

Holiday Home work for class - XII - A

Subject: Geography.

- 1- All the multiple type questions from all lessons.
- 2- All the map work which are given in the text book that are already solved in the class-room Discussion.
3. Practical must be completed in all respect

Winter break home work

Class XII economics

Solve three sample paper of CBSE question paper.

Prepare and make notes on “Human capital foemation , Rural development ,and Infrastructura.”

Holiday Home-Work. (Winter Break 2019-20)

Class - XII (A and B)

- Q. 1. Solve three comprehension passages.
- Q. 2. Solve three note-making passages.
- Q. 3. Solve two questions of the following topics:-
- (a) Advertisement
 - (b) Notice
 - (c) Poster design
 - (d) ~~Invitation~~ / Replies
 - (e) Letter (2 formal and two Informal)
 - (f) Article
 - (g) Debate
 - (h) Speech
 - (i) Report Writing
- Q. 4. Solve two unsolved papers.

Vijay
Vijay Kumar Pandey
PGT-English
K. V. P. Cantt, Ayodhya

1. उलटा पिरामिड शैली का विश्लेषण करें। समाचार लेखन का उदाहरण देते हुए इसे समझाइए।
2. इंटरनेट पत्रकारिता क्या है? भारत के इंटरनेट पत्रकारिता का इतिहास बताइए।
3. फ्रीलांसर किसे कहते हैं?
4. समाचार लेखन के छह प्रकार क्या हैं? उलटा पिरामिड में इनका स्थिति निर्धारित करें।
5. किसी विशेष क्षेत्र से संबंधित व्यक्ति से साक्षात्कार लिजीए तथा उसे संपादित करके लिखिए।
6. C.B.S.E. के दो आदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र हल करें।
7. निम्न विषयों पर फीचर लिखें -
(I) नागरिकता संशोधन कानून (II) पृथ्वी का बढ़ता तापमान

21/12/19

Holiday Home work (Winter Break) 2019-2020

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS CLASS :- XII

① Solve the system of equations.

$$\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y} + \frac{10}{z} = 4, \quad \frac{4}{x} - \frac{6}{y} + \frac{5}{z} = 1, \quad \frac{6}{x} + \frac{9}{y} - \frac{20}{z} = 2$$

② Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y^x + x^y + x^x = a^b$

③ Prove that the curves $x = y^2$ and $xy = k$ cut at right angles if $8k^2 = 1$

④ $\int_0^{\pi/2} \log \sin x \, dx$

⑤ $\int \frac{1}{\cos(x-a) \cos(x-b)} \, dx$

⑥ $\int_1^4 [|x-1| + |x-2| + |x-3|] \, dx$

⑦ $\int_0^1 e^{2-3x} \, dx$ as a limit of a sum

⑧ Using integration find of region bounded by the curve $\{(x, y), x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x + y \geq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$

⑨ Find the image of point $(1, 1, 1)$ in the plane $2x + y + 2z = 6$

⑩ Solve the differential equation.

$$(x \, dy - y \, dx) y \cdot \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = (y \, dx + x \, dy) x \cdot \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

/

21/12/19 p.k. Taiswal

2019-12-21 11

Locate and label	I identify
<u>2014 (Set-I)</u>	
1. Lothal (Gujrat)	1. Amritsar [Punjab]
2. Bijapur [Karnataka]	2. Banaras [U.P.]
	3. Bombay [Maharashtra]
	} Center of National Movement
<u>2014 (Set-II)</u>	
1. Kalibangan (Rajasthan)	1. Meerut [UP]
2. Kachipuram [T.N]	2. Kolkata [W.B.]
	3. Jabalpur [M.P.]
	} Place related to the revolt of 1857
<u>2014 (Set III)</u>	
1. Amravati [A.P.] (Bodh Stupa)	1. Amritsar (Pun.)
2. Nagahwar (Gujrat) C sea	2. Dandi (Guj.)
	3. Champaran [Bihar]
	} Center of Indian National Movement
<u>2014 (Set IV)</u>	
1. Sholavira (water reservoir) Gujrat	1. Chauvi Chaura (Gorakhpur, UP)
2. Lumbini - Birth Place of Gautma Buddha → Siddhart-nagar district Indo-Nepal Border.	Due to Chauvi Chaura incidence, [5 Feb, 1922], M.K Gandhi, call-off NCM.
	2. Champaran [Bihar] - Indigo Movement (1917)
	3. Amritsar [Punjab], Jaliahwalla Bagh Massacre, [13, April, 1919]
<u>2014 (Set V)</u>	
1. Lothal (Gujrat) Dockyard	1. Thansi [UP]
	2. Gwalior [M.P.]
	} Centre of Revolt 1857



