT FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE NAME LIKE “%n” ;	1+1+1+1+1= 5

SET	C
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MARKING SCHEME			
SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS <u>SECTION-A</u>	MARKS SPLIT UP
C	1	c) def Interest(Principal, Rate, Time=0.06):	1
C	2	d) return	1
C	3	c) ORDER BY	1
C	4	a) 5Rollno c) Rec&no	1
C	5	a) 37 -23	1
C	6	c) when no exception occurs	1
C	7	b) Comma Separated Values	1
C	8	a) today is	1
C	9	a) Both (A) and (R)are true and (R) is the correct explanation for (A).	1
C	10	b) None	1
<u>SECTION-B</u>			
C	11	22 # 40 # 9 # 13 #	2
C	12	50#5	2
C	13	(iv) 60*50*40* Maximum Value for Start=3, Maximum value for End=4	(1+1)=2
C	14	NameError: It is raised when a local or global variable name is not defined. EOFError: It is raised when the end of file condition is reached without reading any data by input().	(1+1) = 2
C	15	Text file: It stores information in ASCII OR UNICODE character. In text file everything will be stored as a character . In text file each	(1+1) = 2

		line is terminated by special character called EOL. In text file some translation takes place when this EOL character is read or written. Binary Files: It stores the information in the same format as in the memory i.e. data is stored according to its data type so no translation occurs. In binary file there is no delimiter for a new line.	
C	16	The raise statement can be used to throw an exception. The syntax of raise statement is: raise exception-name[(optional argument)] The argument is generally a string that is displayed when the exception is raised. <code>L=[1,2,3,4]</code> <code>ln=8</code> <code>if ln>len(L):</code> <code>raise IndexError</code> <code>print("No execution")</code> <code>else:</code> <code>print(ln)</code>	(1+1) = 2
C	17	<code>def Create():</code> <code>f = open("Data.txt", 'w')</code> for i in <code>range(4)</code> : <code>name =input("Enter Name:")</code> <code>f.write(name)</code> <code>f.close()</code>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
C	18	3#4#	2
C	19	Primary Key: A set of one or more attribute that can identify a record uniquely in the relation is called Primary Key. There can be only 1 primary key in a table. Alternate Key: In case of multiple candidate keys, one of them will be selected as Primary Key and rest of the column will serve as Alternate Key. A Candidate Key which is not a primary key is an Alternate Key	(1+1) = 2
C	20	DDL Commands- CREATE, DROP DML Commands: SELECT, INSERT DDL- DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE DML-DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE OR	$1 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$

		<table><tr><th>CHAR</th><th>VARCHAR</th></tr><tr><td>Fixed length string</td><td>Variable length string</td></tr><tr><td>Used where number of character to enter is fixed like Grade, EmpCode, etc</td><td>Used where number of character to be entered is not fixed like name, address etc.</td></tr><tr><td>Fast, no memory allocation every time</td><td>Slow, as it take size according to data so every time memory allocation is done</td></tr><tr><td>It takes more memory</td><td>It takes less space</td></tr></table>	CHAR	VARCHAR	Fixed length string	Variable length string	Used where number of character to enter is fixed like Grade, EmpCode, etc	Used where number of character to be entered is not fixed like name, address etc.	Fast, no memory allocation every time	Slow, as it take size according to data so every time memory allocation is done	It takes more memory	It takes less space	
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It takes more memory	It takes less space												
C	21	Degree : Total number of attributes(columns) in a table. Cardinality: Total number of tuples(rows) in a table. Table: SHOP(Degree-5, Cardinality-3)	1+1 = 2										
C	22	CREATE DATABASE SHOWROOM ; USE SHOWROOM; CREATE TABLE VEHICLE(VID CHAR(5), VBRAND VARCHAR(30), QTY INT, PRICE DECIMAL(8,2));	½ +1 ½ =2										
SECTION-C													
C	23	Input – ½ Logic – 2 Output – ½	3										
C	24	Input – ½ Logic – 2 Output – ½	3										
C	25	Input – ½ Logic – 2 Output – ½	3										
C	26	Input – ½ Logic – 2 Output – ½	3										
C	27	Input – ½ Logic – 2 Output – ½	3										
C	28	Input – ½ Logic – 2 Output – ½	3										
C	29	Input – ½ Logic – 2	3										

		Output – ½	
		Section- D	
C	30	csv # Statement-1 “Student.csv”, ‘w’ # Statement-2 writer(f1) # Statement-3 [Rollno, Name, Class, Section] # Statement-4 writerows() # Statement-5	1+1+1+1+1= 5
C	31	Function header and parameters– ½ Logic – 2 Function header and parameters– ½ Logic – 1 ½ Output – ½	5
C	32	i) DESC EMPLOYEE; ii) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE DEPT = ‘PRODUCTION’ ; iii) SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY < 30000 ; iv) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE ORDER BY SALARY ASC; v) SELECT NAME,DEPT FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE NAME LIKE “%sh%” ;	1+1+1+1+1= 5