

# COMPUTER SCIENCE

*Time allowed : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

**Instructions :**

- (i) *All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Programming Language : C++*

## QUESTION PAPER CODE 91/1

1. (a) Differentiate between a Call by Value and Call by Reference, giving suitable examples of each. 2
- (b) Name the header files to which the following belong: 1
- (i) abs( )
  - (ii) strcmp( )
- (c) Rewrite the following program after removing the syntactical error(s), if any. Underline each correction. 2

```
#include <iostream.h>
const int Multiple 3;
void main ()
{
    Value=15;
    for (int Counter = 1;Counter=<5;Counter++,Value-=2)
        if (Value%Multiple==0)
            cout<<Value * Multiple;
            cout<<endl;
        else
            cout<<Value+Multiple<<endl;
    }
```

- (d) Find the output of the following program: 3

```
#include<iostream.h>
struct MyBox
{
    int Length, Breadth, Height;
};
void Dimension (MyBox M)
{
```

```

        cout<<M.Length<<"x"<<M.Breadth<<"x";
        cout<<M.Height<<endl;
    }
void main()
{
    MyBox B1={10,15,5}, B2, B3;
    ++B1.Height;
    Dimension(B1);
    B3 = B1;
    ++B3.Length;
    B3.Breadth++;
    Dimension(B3);
    B2 = B3;
    B2.Height+=5;
    B2.Length--;
    Dimension(B2);
}

```

(e) Find the output of the following program:

2

```

#include<iostream.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<ctype.h>
void Convert(char Str[],int Len)
{
    for (int Count =0; Count<Len; Count++ )
    {
        if (isupper (Str [Count] ) )
            Str[Count]= tolower(Str[Count]);
        else if (islower (Str [Count] ) )
            Str[Count]= toupper(Str[Count]);
        else if (isdigit (Str [Count]))
            Str[Count]= Str[Count] + 1;
        else Str[Count] = '*';
    }
}

```

```

void main ()
{
    char Text [] = "CBSE Exam 2005";
    int Size=strlen(Text);
    Convert(Text,Size);
    cout<<Text<<endl;
    for (int C = 0,R=Size-1;C<=Size/2; C++,R--)
    {
        char Temp = Text[C];
        Text [C] = Text [R] ;
        Text [R] = Temp;
    }
    cout<<Text<<endl;
}

```

- (f) Observe the following program SCORE.CPP carefully, if the value of Num entered by the user is 5, choose the correct possible output(s) from the options from (i) to (iv), and justify your option.

2

```

//program : SCORE.CPP
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
    randomize();
    int Num, Rndnum;
    cin>>Num;
    Rndnum = random(Num) + 5;
    for (int N = 1; N<=Rndnum; N++)
        cout<<N<<" ";
}

```

**Output Options:**

- (i) 1 2 3 4
- (ii) 1 2
- (iii) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- (iv) 1 2 3

2. (a) Define the term Data Hiding in the context of Object Oriented Programming. Give a suitable example using a C++ code to illustrate the same. 2
- (b) Answer the questions (i) and (ii) after going through the following class: 2

```
class Test
{
    char Paper[20];
    int Marks;
public:
    Test() // Function 1
    {
        strcpy(Paper, "Computer");
        Marks = 0;
    }
    Test(char P[] ) // Function 2
    {
        strcpy(Paper, P);
        Marks = 0;
    }
    Test(int M) // Function 3
    {
        strcpy(Paper, "Computer");
        Marks = M;
    }
    Test(char P[], int M) // Function 4
    {
        strcpy(Paper, P);
        Marks = M;
    }
};
```

- (i) Which feature of Object Oriented Programming is demonstrated using Function 1, Function 2, Function 3 and Function 4 in the above class Test?
- (ii) Write statements in C++ that would execute Function 2 and Function 4 of class Test.
- (c) Define a class TravelPlan in C++ with the following descriptions : 4

Private Members:

PlanCode	of type long
Place	of type character array (string)
Number_of_travellers	of type integer
Number_of_buses	of type integer

**Public Members:**

A constructor to assign initial values of Plan Code as 1001, Place as “Agra”, Number\_of\_travellers as 5, Number\_of\_buses as 1

A function NewPlan( ) which allows user to enter PlanCode, Place and Number\_of\_travellers. Also, assign the value of Number\_of\_buses as per the following conditions :

<b>Number_of_travellers</b>	<b>Number_of_buses</b>
Less than 20	1
Equal to or more than 20 and less than 40	2
Equal to 40 or more than 40	3

A function ShowPlan( ) to display the content of all the data members on screen.

(d) Answer the questions (i) to (iv) based on the following code:

4

```
class Medicines
{
    char Category[10];
    char Date_of_manufacture[10];
    char Company[20];
public:
    Medicines();
    void entermedicinedetails();
    void showmedicinedetails();
};
class Capsules: public Medicines
{
protected:
    char capsule_name[30];
    char Volume_label[20];
public:
    float Price;
    Capsules();
    void entercapsuledetails();
    void showcapsuledetails();
};
class Antibiotics: public Capsule
{
    int Dosage_units;
    char Side_effects[20];
    int Use_within_days;
public:
    Antibiotics();
    void enterdetails();
    void showdetails();
};
```

(i) How many bytes will be required by an object of class Medicines and an object of class Antibiotics respectively?

- (ii) Write names of all the member functions accessible from the object of class Antibiotics.
- (iii) Write names of all the members accessible from member functions of class Capsules.
- (iv) Write names of all the data members, which are accessible from objects of class Antibiotics.
3. (a) Write a function in C++ which accepts an integer array and its size as arguments/parameters and exchanges the values of first half side elements with the second half side elements of the array. 3
- Example:  
 If an array of eight elements has initial content as  
     2,4,1,6,7,9,23,10  
 The function should rearrange the array as  
     7,9,23,10,2,4,1,6
- (b) An array Arr[15][35] is stored in the memory along the column with each of its elements occupying 8 bytes. Find out the base address and the address of an element Arr[2][5], if the location Arr[5][10] is stored at the address 4000. 4
- (c) Write a function in C++ to perform a PUSH operation in a dynamically allocated stack considering the following: 4
- ```

struct Node
{
    int X, Y;
    Node *Link;
};
class STACK
{
    Node *Top;
public:
    STACK() {Top=NULL;}
    void PUSH();
    void POP() ;
    ~STACK();
};

```
- (d) Write a function in C++ to print the sum of all the values which are either divisible by 2 or are divisible by 3 present in a two-dimensional array passed as the argument to the function. 3
- (e) Evaluate the following postfix notation of expression: 2
- 10 20 + 25 15 - \* 30 /

4. (a) Observe the program segment given below carefully, and answer the question that follows:

1

```
class Book
{
    int Book no;
    char Book_name[20];
public:
    //function to enter Book details
    void enterdetails();
    // function to display Book details
    void showdetails();
    //function to return Book_no
    int Rbook_no(){return Book_no;}
} ;
void Modify(Book NEW)
{
    fstream File;
    File.open("BOOK.DAT",ios::binary|ios::in|ios::out);
    Book OB;
    int Recordsread = 0, Found = 0;
    while (!Found && File.read((char*)&OB, sizeof(OB)))
    {
        Recordsread ++ ;
        if (NEW.RBook_no() == OB.RBook_no())
        {
            _____ //Missing Statement
            File.write((char*)&NEW, sizeof (NEW));
            Found = 1;
        }
        else
            File.write((char*)&OB, sizeof(OB));
    }
    if (!Found)
        cout<<" Record for modification does not exist";
    File.close();
}
```

If the function Modify() is supposed to modify a record in file BOOK.DAT with the values of Book NEW passed to its argument, write the appropriate statement for **Missing Statement** using seekp( ) or seekg( ), whichever needed, in the above code that would write the modified record at its proper place.

- (b) Write a function in C++ to count and display the number of lines starting with alphabet 'A' present in a text file "LINES.TXT".

2

Example:

If the file "LINES.TXT" contains the following lines,

A boy is playing there.

There is a playground.

An aeroplane is in the sky.

Alphabets and numbers are allowed in the password.

The function should display the output as 3

- (c) Given a binary file STUDENT.DAT, containing records of the following class Student type

3

```
class Student
{
    char S_Adjno[10];    //Admission number of student
    char S_Name[30];    //Name of student
    int Percentage;    //Marks Percentage of student
public:
    void EnterData()
    {
        gets(S_Adjno); gets(S_Name); cin>>Percentage;
    }
    void DisplayData()
    {
        cout<<setw(12)<<S_Adjno;
        cout<<setw(32)<<S_Name;
        cout<<setw(3)<<Percentage<<endl;
    }
    int ReturnPercentage(){return Percentage;}
};
```

Write a function in C++, that would read contents of file STUDENT.DAT and display the details of those Students whose Percentage is above 75.

5. (a) What do you understand by the terms **Primary Key** and **Degree of a relation** in relational database?