Locate and Name	Identify
2. Bodh Gaya (Bihar), Gautam Buddha attained Enlightenment.	3. Calcutta - Centre of Revolt-1857
<u>2015 (Set-I)</u>	
	Centre of Mature Harappan site
1. Azamgarh (UP) - The centre of Revolt 1857	1. Nageshwar (Guj.) - Seaport & centre of ^{sea} shell production
2. Surat - A town under British control in 1857, Gujrat	2. Banawali [Haryana] - Evidence of terracotta model of Plough
	3. Kalibangan [Raj.], Evidence of plough field
<u>2015 (Set-II)</u>	
1. Dandi (Gujrat) - A centre of Indian National Movement.	1. Nasik (Maharashtra), Buddhist Monastery
2. Calcutta - A place under British control in 1857.	2. Sanchi (MP) - Buddhist Stupa
	3. Amravati (AP) - Buddhist Stupa
<u>2015 (Set-III)</u>	
1. Lothal (Gujrat)	1. Chauvi Chauva
2. Amravati (AP)	2. Champaran
	3. Amritsar
	} Centre of INM

Locate and Name

Identify



Date: _____
Page: _____

2015 (Set-IV)

1. Aholavira [Guj]

2. Agra [UP], The capital
of the city of Mughals.

1. Jhansi (U.P)

2. Calcutta (WB)

3. Delhi

} Centre of
Revolt 1857

2016 (Set-I)

1. A The place where
Gandhi ji called-off
JNM [Chausi Chaura]

2. Agra - The imperial
capital of Mughal

1. Kalibangan

2. Lothal

3. Banawali

} Mature Harappan
sites

2016 (Set II)

1. Rakhigarhi [Haryana]

2. Agra - The imperial
capital of Mughal

1. Chausi Chaura

2. Amritsar

3. Bombay

} Centre of
Indian
National Move.

2017 (Set-I)

1. Bodh Gaya - A
Buddhist site

2. Agra - The Mughal
Capital

1. Delhi

2. Jhansi

3. Calcutta

} Revolt of 1857

2017 (Set-II)

1. Kalibangan - Mature
Harappan site

2. Ajmer - The territory
under Mughals [Raj]

1. Amritsar

2. Chausi Chaura

3. Ahmedabad/Kheda

} Centre of
Indian
National
Movement



Locate & Name

Identify

2017 - [Set III]

1. Amritsar - A centre of GNM

1. Meerut [UP]

2. Amber [Jaipur] - A territory under Mughals

2. Sanchi [MP]

3. Kausambi [UP]

Three places Related to the Ashokan Pillar inscr.

2017 [Set IV]

1. Ajmer [Raj] - A territory under Mughals

1. Kalibangan

2. Dholavira

3. Nageshwar

Mature Harappan sites

2. Gwalior [MP]: A centre of the Revolt of 1857

2017 [Set V]

1. Masulipatnam - Seaport, [AP] → A territory under British control during 1857.

1. Bodh Gaya [Bihar]

2. Bharhut [MP] - Buddhist Stupa

3. Ajanta [Maharashtra], Buddhist Cave Painting

3 Places which are major Buddhist site

2. Goa - A territory under Mughals

2018 [Set-I]

1. Amritsar - An important centre of NM

1. Bodh Gaya

2. Nasik

2. Agra - A territory under Babur

3. Amravati

3 sites related to Buddhist site



Date: _____

Page: _____

Locate & Name

Identify

2019 - [Set I]

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| A. <u>Agra</u> OR <u>Vijayanagar</u> ^(Karn) | A. Kalibangan |
| B. <u>Champaran</u> OR <u>Gwalior</u> | B. Dholavira |
| | C. Banawali |

2019 (Set-II)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. <u>Gandhi</u> / <u>Masulipatnam</u> | 1. Dholavira |
| 2. <u>Panipat</u> / <u>Delhi</u>
(Haryana) | 2. Kalibangan |
| ↳ 1526 - <u>Babur</u> VS <u>Ibrahim Lodi</u> | 3. Lothal |
| 1556 - <u>Behram Khan</u> VS <u>Hemu</u> | |
| 1761 - <u>Ahmed Shah Abdali</u> VS <u>Marahts</u> | |

2019 [Set-III]

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Calcutta</u> / <u>Surat</u> | 1. Meerut | } Ashokan Pillar
Inscription |
| 2. <u>Panipat</u> / <u>Vijayanagar</u> | 2. Sanchi | |
| | 3. Kausambi | |

2019 [Set IV]

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. <u>Kheda</u> / <u>Bombay</u> | 1. Kalibangan |
| 2. <u>Agra</u> / <u>Mysore</u> - <u>Vijayanagar</u> | 2. Nageshwar |
| | 3. Lothal |

Set [V] 2019

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. <u>Agra</u> / <u>Ajmer</u> | 1. Kalibangan |
| 2. The Place where the Act of violence led Gandhi to call-off NCM / AN | 2. Nageshwar |
| | 3. Lothal |

Important Centre of National Movement

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA, FAIZABAD CANTT
WINTER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2019-20)
CLASS-XI (COMPUTER SCIENCE)
TOPIC- LIST

Q1. What will it return?

```
>>>eval('5+8')
```

Q2. >>>a=list('exam')

```
>>>a
```

Choose the correct option:

- (i) ['exam']
- (ii) ('exam')
- (iii) ['E','x','a','m']
- (iv) ['e','x','a','m']

Q3.(a) What option will it return True or false??

```
a=[1,2,[3,4],[5,6],7]
```

- (i) 3 in a →
- (ii) [1,2,8,9]<[9,1] →
- (iii) [1,2,3]==[1.0,2.0,3.0] →

(b) Find the given values:

- (i) a[1]+a[3] →
- (ii) a[:4] →

Q4. Find the output:

```
>>>L=[1,[2,3],[4,5[6,7]]]
>>>L*2 →
>>>[L,L] →
```

Q5. What will it return

```
>>>a=[1,2,3,4,5,6,9,8,7]
```

(i) a[-16:6] →

(ii) a[6:-2] →

Q6. Write the syntax of the function that adds single element to the end of the list.

Q7. >>>a=['D','O','Y','O','U','R','B','E','S','T']

>>>del a[2:-5]

>>>a

Q8. Write the syntax of insert method and insert 'S' in the given list at any position by using insert method.

L=['t','p','r','m']

Q9. T=[1,4,9,16,25]

(i) del T

>>>T

(ii) T.pop()

>>>T

(iii) T.clear()

>>>T

Q10. Write the syntax to sort a list in decreasing order by using reverse method .

Q11. The _____ method deletes the 1st occurrence of a given element from the list.

Q12. Write the output

>>> a=[1,2,2,3,4]

>>> a[a[a[a[2]+2]]]

Q13. >>>a=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]

>>>print(a[-1:-2:-3])

Q14. Accessing and processing each element of a sequence is known as _____.

Q15. (i) The + operator that adds one list to the end of another is called _____ operator.

(ii) The * operator that repeats a list is known as _____ operator.

TOPIC- TUPLE

1. Fill up the blanks using the following words

(key ,heterogeneous , immutable homogeneous)

- a) We generally use tuple fordatatypes and list for
..... datatypes.
- b) Since tuple are....., iterating through tuple is faster than with list. So there is a slight performance boost.
- c) Tuples that contain immutable elements can be used asfor a dictionary. With list, this is not possible.

2. Which of the following is a Python tuple?

-
- a. [1, 2, 3]
 - b. (1, 2, 3)
 - c. {1, 2, 3}
 - d. {}

3. Suppose t = (1, 2, 4, 3), which of the following is incorrect?

-
- a. print(t[3])
 - b. t[3] = 45
 - c. print(max(t))
 - d. print(len(t))

4. What will be the output?

- 1. >>>t=(1,2,4,3)
- 2. >>>t[1:3]

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

5. What will be the output?

- 1. >>>t=(1,2,4,3)
- 2. >>>t[1::-1]

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

6. What will be the output?

d = {"john":40, "peter":45}

```
d["john"]
```

- a. 40
 - b. 45
 - c. "john"?
 - d. "peter"?
7. What will be the output?

```
>>>t = (1, 2)
>>>2 * t
```