2



- (b) Consider the following tables EMPLOYEES and EMPSALARY. Write SQL commands for the statements (i) to (iv) and give outputs for SQL queries (v) to (viii). 6

**EMPLOYEES**

| EMPID | FIRSTNAME | LASTNAME | ADDRESS           | CITY         |
|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|--------------|
| 010   | George    | Smith    | 83 First Street   | Howard       |
| 105   | Mary      | Jones    | 842 Vine Ave.     | Losantiville |
| 152   | Sam       | Tones    | 33 Elm St.        | Paris        |
| 215   | Sarah     | Ackerman | 440 U.S. 110      | Upton        |
| 244   | Manila    | Sengupta | 24 Friends Street | New Delhi    |
| 300   | Robert    | Samuel   | 9 Fifth Cross     | Washington   |
| 335   | Henry     | Williams | 12 Moore Street   | Boston       |
| 400   | Rachel    | Lee      | 121 Harrison St.  | New York     |
| 441   | Peter     | Thompson | 11 Red Road       | Paris        |

**EMPSALARY**

| EMPID | SALARY | BENEFITS | DESIGNATION |
|-------|--------|----------|-------------|
| 010   | 75000  | 15000    | Manager     |
| 105   | 65000  | 15000    | Manager     |
| 152   | 80000  | 25000    | Director    |
| 215   | 75000  | 12500    | Manager     |
| 244   | 50000  | 12000    | Clerk       |
| 300   | 45000  | 10000    | Clerk       |
| 335   | 40000  | 10000    | Clerk       |
| 400   | 32000  | 7500     | Salesman    |
| 441   | 28000  | 7500     | Salesman    |

- (i) To display Firstname, Lastname, Address and City of all employees living in Paris from the table EMPLOYEES.
- (ii) To display the content of EMPLOYEES table in descending order of FIRSTNAME.
- (iii) To display the Firstname, Lastname, and Total Salary of all Managers from the tables EMPLOYEES and EMPSALARY, where Total Salary is calculated as Salary + Benefits.

(iv) To display the Maximum salary among Managers and Clerks from the table EMPLOYEES.

(v) `SELECT FIRSTNAME, SALARY  
FROM EMPLOYEES, EMPLOYEES  
WHERE DESIGNATION = 'Salesman' AND  
EMPLOYEES.EMPID=EMPLOYEES.EMPID;`

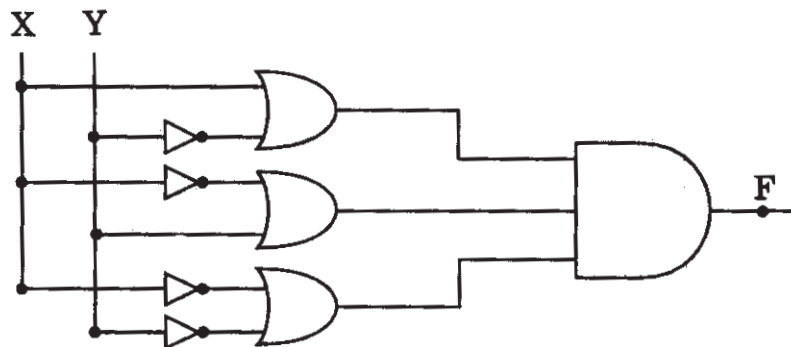
(vi) `SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT DESIGNATION)FROM EMPLOYEES;`

(vii) `SELECT DESIGNATION, SUM(SALARY)  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
GROUP BY DESIGNATION HAVING COUNT(*)>2;`

(viii) `SELECT SUM(BENEFITS)  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
WHERE DESIGNATION = 'Clerk';`

6. (a) State and verify Associative law in Boolean Algebra. 2

(b) Write the equivalent Boolean expression for the following Logic Circuit : 2



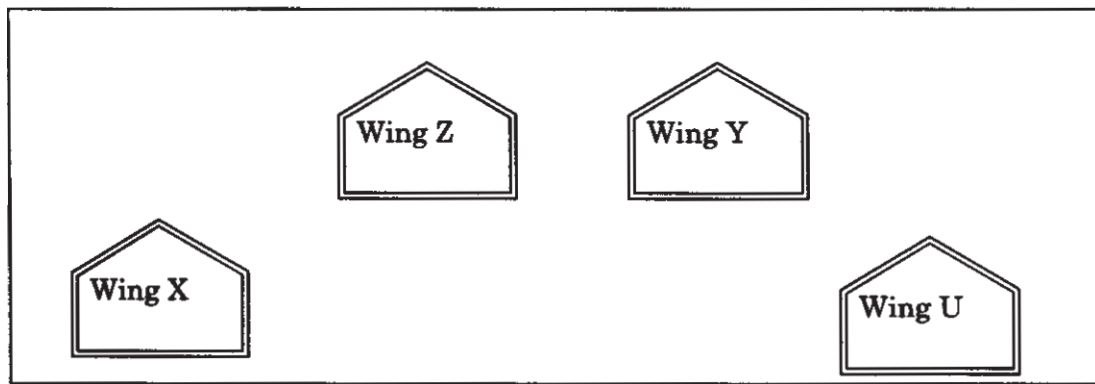
(c) Write the SOP form of a Boolean Function F, which is represented by the following truth table: 1

| A | B | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

(d) Reduce the following Boolean expression using K - Map: 3

$$F(A, B, C, D) = \prod (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 15)$$

7. (a) What is the difference between Message Switching technique and Packet Switching technique? 1
- (b) Expand the following terminologies : 2
- (i) TCP/IP
  - (ii) XML
  - (iii) CDMA
  - (iv) WLL
- (c) Write two application of Cyber Law. 1
- (d) The Great Brain Organisation has set up its new Branch at Srinagar for its office and web based activities. It has 4 Wings of buildings as shown in the diagram :



Center to center distances between various blocks

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| Wing X to Wing Z | 50m  |
| Wing Z to Wing Y | 70m  |
| Wing Y to Wing X | 125m |
| Wing Y to Wing U | 80m  |
| Wing X to Wing U | 175m |
| Wing Z to Wing U | 90m  |

Number of Computers

|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Wing X | 50  |
| Wing Z | 30  |
| Wing Y | 150 |
| Wing U | 15  |

- (i) Suggest a most suitable cable layout of connections between the Wings, and topology. 1

- (ii) Suggest the most suitable place (i.e. Wing) to house the server of this organisation with a suitable reason, with justification. 1
- (iii) Suggest the placement of the following devices with justification: 1
- (1) Repeater
- (2) Hub/Switch
- (iv) The organization is planning to link its head office situated in Delhi with the offices at Srinagar. Suggest an economic way to connect it; the company is ready to compromise on the speed of connectivity. Justify your answer. 1

### QUESTION PAPER CODE 91

1. (a) Differentiate between a default constructor and copy constructor, giving suitable examples of each. 2
- (b) Name the header files to which the following belong : 1
- (i) puts ( )
- (ii) isalnum ( )
- (c) Rewrite the following program after removing the syntactical error(s), if any. Underline each correction. 2

```
#include <iostream.h>
const int Dividor 5;
void main()
{
    Number=15;
    for (int Count = 1;Count=<5;Count++,Number-=3)
        if (Number%Dividor==0)
            cout<<Number / Dividor;
            cout<<endl;
        else
            cout<<Number + Dividor<<endl;
}
```

(d) Find the output of the following program :

3

```
#include<iostream.h>
struct Package
{
    int Length, Breadth, Height;
};
void Occupies(Package M)
{
    cout<<M.Length<<"x"<<M.Breadth<<"x";
    cout<<M.Height<<endl;
}
void main()
{
    Package P1={100,150,50}, P2, P3;
    ++P1.Length;
    Occupies(P1);
    P3 = P1;
    ++P3.Breadth;
    P3.Breadth++;
    Occupies(P3);
    P2 = P3;
    P2.Breadth+=50;
    P2.Height--;
    Occupies(P2);
}
```

(e) Find the output of the following program :

2

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<ctype.h>
void Change(char Msg[],int Len)
{
    for (int Count =0; Count<Len; Count++ )
    {
        if (islower(Msg[Count]))
            Msg[Count]= toupper(Msg[Count]);
        else if (isupper(Msg[Count]))
            Msg[Count]= tolower(Msg[Count]);
        else if (isdigit(Msg[Count]))
            Msg[Count]= Msg[Count] + 1;
        else Msg[Count] = '*' ;
    }
}
```

```

}
void main()
{
    char Message[] = "2005 Tests ahead";
    int Size = strlen(Message);
    Change(Message,Size);
    cout<<Message<<endl;
    for (int C = 0,R=Size-1;C<=Size/2; C++,R--)
    {
        char Temp = Message[C];
        Message[C]= Message[R];
        Message[R]= Temp;
    }
    cout<<Message<<endl;
}

```

- (f) Observe the following program GAME.CPP carefully, if the value of Num entered by the user is 14, choose the correct possible output(s) from the options from (i) to (iv), and justify your option.

2

```

//Program : GAME.CPP
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
    randomize();
    int Num, Rndnum;
    cin>>Num;
    Rndnum = random(Num) + 7;
    for (int N = 1; N<=Rndnum ; N++)
        cout<<N<<" ";
}

```

**Output Options :**

- (i) 1 2 3
- (ii) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
- (iii) 1 2 3 4 5
- (iv) 1 2 3 4

2. (a) Define the term Data Encapsulation in the context of Object Oriented Programming. Give a suitable example using a C++ code to illustrate the same. 2
- (b) Answer the questions (i) and (ii) after going through the following class : 2

```
class Exam
{
    int Marks;
    char Subject[20];
public:
    Exam() //Function 1
    {
        Marks = 0;
        strcpy (Subject, "Computer");
    }
    Exam(char S[]) //Function 2
    {
        Marks = 0;
        strcpy(Subject, S);
    }
    Exam(int M) //Function 3
    {
        Marks = M;
        strcpy(Subject, "Computer");
    }
    Exam(char S[], int M) //Function 4
    {
        Marks = M;
        strcpy(Subject, S);
    }
};
```

- (i) Write statements in C++ that would execute Function 3 and Function 4 of class Exam.
- (ii) Which feature of Object Oriented Programming is demonstrated using Function 1, Function 2, Function 3 and Function 4 in the above class Exam ?
- (c) Define a class Travel in C++ with the following descriptions : 4

Private Members :

|                  |                                  |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| TravelCode       | of type long                     |
| Place            | of type character array (string) |
| No_of_travellers | of type integer                  |
| No_of_buses      | of type integer                  |

Public Members :

A constructor to assign initial values of TravelCode as 201, Place as “Nainital”, No\_of\_travellers as 10, No\_of\_buses as 1

A function NewTravel() which allows user to enter TravelCode, Place and No\_of\_travellers. Also, assign the value of No\_of\_buses as per the following conditions :

| No_of_travellers                          | No_of_buses |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Less than 20                              | 1           |
| Equal to or more than 20 and less than 40 | 2           |
| Equal to 40 or more than 40               | 3           |

A function ShowTravel() to display the content from all the data members on screen.

(d) Answer the questions (i) to (iv) based on the following code :

4