- a. (1, 2, 1, 2)
- b. [1, 2, 1, 2]
- c. (1, 1, 2, 2)
- d. [1, 1, 2, 2]

8. What will be the output?

```
>>>my_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 4)
>>>my_tuple.append( (5, 6, 7) )
>>>print len(my_tuple)
```

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 5
- d. Error

9. What will be the output?

```
numberGames = {}
numberGames[(1,2,4)] = 8
numberGames[(4,2,1)] = 10
numberGames[(1,2)] = 12
```

```
sum = 0
for k in numberGames:
    sum += numberGames[k]
```

```
print len(numberGames) + sum
```

- a. 30
- b. 24
- c. 33
- d. 12

10. What will be the output?

```
numberGames = {}
numberGames[(1,2,4)] = 8
numberGames[(4,2,1)] = 10
numberGames[(1,2)] = 12
?
```

```
sum = 0
for k in numberGames:
    sum += numberGames[k]
```

```
?
print len(numberGames) + sum
```

- a. 30
- b. 24
- c. 33
- d. 12

11. What will be the output?

1. `>>>t1 = (1, 2, 4, 3)`

2. `>>>t2 = (1, 2, 3, 4)`

3. `>>>t1 < t2`

a) True

b) False

c) Error

d) None

TOPIC- Dictionary

1. What this error represents :-

```
TypeError: Unhashable type: 'list'
```

2. Find the errors & write its correct Statement.

```
Dict1={ [4,2]:Adi, Rollno:123 Class:XII }
```

3. Predict the output :-

```
D={"a":1, "b":2, "c":3}
```

```
for i in range:
```

```
    print(i, ":", d.values(i) )
```

4. Write the index of the following dictionary :-

```
d={"Name": "Adi", "Rollno":12102, "Class": "Xii" }
```

5. Find the errors :-

```
Dict={"Name": "Adi", "Name": "Sourav", "Class": Xii,  
      "16": "Age", "Income"= "1000", "Tax": 1000 }
```

6. Predict the output:-

```
>>>dict1={"a":1, "b":2, "c":3}
```

```
>>>dict1["b"]
```

```
>>>dict1["d"]=4
```

```
>>>dict1
```

7. Give example of zip function.

8. Predict the output or find error if it has errors:-

```
Dict1= dict([[“Name”,”Adi”], [“Rno”,12102]])
```

9. Predict the output:-

```
dict1={“Adi”:{“Age”:15, “Salary”:50000},
```

```
“Abhi”:{“Age”:17, ”Salary”:10000}}
```

```
for i in dict1:
```

```
    print(“Name”, ”:”, i, “-”)
```

```
    print(“Age:”, str(dict[i][“Age”]))
```

```
    print(“Salary:”, str(dict1[i][“Salary”]))
```

10. Write the functions of the following codes:-

```
<Dictionary>[<Key>]=<Value>
```

11. Write two different syntax to delete element from a dictionary.

12. Predict the output or find errors

```
>>>dict1={“Name”:"Adi", “Class”:"Xii"}
```

```
>>>dict1.pop(“age”)
```

13. Give the output:-

```
dict1={“Name”:"Adi”,“Age”:15,“Hobby”:"Yoga”
```

```
“Roll.no”:12102}
```

a. “Hobby” in dict1 :-_____

b. “Age” not in dict1 :-_____

c. “Roll.no” in dict1 :-_____

14. Fill in the blanks :-

a. The _____ of a dictionary must be of immutable types.

b. Dict are also called _____or _____or_____

c. Keys of dict must be _____

TOPIC - SQL (BASIC)

Q1. What does the abbreviation DBMS stand for?

- (a) Data Borrowing and Movement Software.
- (b) Database Management System.
- (c) Digital Base Mapping System.
- (d) Database Manipulation Software.

Q2. Which is not an advantage of DBMS is?

- (a) Database Systems reduce data redundancy
- (b) Database Systems control data inconsistency
- (c) Database Systems restrict sharing of data
- (d) Database Systems ensure data security.

Q3. In , the data is organized in to tables i.e. rows & columns.

- (a) Relational Model
- (b) Network Model
- (c) Hierarchical Model
- (d) Object Oriented Model

Q4. The essential features of Object Oriented Data Model are;

- (a) Object identity
- (b) Encapsulation
- (c) Data Abstraction
- (d) All of the above

Q5. Which statement is false in context to the term Relation?

- (a) Relation is a table storing logically related data.
- (b) Data must be atomic in cell
- (c) All rows of relation are distinct.
- (d) Ordering of rows & columns is relevant.

Q6. A row of relation generally referred to as and column of a relation is

- (a) Domain & Attribute
- (b) Attribute & Domain
- (c) Tuple & Attribute
- (d) Attribute & Tuple

Q7. A relation has 45 tuples & 5 attributes, what will be the Degree & Cardinality of that relation?

- (a) Degree 5, Cardinality 45
- (b) Degree 45, Cardinality 5
- (c) Degree 50, Cardinality 45
- (d) Degree 50, Cardinality 2250

Q8. _____ is the attribute or group of attributes that uniquely identify occurrence of each entity.

- (a) Foreign key
- (b) Super Key
- (c) Primary Key
- (d) All of these

Q9. A Candidate key that is not a primary key, is called

- (a) Alternate key
- (b) Foreign key
- (c) Primary key
- (d) Super Key

Q10. A non-key attribute, whose values are derived from primary key of some other table.

- (a) Alternate key
- (b) Foreign key
- (c) Primary key
- (d) Super Key

Q11. MySQL database system consists of-

- (a) MySQL Server Instance
- (b) MySQL Database
- (c) MySQL Query Optimizer
- (d) (a) & (b) both

Q12. Which commands are used to define or redefine schema objects?

- (a) DDL
- (b) DML
- (c) TCL
- (d) (a) & (b) both

Q13. Data definition includes:

- (a) Creating of data base
- (b) Undoing changes to the database.
- (c) Modification of data stored in the database.
- (d) All of the above

Q14. Which is not a TCL command?

- (a) Commit
- (b) Rollback
- (c) Exit
- (d) Savepoint

Q15. Which is not a function of DML?

- (a) Retrieval of data stored in the database
- (b) Insertion of data in to the database
- (c) Deletion of data from the database
- (d) Making changes permanent to the database.

Q16. Which is not a numeric type?

- (a) Int
- (b) Float
- (c) Blob
- (d) Double

Q17. The default date format in MySQL is:

- (a) DD/MM/YYYY
- (b) YYYY/MM/DD
- (c) MM-DD-YYYY
- (d) YYYY-MM-DD

Q18. Which is not a way to represent comment in MySQL?

- (a) /*-----*/
- (b) - -
- (c) #
- (d) //

Q19. The command is used to access database in MySQL is-

- (a) Open <dbname>;
- (b) USE <dbname>;
- (c) Access <dbname>;
- (d) (a) & (b) both

Q20. Which is a valid CREATE TABLE statement?

- (a) Create table emp add(id integer(3));
- (b) Create table emp (id integers(3));
- (c) Create table emp modified (id integer(3));
- (d) Create table emp (id integer(3));

Q21. How can you insert a new row into the "STORE" table.

- (a) INSERT ROW (1,' RAM SINGH') INTO STORE;
- (b) INSERT VALUES(1,' RAM SINGH') INTO STORE;
- (c) INSERT INTO (1,' RAM SINGH') STORE;
- (d) INSERT INTO STORE VALUES (1,' RAM SINGH');

Q22. Select statement has four clauses 1. Where 2.Having 3. Group By 4. Order by

The correct order of all clause in a select is :-

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

Q23. Conditionally retrieval of rows from a table with SELECT, which clause is used?

- (a) Where
- (b) Having
- (c) Group By
- (d) Order by

Q24. The key word eliminates duplicate rows from the result of a SELECT statement.

- (a) All
- (b) Unique
- (c) Distinct
- (d) IN

Q25. Which operator defines a range of values that the column values must fall in?

- (a) In
- (b) Like
- (c) Between
- (d) Is

Q26. To specify a list of values Operator is used.

- (a) In
- (b) Like
- (c) Between
- (d) Is

Q27. We use operator with select for condition based on pattern matching.

- (a) In
- (b) Like
- (c) Between
- (d) Is

Q28. Which SQL statement will not generate any error message?