```
class Drug
{
    char Category[10];
    char Date_of_manufacture[10];
    char Company[20];
public:
    Drug();
    void enterdrugdetails();
    void showdrugdetails();
};
class Tablet : public Drug
{
protected:
    char tablet_name[30];
    char Volume_label[20];
public:
    float Price;
    Tablet();
    void entertabletdetails();
    void showtabletdetails();
};
class PainReliever : public Tablet
{
    int Dosage_units;
    char Side_effects[20];
    int Use_within_days;
public:
    PainReliever();
    void enterdetails();
    void showdetails();
};
```

(i) How many bytes will be required by an object of class Drug and an object of class PainReliever respectively ?



- (ii) Write names of all the data members which are accessible from the object of class PainReliever.
- (iii) Write names of all the members accessible from member functions of class Tablet.
- (iv) Write names of all the member functions which are accessible from objects of class PainReliever.

3. (a) Write a function in C++ which accepts an integer array and its size as arguments/parameters and exchanges the values of first half side elements with the second half side elements of the array. 3

Example :

If an array of eight elements has initial content as

8, 10, 1, 3, 17, 90, 13, 60

The function should rearrange the array as

17, 90, 13, 60, 8, 10, 1, 3

- (b) An array Arr[35][15] is stored in the memory along the row with each of its element occupying 4 bytes. Find out the base address and the address of an element Arr[20][5], if the location Arr[2][2] is stored at the address 3000. 4

- (c) Write a function in C++ to perform a DELETE operation in a dynamically allocated queue considering the following description : 4

```

struct Node
{
    float U,V;
    Node *Link;
};
class QUEUE
{
    Node *Rear,*Front;
public:
    QUEUE() {Rear=NULL;Front=NULL;}
    void INSERT();
    void DELETE();
    ~QUEUE();
};

```

- (d) Write a function in C++ to print the sum of all the values which are either divisible by 3 or are divisible by 5 present in a two dimensional array passed as the argument to the function. 3

- (e) Evaluate the following postfix notation of expression : 2

20 10 + 5 2 \* - 10 /

4. (a) Observe the program segment given below carefully, and answer the question that follows :

1

```
class Member
{
    int Member_no;
    char Member_name[20];
public :
    //function to enter Member details
    void enterdetails() ;
    // function to display Member details
    void showdetails();
    //function to return Member_no
    int RMember_no() {return Member_no; }
};

void Update(Member NEW)
{
    fstream File;
    File.open("MEMBER.DAT",ios::binary|ios::in|ios::out);
    Member OM;
    int Recordsread = 0, Found = 0;
    while (!Found && File.read((char*)&OM, sizeof(OM)))
    {
        Recordsread ++;
        if (NEW.RMember_no() == OM.RMember_no())
        {
            _____//Missing Statement
            File.write((char*)&NEW, sizeof(NEW));
            Found = 1;
        }
        else
            File.write((char*)&OM, sizeof(OM));
    }
    if (!Found)
        cout<<"Record for modification does not exist";
    File.close();
}
```

If the function Update ( ) is supposed to modify a record in file MEMBER.DAT with the values of Member NEW passed to its argument, write the appropriate statement for **Missing Statement** using seekp( ) or seekg( ), whichever needed, in the above code that would write the modified record at its proper place.

- (b) Write a function in C++ to count and display the number of lines not starting with alphabet 'A' present in a text file 'STORY.TXT'. 2

Example :

If the file "STORY.TXT" contains the following lines,

The rose is red.

A girl is playing there.

There is a playground.

An aeroplane is in the sky.

Numbers are not allowed in the password.

The function should display the output as 3

- (c) Given a binary file APPLY.DAT, containing records of the following class Applicant type 3

```
class Applicant
{
    char A_Rno[10];           //Roll number of applicant
    char A_Name[30];         //Name of applicant
    int A_Score;             //Score of applicant
public:
    void Enrol()
    {
        gets(A_Rno); gets(A_Name) ; cin>>A_Score;
    }
    void Status()
    {
        cout<<setw(12)<<A_Admno;
        cout<<setw(32)<<A_Name;
        cout<<setw(3)<<A_Score<<endl;
    }
    int ReturnScore(){return A_Score;}
};
```

Write a function in C++, that would read contents of file APPLY.DAT and display the details of those Students whose A\_Score is below 70.

5. (a) What do you understand by the terms **Candidate Key** and **Cardinality of a relation** in relational database ? 2

- (b) Consider the following tables WORKERS and DESIG. Write SQL commands for the statements (i) to (iv) and give outputs for SQL queries (v) to (viii) :

6

**WORKERS**

| W_ID | FIRSTNAME | LASTNAME | ADDRESS           | CITY         |
|------|-----------|----------|-------------------|--------------|
| 102  | Sam       | Tones    | 33 Elm St.        | Paris        |
| 105  | Sarah     | Ackerman | 440 U.S. 110      | New York     |
| 144  | Manila    | Sengupta | 24 Friends Street | New Delhi    |
| 210  | George    | Smith    | 83 First Street   | Howard       |
| 255  | Mary      | Jones    | 842 Vine Ave.     | Losantiville |
| 300  | Robert    | Samuel   | 9 Fifth Cross     | Washington   |
| 335  | Henry     | Williams | 12 Moore Street   | Boston       |
| 403  | Ronny     | Lee      | 121 Harrison St.  | New York     |
| 451  | Pat       | Thompson | 11 Red Road       | Paris        |

**DESIG**

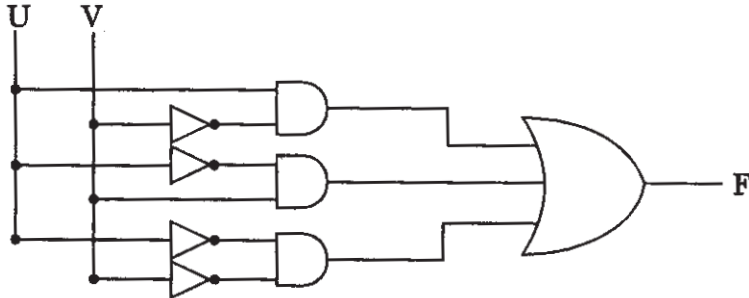
| W_ID | SALARY | BENEFITS | DESIGNATION |
|------|--------|----------|-------------|
| 102  | 75000  | 15000    | Manager     |
| 105  | 85000  | 25000    | Director    |
| 144  | 70000  | 15000    | Manager     |
| 210  | 75000  | 12500    | Manager     |
| 255  | 50000  | 12000    | Clerk       |
| 300  | 45000  | 10000    | Clerk       |
| 335  | 40000  | 10000    | Clerk       |
| 400  | 32000  | 7500     | Salesman    |
| 451  | 28000  | 7500     | Salesman    |

- (i) To display W\_ID, Firstname, Address and City of all employees living in New York from the table WORKERS.
- (ii) To display the content of WORKERS table in ascending order of LASTNAME.
- (iii) To display the Firstname, Lastname, and Total Salary of all Clerks from the tables WORKERS and DESIG, where Total Salary is calculated as Salary + Benefits.
- (iv) To display the Minimum salary among Managers and Clerks from the table DESIG
- (v) 

```
SELECT FIRSTNAME, SALARY
FROM WORKERS, DESIG
WHERE DESIGNATION = 'Manager' AND
WORKERS.W_ID=DESIG.W_ID;
```

- (vi) `SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT DESIGNATION) FROM DESIG;`
- (vii) `SELECT DESIGNATION, SUM(SALARY)`  
`FROM DESIG`  
`GROUP BY DESIGNATION HAVING COUNT(*) < 3;`
- (viii) `SELECT SUM(BENEFITS)`  
`FROM WORKERS`  
`WHERE DESIGNATION = 'Salesman';`

- 6. (a) State and verify Absorption law in Boolean Algebra. 2
- (b) Write the equivalent Boolean expression for the following Logic Circuit : 2



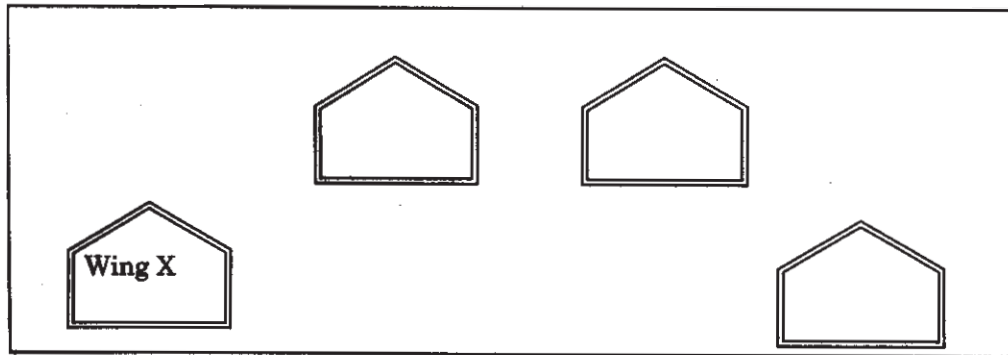
- (c) Write the POS form of a Boolean Function F, which is represented by the following truth table : 1

| X | Y | Z | F |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

- (d) Reduce the following Boolean expression using K - Map : 3  
 $F(A, B, C, D) = \sum (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 15)$

- 7. (a) Compare Optical Fiber and Coaxial transmission media. 1
- (b) Expand the following terminologies : 1
  - (i) HTML
  - (ii) GSM
- (c) What is the difference between XML and HTML ? Write two differences. 1
- (d) What do you understand by the terms Cookies and Firewall ? 1

- (e) The Cyber Mind Organisation has set up its new Branch at Mizoram for its office and web based activities. It has 4 Wings of buildings as shown in the diagram :



Center to center distance between various blocks

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Wing X to Wing Z | 40 m  |
| Wing Z to Wing Y | 60 m  |
| Wing Y to Wing X | 135 m |
| Wing Y to Wing U | 70 m  |
| Wing X to Wing U | 165 m |
| Wing Z to Wing U | 80 m  |

Number of Computers

|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Wing X | 50  |
| Wing Z | 130 |
| Wing Y | 40  |
| Wing U | 15  |

- (e1) Suggest a most suitable cable layout of connections between the Wings and topology. 1
- (e2) Suggest the most suitable place (i.e. Wing) to house the server of this organization with a suitable reason with justification. 1
- (e3) Suggest the placement of the following devices with justification : 1
- (i) Repeater
  - (ii) Hub/Switch
- (e4) The organization is planning to link its head office situated in Delhi with the offices as Mizoram. Suggest an economic way to connect it; the company is ready to compromise on the speed of connectivity. Justify your answer. 1

# Marking Scheme – Computer Science

## **General Instruction :**

1. The answers given in the marking scheme are merely suggestive;  
Examiners are requested to consider all alternative correct answers conveying the similar meaning.
2. All programming questions -have to be answered with respect to C++ language only.
3. In SQL related questions - both ways text i.e. character entries should be acceptable.  
(For example: ‘Amar’ or “Amar”)
4. In SQL related questions - ignore semicolon/termination for queries.
5. In SQL related questions - ignore case sensitivity.
6. In C++ questions — Ignore case sensitivity for function names and variable names.

## **QUESTION PAPER CODE 91/1**

### **EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

1. (a) Call by value :

The formal parameter makes a copy of actual parameter. It does not make the changes in actual parameter if the changes are done in formal parameters.

Call by reference :

The formal parameter is an alias of actual parameter. The changes made in the formal parameter are reflected in actual parameter. It is preceded by &.