- (a) `SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO LIKE (1,2,3,4);`
- (b) `SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE SAL BETWEEN 3000 TO 15000;`
- (c) `SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE COMM IS NOT NULL;`
- (d) All of the above

Q29. To display the detail of employee having 'e' in their name in descending order of salary the correct SQL statement is :

- (a) `SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE 'e%' ORDER BY SAL ;`
- (b) `SELECT * FROM emp ORDER BY SAL DESCWHERE ename LIKE 'e%'`
;
- (c) `SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE 'e%' ORDER BY DESC SAL;`
- (d) `SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename LIKE 'e%' ORDER BY SAL
DESC;`

Q30. Which statement is valid?

- (a) `ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE MODIFY (last_name CHAR2(2000));`
- (b) `ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE CHANGE (last_name CHAR2(2000));`
- (c) `ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE CHANGE (last_name VARCHAR2 (2000));`
- (d) `ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE MODIFY (last_name VARCHAR2 (2000));`

SQL (ADVANCED)

- Q1.functions operates on a single value to return a single value.
- (a) Multiple row
 - (b) Aggregate
 - (c) Single
 - (d) Summation
- Q2. Which is not a single row function?
- (a) Numeric functions
 - (b) String functions
 - (c) Date & time functions
 - (d) Aggregate functions
- Q3. Select CHAR(65, 65.1, 65.2) will display the output:
- (a) ABC
 - (b) AAB
 - (c) AZY
 - (d) AAA

Note : Consider following table EMP and answer

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	1980-12-17	800.00	NULL	20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-20	1600.00	300.00	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-22	1250.00	500.00	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	1981-04-02	2975.00	NULL	20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-28	1250.00	1400.00	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	1981-05-01	2850.00	NULL	30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	1981-06-09	2450.00	NULL	10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	1982-12-09	3000.00	NULL	20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT	NULL	1981-11-17	5000.00	NULL	10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-08	1500.00	0.00	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	1983-01-12	1100.00	NULL	20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	1981-12-03	950.00	NULL	30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	1981-12-03	3000.00	NULL	20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	1982-01-23	1300.00	NULL	10

- Q4. SELECT CONCAT(CONCAT(ENAME," IS A"),JOB) FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO = 7369;will display the output.
- (a) CONCAT ENAME IS A JOB
 - (b) CONCAT SMITH IS A JOB
 - (c) SMITH IS A MANAGER
 - (d) SMITH IS A CLERK
- Q5. SELECT LOWER(CONCAT(ENAME, JOB) FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO = 7934; will give the output.
- (a) MILLER CLERK
 - (b) Miller Clerk
 - (c) millerclerk

(d) MillerClerk

Q6. SELECT UPPER(LOWER("FORD")) will display the out put.

- (a) FORD
- (b) Ford
- (c) ford
- (d) fORD

Q7. SELECT SUBSTRING('Quadratically',5); will display the out put.

- (a) ratically
- (b) Quadr
- (c) cally
- (d) none of the above

Q8. SELECT SUBSTRING('foobarbar' FROM 4); will display the out put.

- (a) 'barbar'
- (b) 'barba
- (c) barbar
- (d) rbar

Q9. SELECT SUBSTRING('Sakila', -3);will display the out put

- (a) 'Sa
- (b) Sak
- (c) ali
- (d) ila

Q10. SELECT SUBSTRING('Sakilakumari', -5, 3); will display the out put

- (a) lik
- (b) uma
- (c) aku
- (d) none of the above

Q11. SELECT SUBSTRING('Sakilakumari'FROM -4 FOR 2); will display the out put

- (a) ma
- (b) la
- (c) ik
- (d) amuk

Q12. Function removes trailing & Function removes leading spaces.

- (a) LTRIM, RTRIM
- (b) RTRIM, LTRIM
- (c) LTRIM, TRIM
- (d) RTRIM, TRIM

Q13. SELECT TRIM(LEADING 'x' FROM 'xxxbarxxx');will display the out put.

- (a) barxxx
- (b) xxxbar

- (c) bar
- (d) None

Q14. Write a query to remove leading and trailing x characters from string 'xxxbarxxx'.

- (a) Select TRIM(BOTH 'x' FROM 'xxxbarxxx');
- (b) SELECT LTRIM(RTRIM('xxxbarxxx', 'x'));
- (c) Select TRIM(LEADING 'x' FROM 'xxxbarxxx');
- (d) Select TRIM(TRAILING 'x' FROM 'xxxbarxxx');

Q15. Which function returns the position of the first occurrence of substring substr in string str.

- (a) SUBSTR
- (b) INSTR
- (c) MID
- (d) TRUNCATE

Q16. Which SELECT statement will result 'ello world' from the string 'Hello World'?