```
void Calculate(int A,int &B)//A is call by value, B is call by reference
{
    A++;
    B+=A;
}
```

**[1/2 Mark for each correct definition]**

**[1/2 Mark for each suitable example]**

**OR**

**[Full 2 Marks for suitable self-explanatory example]**

- (b) (i) math.h  
(ii) string.h

**[½ Mark for each correct header file]**

(c) 

```
#include <iostream.h>
const int Multiple=3;
void main ()
{
    int Value=15;
    for (int Counter = 1;Counter<=5;Counter++,Value-=2)
        if (Value%Multiple==0)
            cout<<Value * Multiple<<endl;
        else
            cout<<Value+Multiple<<endl;
}
```

**OR**

```
#include <iostream.h>
const int Multiple=3;
void main ()
{
    int Value=15;
    for (int Counter = 1;Counter<=5;Counter++,Value-=2)
        if (Value%Multiple==0)
            {_____
                cout<<Value * Multiple;
                cout<<endl;
            }
        else
            cout<<Value+Multiple<<endl;
}
```

**[1/2 Mark for each correction]**

**OR**

**[Only 1/2 for only identifying all the errors]**

(d)  $10 \times 15 \times 6$   
 $11 \times 16 \times 6$   
 $10 \times 16 \times 11$

**[1 Mark for each line of correct output]**

**OR**

**[½ mark for partial answers i.e, upto two correct numbers in each line]**

**Note:** Deduct ½ mark for not considering endl from the total marks obtained in this question.

(e)  $cbse * eXAM * 3116$   
 $6113 * MXAe * esbc$

**[1 Mark for each line of correct output]**

**OR**

**[½ mark for partial answers in each line for any**

**two sets of strings**  $cbse * eXAM$  OR  $eXAM * 3116$  OR  $6113 * MXAe$  OR  $MXAe * esbc$ ]

**Note:** Deduct ½ mark for not considering endl from the total marks obtained in this question



(f) (iii) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

**OR**

(iii)

The minimum value Rndnum will take is 5

**[1½ Mark for correct output option]**

**[½ Mark for suitable justification]**

2. (a) Data hiding is a method of keeping the data in private or protected visibility modes to avoid their access From outside its scope.

For example:

```
class Sample
{
    int Data; //Data will not be accessible from the object
public:
    void Function( );
} ;
```

**[1 mark for defining the term Data Hiding]**

**[1 mark for any valid illustration or explanation with/without program segment]**

**OR**

**[Full 2 Marks for suitable self-explanatory example]**

- (b) (i) Constructor Overloading

**OR**

Function Overloading

**OR**

Polymorphism

**[1 mark for mentioning any of the above or similar term]**

**OR**

**[Only ½ mark for mentioning just as Constructor]**

- (ii) Test T(“Computer Science”);  
Test T(“Computer Science”, 60);

**[½ mark for each statement]**

**Note : If a student mentions about error (i.e. missing ;) give 1 mark out of 2 marks.**

```

(c) class TravelPlan
{
    long PlanCode;
    char Place[20];
    int Number_of_travellers;
    int Number_of_buses;
public:
    TravelPlan();
    void NewPlan();
    void ShowPlan()
};
TravelPlan::TravelPlan()
{
    PlanCode=1001;
    strcpy(Place, "Agra");
    Number_of_travellers=5;
    Number_of_buses=1;
}
void TravelPlan::NewPlan()
{
    cin>>PlanCode;
    gets(Place);
    cin>>Number_of_travellers;
    if (number_of_travellers<20)
        numer_of_buses=1;
    else if (number_of_travellers<40)
        numer_of_buses=2;
    else numer_of_buses=3;
}
void TravelPlan::ShowPlan()
{
    cout <<PlanCode<<endl<<Place<<endl
        <<Number_of_travellers<<endl
        <<Number_of_buses<<endl;
}

```

**[½ Mark for using the correct syntax of the class including private (the default one) and public visibility modes]**

**[1 Mark for declaring all the data members in private]**

**[1 Mark for correct constructor function]**

**[1 Mark for correct definition of NewPlan() function with appropriate if condition]**

**[½ Mark for correct definition of ShowPlan() function]**

**OR**

**[1 Mark if only Function Prototypes are mentioned]**

- (d) (i) class Medicines : 40  
class Antibiotics : 118

**[½ mark for writing each correct answer]**

- (ii) entermedicinedetails ( )  
showmedicinedetaiDs ( )  
entercapsuledetails ( )  
showcapsuledetails ( )  
enterdetails ( )  
showdetails ( )

**[1 mark for fully correct answer; Ignore the Constructors]**

- (iii) entermedicinedetails()  
showmedicinedetails()  
entercapsuledetails()  
showcapsuledetails ( )  
capsule\_name  
Volume\_label  
Price

**[1 mark for correct answer; Ignore the Constructors]**

- (iv) Price

**[1 mark for correct answer]**

3. (a) void Exchange (int A [ ], int N)  
{  
    for (int I=0;I<N/2;I++)  
    {  
        int Temp=A[I];  
        A[I]=A[N/2+I];  
        A[N/2+I]=Temp;  
    }  
}

**OR**

```
void Exchange(int A[], int N)
{
    for (int I=0, J=N/2; I<N/2; I++, J++)
    {
        int Temp=A[J];
        for (int K=J; K>I; K--)
            A[K]=A[K-1];
        A[I]=Temp ;
    }
}
```

**OR**

```
void Exchange(int A[], int N)
{
    int M=(N%2==0)?N:N+1;
    for (int I=0; I<M/2; I++)
    {
        int Temp=A[I];
        A[I]=A[M/2+I];
        A[M/2+I]=Temp;
    }
}
```

**OR**

Any other equivalent logic producing the correct result

**[1 Mark for function header]**

**[1 Mark for correct formation of loop]**

**[1 Mark for exchanging the content correctly]**

(b)  $LOC(Arr[I][J]) = Base(Arr) + W * (I + No. of Rows * J)$   
 $LOC(Arr[5][10]) = Base(Arr) + 8 * (5 + 15 * 10)$   
 $4000 = Base(Arr) + 8 * (155)$   
 $4000 = Base(Arr) + 1240$   
 $Base(Arr) = 4000 - 1240$   
 $Base(Arr) = 2760$   
 $LOC(Arr[2][5]) = Base(Arr) + 8 * (2 + 15 * 5)$   
 $= 2760 + 8 * (77)$   
 $= 2760 + 616$   
 $= 3376$

**OR**

$$LOC(Arr[I][J]) = Base(Arr) + W * ((I-1) + No. of Rows * (J-1))$$
$$LOC(Arr[5][10]) = Base(Arr) + 8 * [(5-1) + 15 * (10-1)]$$
$$4000 = Base(Arr) + 8 * (139)$$
$$4000 = Base(Arr) + 1112$$
$$Base(Arr) = 4000 - 1112$$
$$Base(Arr) = 2888$$
$$LOC(Arr[2][5]) = Base(Arr) + 8 * [(2-1) + 15 * (5-1)]$$
$$= 2888 + 8 * (61)$$
$$= 2888 + 488$$
$$= 3376$$

**[1 Mark for correct formula OR correct substitution in the formula]**

**[1 Mark for calculation of base address at least one line after the substitution]**

**[1 Mark for calculation of required address at least one line after the substitution]**

**[1 Mark for correct result]**

```
(c) void STACK::PUSH()
{
    Node*Temp;
    Temp = new Node;
    cin>>Temp->X>>Temp->Y;
    Temp->Link=Top;
    Top=Temp;
}
```

OR

Any other equivalent code

**[1 Mark for correct function header i.e. using :: scope resolution operator]**

**[1 Mark for creating an empty node and assigning its address to a pointer]**

**[1 Mark for assigning values to X and Y]**

**[½ Mark each for assigning correct value to the Link and updating Top]**