- (a) SELECT INITCAP (TRIM ('Hello World',1,1));
- (b) SELECT LOWER (SUBSTR ('Hello World',1,1));
- (c) SELECT LOWER (SUBSTR ('Hello World',2,1));
- (d) SELECT LOWER (TRIM ('H' FROM 'Hello World'));

Q17. SELECT INSTR('foobarbar', 'bar'); will display the output.

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 2
- (d) 0

Q18. SELECT LENGTH(SUBSTRING('foobarbar' FROM 4)); will display the output.

- (a) 5
- (b) 6
- (c) 4
- (d) 7

Q19. SELECT LEFT('foobarbar', -5); will display the output.

- (a) fooba
- (b) arbar
- (c) rabra
- (d) no output will display

Q20. Which function returns the specified rightmost number of characters?

- (a) LTRIM
- (b) RTRIM
- (c) LEFT
- (d) RIGHT

Q21. Which function is a synonym of SUBSTR()?

- (a) INSTR

- (b) MID
- (c) TRUNCATE
- (d) NONE

Give the output of following statement using EMP table. The structure of EMP table is described earlier.

Q22. SELECT MOD(SAL,COMM) FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO =7499;will display the output.

- (a) 1
- (b) 100
- (c) 200
- (d) 0

Q23. SELECT POWER(COMM,2) FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO =7499;will display the output.

- (a) 300
- (b) 900
- (c) 60000
- (d) 90000

Q24. SELECT ROUND(SAL,-2) FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO = 7521;will display the output.

- (a) 1250
- (b) 1200
- (c) 1300
- (d) 1000

Q25. SELECT ROUND(145.2356,-2), ROUND(145.2356,2); display the out put

- (a) 145.23, 145.24
- (b) 100.23, 145.23
- (c) 100, 145.23
- (d) 100, 145.24

Q26. SELECT TRUNCATE (122.796, 2), TRUNCATE (122.796, -2); display the output.

- (a) 100, 122.79
- (b) 122.79, 100
- (c) 122.78, 100
- (d) 100, 122.78

Q27. Date & Time function allow us to manipulate on..... type data.

- (a) Numeric type
- (b) String type
- (c) Date type
- (d) All of the above

Q28. Select DAYOFMONTH('2013-01-30'); display the output.

- (a) 01
- (b) 2013

- (c) 30
- (d) Wednesday

Q29. Write a query to display the current date & time.

- (a) `SELECT NOW();`
- (b) `SELECT DATETIME();`
- (c) `SELECT DATE();`
- (d) `SELECT TIME();`

Q30. Which function returns the name of the weekday.

- (a) `DAYOFWEEK()`
- (b) `DAYNAME()`
- (c) `DAY()`
- (d) `NOW()`

SQL (Database Transaction)

- Q1. A database transaction is a that must succeed or fail in its entirety.
- (a) Logical unit of work
 - (b) Physical unit of work
 - (c) Computer Program
 - (d) Log based file
- Q2. A transaction is executed in
- (a) Serially
 - (b) Concurrently
 - (c) Serially & concurrently both
 - (d) Randomly
- Q3. Which is not a property of a transaction?
- (a) Atomicity
 - (b) Consistency
 - (c) Integrity
 - (d) Durability
- Q4. property ensure that either all operations of the transaction are reflected properly in the database or none are.
- (a) Atomicity
 - (b) Consistency
 - (c) Isolation
 - (d) Durability
- Q5. This property implies that each transaction is unaware of other transaction executing concurrently in the system.
- (a) Atomicity
 - (b) Consistency
 - (c) Isolation
 - (d) Durability
- Q6. Consistency implies that database was in.
- (a) Consistent before the start.
 - (b) Consistent upon the termination

- (c) (a) & (b) both
- (d) None

Q7. Which property of transaction ensure that after the completion of a transaction the change made by it to the database persist, even if the system failures.

- (a) Atomicity
- (b) Consistency
- (c) Isolation
- (d) Durability

Q8. Which command is used as beginning of transaction?

- (a) BEGIN
- (b) START
- (c) START TRANSACTION
- (d) (a) & (c) both

Q9. Which command is used for saving database changes in transaction?

- (a) SAVE
- (b) COMMIT
- (c) SAVE TRANSACTION
- (d) ROLLBACK

Q10. command is used for discarding database changes.