```
(d) void Div2or3(int A[][5],int N,int M)
{
    int Sum=0;
    for (int I=0; I<N; I++)
        for (int J=0; J<M; J++)
            if (A[I][J]%2==0 || A[I][J]%3==0)
                Sum+=A[I][J];
    cout<<Sum; //Ignore
}
```

OR

```
int Div2or3(int A[][5],int N,int M)
{
    int Sum=0;
    for (int I=0;I<N;I++)
        for (int J=0;J<M;J++)
            if (A[I][J]%2==0 || A[I][J]%3==0)
                Sum+=A[I][J];
    return Sum; //Ignore
}
```

OR

Any other equivalent code

**[½ Mark for correct function header]**

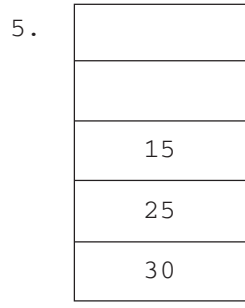
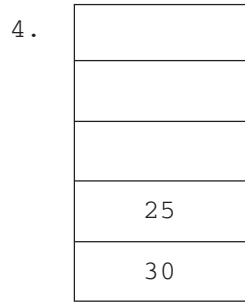
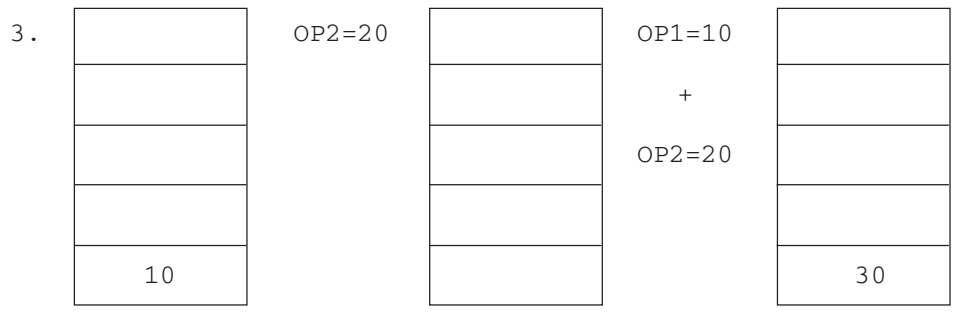
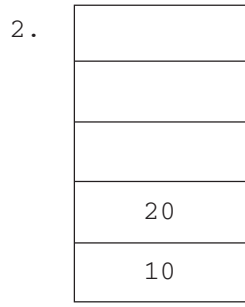
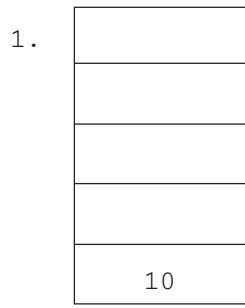
**[½ Mark for initializing Sum]**

**[½ Mark for each of the loop]**

**[½ Mark for divisibility check for 2 and 3]**

**[½ Mark for finding the sum]**

(e) 10 20 + 25 15 - \* 30 /



6.

|    |
|----|
|    |
|    |
|    |
| 25 |
| 10 |

OP2=15

|    |
|----|
|    |
|    |
|    |
|    |
| 30 |

OP1=25  
-  
OP2=15

|    |
|----|
|    |
|    |
|    |
| 10 |
| 30 |

7.

|    |
|----|
|    |
|    |
|    |
|    |
| 30 |

OP2=10

|  |
|--|
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

OP1=30  
\*  
OP2=10

|     |
|-----|
|     |
|     |
|     |
|     |
| 300 |

8.

|     |
|-----|
|     |
|     |
|     |
| 30  |
| 300 |

9.

|     |
|-----|
|     |
|     |
|     |
|     |
| 300 |

OP2 = 30

|  |
|--|
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

OP1=300  
/  
OP2=30

|    |
|----|
|    |
|    |
|    |
|    |
| 10 |

10.

|  |
|--|
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

Pop  
Result  
10

OR

| Operand/Operator | Stack Status |
|------------------|--------------|
| 10               | 10           |
| 20               | 10,20        |
| +                | 30           |
| 25               | 30,25        |
| 15               | 30,25,15     |
| -                | 30,10        |
| *                | 300          |
| 30               | 300,30       |
| /                | 10           |

Result : 10

[½ Mark each for any three operators operation using stack]

[½ Mark for final result as 10]

4. (a) `File.seekp((Recordsread-1)*sizeof(NEW));`

**OR**

`File.seekp(-sizeof(NEW), ios::curr);`

**OR**

`File.seekp(File.tellg()-sizeof(NEW) );`

**OR**

Any other equivalent code

[1 mark for writing the correct statement as above or any equivalent]

(b) 

```
void counter( )
{
    char Aline[80];
    int Count=0;
    ifstream Fin ("LINES.TXT");
    while(Fin.getline(Aline,80, '\n'))
        if (Aline[0]== 'A')
            Count++;
    Fin.close( );
    cout<<Count<<endl;
}
```

[½ mark for reading a line from the text file]

[½ mark for checking the beginning alphabet as 'A' ]

[½ mark for correctly incrementing the counter]

[½ mark for correctly displaying/returning the counter]



```

(c) void Distinction()
{
    Student S;
    fstream Fin;
    Fin.open("STUDENT.DAT", ios::binary|ios::in);
    while(Fin.read((char*)&S, sizeof(Student))
        if (S.ReturnPercentage(>75)
            S.DisplayData();
    Fin.close();
}

```

**[½ Mark for opening the file or initializing the object of file stream]**

**[1 Mark for checking eof & performing read operation from the binary file]**

**[1 Mark for checking the required condition i.e. >75]**

**[½ Mark for displaying the content of the required record]**

5. (a) Primary Key: The attribute (Column) or set of attributes (Columns) which is used to identify a tuple/row uniquely are known as Primary Key.

Degree of a relation: Number of attribute or column in a table form cardinality of a relation.

**[1 Mark each for giving correct definition]**

**OR**

**[1 Mark each for explaining the concept using suitable example]**

- (b) (i) `Select FIRSTNAME, LASTNAME, ADDRESS, CITY From EMPLOYEES  
Where CITY= 'Paris';`

**[½ Marks for each part (here parts are separated into lines for convenience) of correct SQL Command]**

- (ii) `Select * From EMPLOYEES  
Order By FIRSTNAME;`

**[½ Marks for each part (here parts are separated into lines for convenience) of correct SQL Command]**

- (iii) `Select FIRSTNAME, LASTNAME, SALARY From EMPLOYEES, EMPSALARY  
Where EMPLOYEES.EMPID=EMPSALARY.EMPID;`

**[½ Marks for each part (here parts are separated into lines for convenience) of correct SQL Command]**

(iv) Select Max(SALARY) From EMP\_SALARY  
Where DESIGNATION = 'Manager' OR DESIGNATION = 'Clerk';

[½ Marks for each part (here parts are separated into lines for convenience) of correct SQL Command]

(v) FIRSTNAME      SALARY  
Rachel              32000  
Peter                28000

Note: Heading is Optional

[½ Mark for correct result]

(vi) COUNT (DISTINCT DESIGNATION)  
4

Note: Heading is Optional

[½ Mark for correct result]

(vii) DESIGNATION      SUM(SALARY)  
Manager                215000  
Clerk                    135000

Note: Heading is Optional

[½ Mark for correct result]

(viii) (½ Mark for mentioning the error)

**OR**

(½ Mark for attempting this part of the question)

**OR**

(½ Mark for correctly attempting any two part of the SQL question)

6. (a) Associative Laws of Boolean Algebra:

$$A.(B.C) = (A.B).C$$

**OR**

$$A+(B+C) = (A+B)+C$$

Verification of  $A.(B.C) = (A.B).C$

| A | B | C | B.C | A.(B.C) | A.B | (A.B).C |
|---|---|---|-----|---------|-----|---------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 0       | 0   | 0       |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0   | 0       | 0   | 0       |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0   | 0       | 0   | 0       |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1   | 0       | 0   | 0       |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 0       | 0   | 0       |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0   | 0       | 0   | 0       |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0   | 0       | 1   | 0       |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1   | 1       | 1   | 1       |

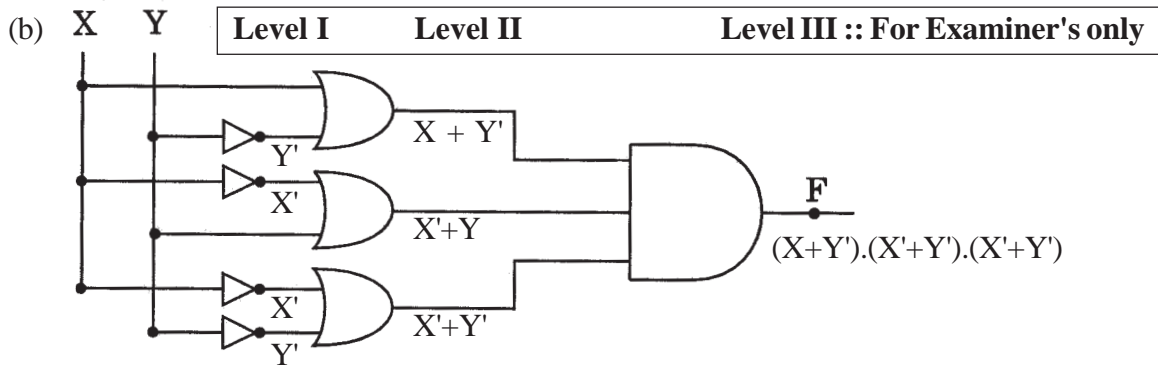
**OR**

Verification of  $A+(B+C) = (A+B)+C$

| A | B | C | B+C | A+(B+C) | A+B | (A+B)+C |
|---|---|---|-----|---------|-----|---------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 0       | 0   | 0       |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1   | 1       | 0   | 1       |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1   | 1       | 1   | 1       |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1   | 1       | 1   | 1       |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 1       | 1   | 1       |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1   | 1       | 1   | 1       |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1   | 1       | 1   | 1       |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1   | 1       | 1   | 1       |

[1 mark for stating ANY ONE Associative Law]

[1 mark for verification of ANY ONE Associative Law using Truth Table/algebraically]



[Full 2 marks for writing Correct Expression for Level III]

[Only 1½ mark, if Level II expressions are correctly written and Level III is wrong]

[½ mark if only Level I expressions are correct]

(c)  $A'.B'.C' + A'.B.C + A.B.C' + A.B.C$

[1 mark for correct SOP expression]

[½ mark if ONLY one term of the expression is wrong]

(d)  $F(A, B, C, D) = \sum(6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14)$

|      | A'B' | AB             | A.B             | A.B'           |
|------|------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| C'D' | 0    | 4              | 1 <sub>12</sub> | 1 <sub>8</sub> |
| C'D  | 1    | 5              | 1 <sub>13</sub> | 1 <sub>9</sub> |
| C.D  | 3    | 1 <sub>7</sub> | 15              | 11             |
| C.D' | 2    | 1 <sub>6</sub> | 1 <sub>14</sub> | 10             |

$$F(A, B, C, D) = A.C' + A'.B.C + B.C.D'$$

OR

|      | C'D'            | C'D             | C.D            | C.D'            |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A'B' | 0               | 1               | 3              | 2               |
| A'B  | 4               | 5               | 1 <sub>7</sub> | 1 <sub>6</sub>  |
| A.B  | 1 <sub>12</sub> | 1 <sub>13</sub> | 15             | 1 <sub>14</sub> |
| A.B' | 1 <sub>8</sub>  | 1 <sub>9</sub>  | 11             | 10              |

$$F(A, B, C, D) = A.C' + A'.B.C + B.C.D'$$

OR

|       | A+B            | A+B'           | A'+B'           | A'+B            |
|-------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| C+D   | 0 <sub>0</sub> | 0 <sub>4</sub> | 12              | 8               |
| C+D'  | 0 <sub>1</sub> | 0 <sub>5</sub> | 13              | 9               |
| C'+D' | 0 <sub>3</sub> | 7              | 0 <sub>15</sub> | 0 <sub>11</sub> |
| C'+D  | 0 <sub>2</sub> | 6              | 14              | 0 <sub>10</sub> |

$$F(A, B, C, D) = (A + C) . (B + C') . (A' + C' + D')$$

OR

|       | C+D            | C+D'           | C'+D'           | C'+D            |
|-------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A+B   | 0 <sub>0</sub> | 0 <sub>1</sub> | 0 <sub>3</sub>  | 0 <sub>2</sub>  |
| A+B'  | 0 <sub>4</sub> | 0 <sub>5</sub> | 7               | 1 <sub>6</sub>  |
| A'+B' | 12             | 13             | 0 <sub>15</sub> | 14              |
| A'+B  | 8              | 9              | 0 <sub>11</sub> | 0 <sub>10</sub> |

$$F(A, B, C, D) = (A+C) . (B + C') . (A'+C'+D')$$

[½ mark for Drawing The K-Map Correctly]

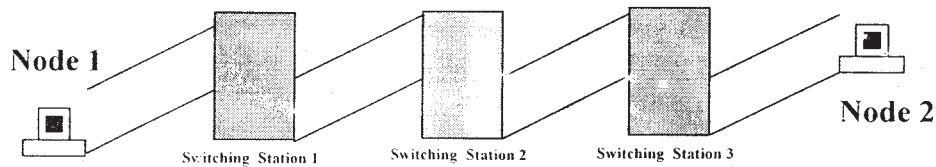
[½ mark for placing the 1s/0s at correct positions]

[½ Mark for grouping in the K-Map]

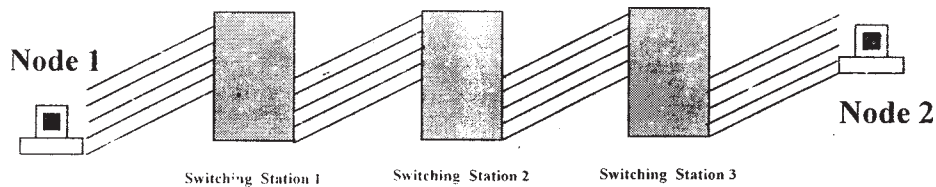
[½ Mark for each reduced term]

**Note :** Deduct ½ Mark for extra redundant term(s)/grouping(s)

7. (a) **Message switching:** The source computer sends data (message) to the switching office, which stores data in a buffer. It then looks for a free link to another switching office and sends data to that office. This process continues until data is delivered to the destination computer. This type of switching technique is also known as 'store and forward' switching.



**Packet switching:** A fixed size of packet that can be transmitted across the network is specified. All the packets are stored in the main memory instead of disk. As a result accessing time of packets is reduced.



[½ Mark for defining each of them]

**OR**

[½ Mark for diagrammatic representation of each of them]

- (b) (i) Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol  
(ii) eXtensible Markup Language OR extendable Markup Language  
(iii) Code Division Multiple Access  
(iv) Wireless in a Local Loop

[½ Mark for expanding each of them]

- (c) Cyber law encompasses a wide variety of political and legal issues related to the Internet and other communications technology, including intellectual property, privacy, freedom of expression, and jurisdiction.

[1 Mark for writing any one correct application]

- (d) (i) [**½ Mark for drawing / mentioning any suitable cable layout**]  
 [**½ Mark for mentioning the topology**]
- (ii) Wing Y as it has largest number of computers  
 [**½ Mark for mentioning Wing Y**]  
 [**½ Mark for suitable justification**]
- (iii) [**½ Mark for mentioning Switch/Hub placement in each of the building**]  
 [**½ Mark for suggesting the placement of repeater for the distances higher than 70 m**]
- (iv) TCP/IP Dial Up (Most Suitable answer 1)  
 OR  
 Telephone Link (Most Suitable answer 2)  
 OR  
 Microwave  
 OR  
 Radio Link/Radio Wave  
 OR  
 Satellite Link  
 OR  
 WAN
- [**½ Mark for mentioning any of the above**]  
 [**½ Mark for giving any suitable reason for any of the above**]

### **QUESTION PAPER CODE 91**

#### **EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

1. (a) Default Constructor: It is type of constructor, which does not have any parameter.  
 OR  
 Default Constructor: It is the pre-defined constructor.  
 Copy Constructor: It is an overloaded constructor in which object of the same class is passed as parameter.  
 OR  
 Copy Constructor: It is a constructor, which is used to copy content of one object to another of the same class.

```

class STUDENT
{
    int Rno;
    char Name[20];
public:
    STUDENT();          //Default Constructor
    STUDENT(STUDENT &S); //Copy Constructor
    :
    :
};

```

**(½ Mark for each definition)**

**(½ Mark for each example)**

**OR**

**(Full 2 Marks to be given for self explanatory example)**

(b) (i) `stdio.h`

(ii) `ctype.h`

**(½ Mark for each correct header file)**

(c) `#include <iostream.h>`

`const int Dividor=5;`

`void main()`

`{`

`int Number = 15;`

`for (int Count = 1;Count<=5;Count++,Number-=3)`

`if (Number%Dividor==0)`

`{`

`cout<<Number/Dividor;`

`cout<<endl;`

`}`

`else`

`cout<<Number+Dividor<<endl;`

`}`

OR

`cout<<Number/Dividor<<endl;`

**(½ Mark for each correction)**

**OR**

**(Only ½ for only identifying all the errors)**

- (d) 101×150×50  
101×152×50  
101×202×49

**(1 Mark for each line of correct output)**

**OR**

**(½ mark for partial answers in each line upto two correct numbers)**

**Note:** Deduct ½ mark for not considering endl from the total marks obtained in this question, Deduct ½ mark for not mentioning ‘X’ in between the numbers.

- (e) 3116\*†ESTS\*AHEAD  
DAEHA\*SSTEt\*6113

**(1 Mark for each line of correct output)**

**OR**

**(½ mark for partial answers in each line for any two sets of strings [3116\* tests] OR [tests\*AHEAD] OR [DAEHA\*SSTEt] OR [SSTEt\*6113])**

**Note:** Deduct ½ mark for not considering endl from the total marks obtained in this question. Deduct ½ mark for not mentioning ‘\*’ in between the numbers.

- (f) (ii) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

The minimum value Rndnum will take is 7

**(1 Mark for correct output option)**

**(1 Mark for suitable justification)**

2. (a) Data Encapsulation: Wrapping up of data and functions together in a single unit is known as Data Encapsulation.

Example:

```
class Item          //Class wraps Data & Functions together in a single unit
{
    int Ino;
    char Desc[20];
public:
    void Purchase();
    void Sale();
};
```

**(1 Mark for definition)**

**(1 Mark for example)**

**OR**

**(Full 2 Marks to be given for self explanatory example)**



(b) (i) Exam E(90);

**OR**

E.Exam::Exam(45);

Exam F("Physics",50);

**OR**

E.Exam::Exam("Hindi",40);

**(½ Mark for each statement)**

(ii) Constructor Overloading (Most suitable answer)

OR

Polymorphism

OR

Function Overloading

**(1 Mark for mentioning any of the above)**

```
(c) class Travel
{
    long TravelCode;
    char Place[25];
    int No_of_travellers,No_of_buses;
public:
    Travel();
    void NewTravel();
    void ShowTravel();
};
Travel::Travel()
{
    TravelCode=201;
    strcpy(Place,"Nainital");
    No_of_travelers=10;
    No_of_buses=1;
}
void Travel::NewTravel()
(
    cin>>Travelcode;
    gets(Place);
    cin>>No_of_travellers;
    if (No_of_travellers<20)
```

```

        No_of_buses=1;
    else if (No_of_travellers<40)
        No_of_buses=2;
    else
        No_of_buses=3;
}
void Travel::ShowTravel()
{
    cout<<"Travel Code="<<TravelCode;
    cout<<"Place="; puts(Place);
    cout<<"No of travellers="<<No_of_travellers;
    cout<<"no of buses="<<No_of_buses;
}

```

**(½ Mark for using the correct syntax of the class including private [the default one] and public visibility modes)**

**(1 Mark for declaring all the data members in private)**

**(1 Mark for correct constructor function)**

**(1 Mark for correct definition of NewTravel( ) function)**

**(½ Mark for correct definition of ShowTravel( ) function)**

- (d) (i) Class Drug            40 bytes  
       Class PainReliever    118 bytes

**(½ Mark for each answer)**

- (ii) price

**(1 Mark for the correct answer)**

- (iii) entertabletdetails()  
       showtabletdetaiis()  
       enterdrugdetails()  
       showdrugdetails()  
       tablet\_name  
       volume\_label  
       price

**Note:** Ignore mention of Constructors

**(1 Mark for the correct answer- Only if all the data members and member functions are correct)**

```
(iv) entertabletetails()
    showtabletetails()
    enterdrugdetails()
    showdrugdetails()
    enterdetails();
    showdetails();
```

**Note:** Ignore mention of Constructors

**(1 Mark for the correct answer— Only if all the data members and member functions are correct)**

3. (a) `void Exchange(int A[],int N)`

```
{
    for (int I=0;I<N/2;I++)
    {
        int Temp=A[I];
        A[I]=A[N/2+I];
        A[N/2+I]=Temp;
    }
}
```

**OR**

```
void Exchange(int A[],int N)
{
    for (int I=0,J=N/2;I<N/2;I++,J++)
    {
        int Temp=A[J];
        for (int K=J;K>I;K--)
            A[K]=A[K-1];
        A[I]=Temp;
    }
}
```

**OR**

```
void Exchange(int A[],int N)
{
    int M=(N%2=0)?N:N+1;
    for (int I=0;I<M/2;I++)
    {
        int Temp=A[I];
```

```

        A[I]=A[M/2+I];
        A[M/2+I]=Temp;
    }
}

```

**OR**

Any other equivalent logic producing the correct result

**(1 Mark for function header)**

**(1 Mark for correct formation of loop)**

**(1 Mark for exchanging the content correctly)**

(b)  $LOC(Arr[I][J]) = Base(Arr) + W * (No. \text{ of } Cols * I + J)$

$LOC(Arr[2][2]) = Base(Arr) + 4 * (15 * 2 + 2)$

3000 =  $Base(Arr) + 4 * (32)$

3000 =  $Base(Arr) + 128$

$Base(Arr) = 3000 - 128$

$Base(Arr) = 2872$

$LOC(Arr[20][5]) = Base(Arr) + 4 * (15 * 20 + 5)$

=  $2872 + 4 * (300 + 5)$

=  $2872 + 4 * 305$

=  $2872 + 1220$

= 4092

**OR**

$LOC(Arr[I][J]) = Base(Arr) + W * (No. \text{ of } Cols * (I - 1) + (J - 1))$

$LOC(Arr[2][2]) = Base(Arr) + 4 * (15 * (2 - 1) + (2 - 1))$

3000 =  $Base(Arr) + 4 * (16)$

3000 =  $Base(Arr) + 64$

$Base(Arr) = 3000 - 64$

$Base(Arr) = 2936$

$LOC(Arr[20][5]) = Base(Arr) + 4 * (15 * (20 - 1) + (5 - 1))$

=  $2936 + 4 * (289)$

=  $2936 + 1156$

= 4092

**(1 Mark for correct formula OR correct substitution in the formula)**

**(1 Mark for calculation of base address at least one line after the substitution)**

**(1 Mark for calculation of required address at least one line after the substitution)**

**(1 Mark for correct result)**

```

(c) void QUEUE::DELETE()
    {
        if (Front!=NULL)
        {
            Node *Temp=Front;
            Cout<<Temp->U<<Temp->V<<endl;    //Ignore
            Front=Front->Link;
            delete Temp;
            if (Front==NULL) Rear=NULL;    //Ignore
        }
        else
            cout<<"Queue is Empty"<<endl;    //Ignore
    }

```

**OR**

Any other equivalent code

**(½ Mark for correct function header i.e. using :: scope resolution operator)**

**(1 Mark for checking Queue Empty/Non-Empty condition)**

**(1 Mark for assigning the Front)**

**(1 Mark for updating the front by moving it to the next node i.e., using Link)**

**(½ Mark for using delete operator)**

```

(d) void Div3or5(int A[][3],int N,int M)
    {
        int Sum=0;
        for (int I=0;I<N;I++)
            for (int J=0;J<M;J++)
                if (A[I][J]%3==0 || A[I][J]%5==0)
                    Sum+=A[I][J];
        cout<<Sum;    //Ignore
    }

```

**OR**

```

int Div3or5(int A[ ][3],int N,int M)
{
    int Sum=0;

```

```

for (int I=0;I<N;I++)
    for (int J=0;J<M;J++)
        if (A[I][J]%3==0 || A[I][J]%5==0)
            Sum+=A[I][J];
return Sum; //Ignore
}

```

**OR**

Any other equivalent code

(½ Mark for correct function header)

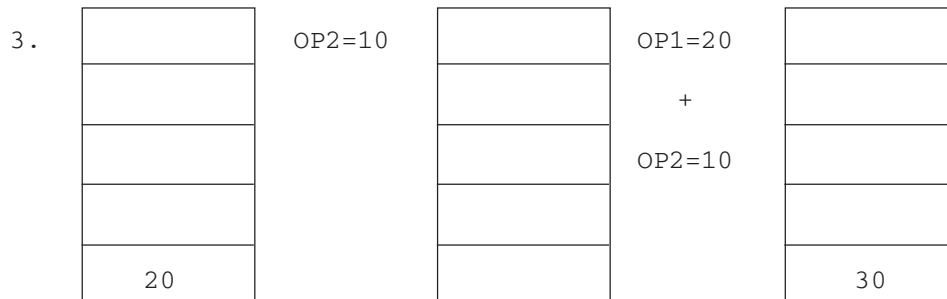
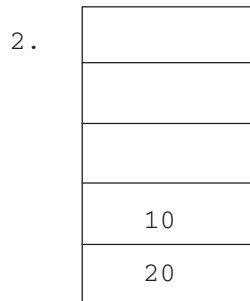
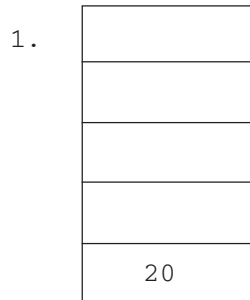
(½ Mark for initializing Sum)

(½ Mark for each of the loop)

(½ Mark for divisibility check for 3 and 5)

(½ Mark for finding the sum)

(e) 20 10 + 5 2 \* -10 /



4.

|    |
|----|
|    |
|    |
|    |
| 5  |
| 30 |

5.

|    |
|----|
|    |
|    |
| 2  |
| 5  |
| 30 |

6.

|    |
|----|
|    |
|    |
|    |
| 5  |
| 30 |

OP2=2

|    |
|----|
|    |
|    |
|    |
|    |
| 30 |

OP1=5  
\*  
OP2=2

|    |
|----|
|    |
|    |
|    |
| 10 |
| 30 |

7.

|    |
|----|
|    |
|    |
|    |
|    |
| 30 |

OP2=10

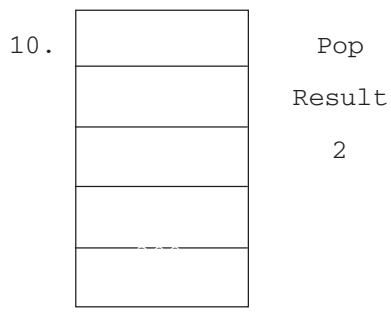
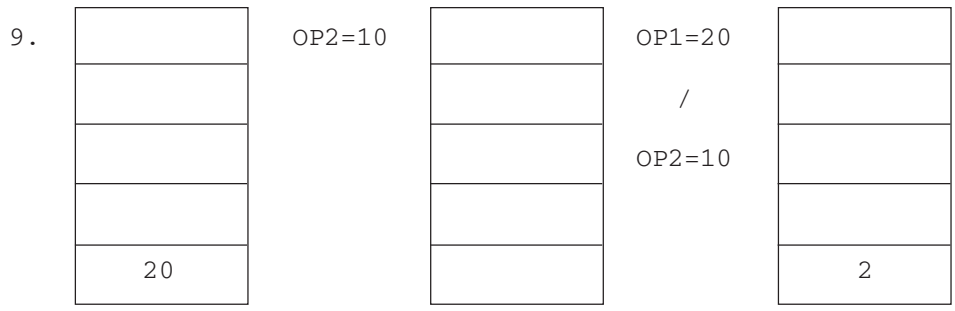
|  |
|--|
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

OP1=30  
-  
OP2=10

|    |
|----|
|    |
|    |
|    |
|    |
| 20 |

8.

|    |
|----|
|    |
|    |
|    |
| 10 |
| 20 |



OR

|    |        |
|----|--------|
| 20 | 20     |
| 10 | 20,10  |
| +  | 30     |
| 5  | 30,5   |
| 2  | 30,5,2 |
| +  | 30,10  |
| -  | 20     |
| 10 | 20,10  |
| /  | 2      |

Result : 2

(½ Mark for each for evaluation of any three operators using stack)  
(½ Mark for final result as 2)

4. (a) `File.seekp((Recordsread-1)*sizeof(OM));`  
**OR**  
`File.seekp(Recordsread*sizeof(OM));`  
**OR**  
`File.seekp(-1*sizeof(OM),ios::curr);`  
**OR**



```
File.seekp(file.tellg()-sizeof(OM));
```

**OR**

Any other equivalent

**Note :** sizeof(OM) OR sizeof(Member) OR sizeof(NEW) are equivalents

**(½ Mark for using seekp)**

**(½ Mark for passing the correct position calculation)**

```
(b) void COUNTALINES() //Ignore
{
    ifstream FILE("STORY.TXT");
    int CA=0;
    char LINE[80];
    while (FILE.getline (LINE,80))
        if (LINE[0]!='A')
            CA++;
    cout<<"Not Starting with A counts to "<<CA<<endl;
    FILE.close(); //Ignore
}
```

**(½ Mark for initializing CA or Counter Variable and opening the file or initializing the file stream)**

**(½ Mark for checking eof & performing read operation from file)**

**(½ Mark for checking the condition for line not starting with 'A')**

**(½ Mark for incrementing and displaying the value of the counter variable)**

```
(c) void READAPPLY() //Ignore
{
    ifstream FILE;
    FILE.open("APPLY.DAT",ios::binary|ios::in);
    Applicant A;
    while (FILE.read((char*)&A,sizeof(A)))
        if (A.ReturnScore()<70)
            A.Status();
    FILE.close(); //Ignore
}
```

**(½ Mark for opening the file or initializing the object of file stream)**  
**(1 Mark for checking eof & performing read operation from the binary file)**

**(½ Mark for displaying the content of the required record)**  
**(1 Mark for checking the required condition with A.ReturnScore() function <70)**

**OR**

**(½ Mark for checking the required condition with A.Score <70)**

5. (a) Candidate Key: The attribute (Column) or set of attributes (Columns) which can identify a tuple/row uniquely are known as Candidate Key(s).

**OR**

Candidate Key: The attribute (Column) or set of attributes (Columns), which are capable of acting as candidate for primary key.

Cardinality of a relation: Number of rows in a table form cardinality of a relation.

**(1 Mark each for giving correct definition)**

**OR**

**(1 Mark each for explaining the concept using suitable example)**

- (b) (i) `SELECT W_ID, FIRSTNAME, ADDRESS, CITY FROM WORKERS WHERE CITY='New York';`

**(½ Mark for correct SELECT FROM)**

**(½ Mark for correct WHERE clause)**

- (ii) `SELECT * FROM WORKERS ORDER BY LASTNAME;`

**(½ Mark for correct SELECT FROM)**

**(½ Mark for correct ORDER BY clause)**

- (iii) `SELECT FIRSTNAME, LASTNAME, SALARY+BENEFITS FROM WORKERS.DESIG WHERE DESIGNATION='CLERK' AND WORKERS.W_ID=DESIG.W_ID;`

**OR**

`SELECT FIRSTNAME, LASTNAME, SALARY+BENEFITS AS TOTAL SALARY FROM WORKERS.DESIG WHERE DESIGNATION='CLERK' AND WORKERS.W_ID=DESIG.W_ID;`

**(½ Mark for correct SELECT FROM)**

**(½ Mark for correct WHERE clause)**

(iv) SELECT MIN(SALARY), DESIGNATION FROM DESIG WHERE  
DESIGNATION IN ('Manager','Clerk') GROUP BY DESIGNATION;

OR

SELECT MIN(SALARY), DESIGNATION FROM DESIG WHERE  
DESIGNATION= 'Manager' OR DESIGNATION='Clerk' GROUP BY  
DESIGNATION;

OR

SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM DESIG WHERE DESIGNATION=  
'Manager' OR DESIGNATION='Clerk';

OR

SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM DESIG WHERE DESIGNATION IN  
( 'Manager', 'Clerk');

**(½ Mark for correct SELECT FROM)**

**(½ Mark for correct MIN function and WHERE clause)**

(v) Sam                    75000  
Manila                   70000  
George                   75000

**(½ Mark for the correct output)**

(vi) 4

**(½ Mark for the correct output)**

(vii) Director    85000  
Salesman       60000

**(½ Mark for the correct output)**

(viii) **(½ Mark for mentioning the error)**

**OR**

**(½ Mark for attempting this part of the question)**

**OR**

**(½ Mark for correctly attempting any two parts of the SQL question)**

6. (a) Absorption Law:

$X+X.Y=X$

**OR**

$X.(X+Y)=X$

**OR**

$$X + X' \cdot Y = X + Y$$

**OR**

$$X \cdot (X' + Y) = X \cdot Y$$

| X | Y | X.Y | X+X.Y |
|---|---|-----|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 0   | 0     |
| 0 | 1 | 0   | 0     |
| 1 | 0 | 0   | 1     |
| 1 | 1 | 1   | 1     |

**OR**

| X | Y | X+Y | X.(X+Y) |
|---|---|-----|---------|
| 0 | 0 | 0   | 0       |
| 0 | 1 | 1   | 0       |
| 1 | 0 | 1   | 1       |
| 1 | 1 | 1   | 1       |

**OR**

| X | Y | X' | X'+Y | X.(X'+Y) | X.Y |
|---|---|----|------|----------|-----|
| 0 | 0 | 1  | 0    | 0        | 0   |
| 0 | 1 | 1  | 1    | 0        | 0   |
| 1 | 0 | 0  | 0    | 0        | 0   |
| 1 | 1 | 0  | 1    | 1        | 1   |

**OR**

| X | Y | X' | X'.Y | X+X'.Y | X+Y |
|---|---|----|------|--------|-----|
| 0 | 0 | 1  | 0    | 0      | 0   |
| 0 | 1 | 1  | 1    | 1      | 1   |
| 1 | 0 | 0  | 0    | 1      | 1   |
| 1 | 1 | 0  | 0    | 1      | 1   |

**OR**

Algebraic Verification:

$$X+X.Y = X$$

$$X.1+X.Y = X$$

$$X.(1+Y) = X$$

$$X.1 = X$$

$$X = X$$

**OR**

$$X.(X+Y) = X$$

$$XX+X.Y = X$$

$$X.1+X.Y = X$$

$$X.(1+Y) = X$$

$$X.1 = X$$

$$X = X$$

**OR**

$$X+X'.Y = X+Y$$

$$(X+X')(X+Y) = X+Y$$

$$1.(X+Y) = X+Y$$

$$X+Y = X+Y$$

**OR**

$$X(X'+Y) = X.Y$$

$$XX'+X.Y = X.Y$$

$$0+X.Y = X.Y$$

$$X.Y = X.Y$$

**(1 Mark for stating the absorption law)**

**(1 Mark for correctly verifying the law using truth table)**

**OR**

**(1 Mark for correct verification by using algebraic method)**

(b)  $U.V'+U'.V+U'.V$

**(½ Mark for each term - full marks if all the terms are correct)**

(c)  $(X+Y'+Z)(X'+Y+Z).(X'+Y'+Z)(X'+Y'+Z')$

**(1/2 Mark for each two terms)**

(d)

|      | A'B' | A'B | A.B  | A.B' |
|------|------|-----|------|------|
| C'D' | 1 0  | 1 4 | 12   | 8    |
| C'D  | 1 1  | 1 5 | 13   | 9    |
| C.D  | 1 3  | 7   | 1 15 | 1 11 |
| C.D' | 1 2  | 6   | 14   | 1 10 |

|      | C'D' | C'D | C.D  | C.D' |
|------|------|-----|------|------|
| A'B' | 1 0  | 1 1 | 1 3  | 1 2  |
| A'B  | 1 4  | 1 5 | 7    | 6    |
| A.B  | 12   | 13  | 1 15 | 14   |
| A.B' | 8    | 9   | 1 11 | 1 10 |

$$F(A,B,C,D)=A'C'+B'.C+A.C.D$$

**(1 Mark for drawing the K-Map with right place values)**

**(½ Mark for grouping in the K-Map)**

**(½ Mark for each reduced term)**

Note: Deduct ½ Mark for extra redundant term/groupings

7. (a) **Coaxial Cable:** Comparatively Slow, Economic, convenient to lay down, used in Bus topology of networks;

**Optical Fibre:** Very fast, expensive, reliable, no interference

**(1 Mark for mentioning any one valid difference)**

- (b) Hyper Text Markup Language

Global System for Mobile communication

**(½ Mark for each correct expansion)**

- (c) eXtensible Markup Language: It contains user defined tags

Hyper Text Markup Language: It contains predefined tags

**(1 Mark for mentioning the difference)**

**OR**

**(½ Mark for only expansions of XML and HTML)**

- (d) **Cookies:** A small piece of information that a server sends to a client. When you visit a Web site with cookie capabilities, its server sends certain information about you to your browser, which is stored on your hard drive as a text file. At some later time (such as returning to the site the next day), the server retrieves the cookie. It's a way for the server to remember things about you.

**Firewall:** Any of a number of security schemes (hardware/software) that prevent unauthorized users from gaining access to a computer network or that monitor transfers of information to and from the network.

**(½ Mark each for mentioning the key terms from the above or equivalent)**

- (e) (e1) **1 Mark to every one irrespective of attempt**

(e2) Wing Z as it has largest number of computers

(½ Mark for mentioning Wing Z)

**(½ Mark for suitable justification)**

(e3) **(Full 1 Mark for mentioning Switch/Hub placement in each of the building)**

OR

**(Full 1 Mark for suggesting the placement of repeater for the distances higher than 70 m)**

(e4) TCP/IP Dial Up (Most Suitable answer 1)

OR

Telephone Link (Most Suitable answer 2)

OR

Microwave

OR

Radio Link/Radio Wave

OR

Satellite Link

OR

WAN

**(½ Mark for mentioning any of the above)**

**(½ Mark for giving any suitable reason for any of the above)**