- (a) UNDO
- (b) REDO
- (c) ROLLBACK
- (d) SAVE POINT

Q11. The command is used to define breakpoints for the transaction to allow partial rollback.

- (a) BREAKPOINT
- (b) SAVEPOINT
- (c) AUTOCOMMIT
- (d) (a) & (b) both

Q12. is a point to transaction up till which all changes have been saved permanently.

- (a) Commit
- (b) Savepoint

- (c) Milestone
- (d) Atomicity

Grouping Records & Table Joins

Consider a relation/table EMP and give the correct answer of following queries.

Relation EMP

Empno	Ename	Job	department	Hiredate	Sal	Comm	Sex	Deptno
1	Pankaj	Clerk	Sales	10/01/97	15000	20000	M	20
2	Shalini	Salesman	Sales	24/03/98	25000	200	F	20
3	Sanjay	Salesman	Personal	12/12/96	23000	300	M	30
4	Sudha	Manager	Sales	01/07/99	45000	400	F	20
5	Rakesh	Analyst	Operational	05/09/97	55000	NULL	M	10
6	Shakeel	Clerk	Operational	27/06/98	15000	300	M	10
7	Surya	Manager	Operational	25/02/97	45000	210	M	10
8	Shikha	Analyst	Personal	31/07/97	55000	Null	F	30
9	Ramesh	President	Personal	12/03/97	70000	230	M	30

Q1. Which is true in respect of Select Statement?

- (a) By Select we can retrieve all the rows from table.
- (b) By Where clause with select we can retrieved selected rows from table.
- (c) We can retrieve unique rows from table with the use of Distinct key word.
- (d) All of the above.

Q2. The clause which is used to group rows based on distinct values that exist for specified column.

- (a) Group by clause
- (b) Having clause
- (c) Order by Clause
- (d) Where Clause

Q3. For conditionally retrieval of row from groups which clause is used?

- (a) Where clause
- (b) Having Clause
- (c) Order By Clause
- (d) (a) & (b) both

Q4. Group functions are also known as.

- (a) Aggregate functions
- (b) Multiple row functions
- (c) Single row functions

(d) (a) & (b) both

Q5. Which option cause a group function to consider only distinct values.

- (a) All
- (b) Distinct
- (c) Unique
- (d) Diverse

Q6. Which option cause a group function to consider all values including all duplicated.

- (a) All
- (b) Distinct
- (c) Unique
- (d) Diverse

Q7. Which is not a group function?

- (a) AVG
- (b) COUNT
- (c) MAX
- (d) MOD

Consider a relation/table EMP and DEPT and give the correct answer of following queries.

Relation EMP

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	1980-12-17	800.00	NULL	20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-20	1600.00	300.00	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-22	1250.00	500.00	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	1981-04-02	2975.00	NULL	20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-28	1250.00	1400.00	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	1981-05-01	2850.00	NULL	30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	1981-06-09	2450.00	NULL	10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	1982-12-09	3000.00	NULL	20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT	NULL	1981-11-17	5000.00	NULL	10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-08	1500.00	0.00	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	1983-01-12	1100.00	NULL	20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	1981-12-03	950.00	NULL	30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	1981-12-03	3000.00	NULL	20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	1982-01-23	1300.00	NULL	10

Relation DEPT

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON

Q8. SELECT AVG(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'CLERK';

- (a) 1037.5
- (b) 2073.21
- (c) 1040
- (d) 2074

Q9. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = 10;

- (a) 14
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Q10. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT JOB) FROM EMP;

- (a) 14
- (b) 5
- (c) 4
- (d) 6

Q11. SELECT COUNT(ALL JOB) FROM EMP;

- (a) 14
- (b) 5
- (c) 4
- (d) 6

Q12. SELECT MAX(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE JOB = 'MANAGER';

- (a) 2975
- (b) 5000
- (c) 3000
- (d) 2850

Q13. SELECT MIN(HIREDATE) FROM EMP;

- (a) 1980-12-17
- (b) 1983-01-12
- (c) 1982-12-09
- (d) None

Q14. SELECT MAX(HIREDATE) FROM EMP;

- (a) 1980-12-17
- (b) 1983-01-12

- (c) 1982-12-09
- (d) None

Q15. SELECT SUM(COMM) FROM EMP;

- (a) Null
- (b) 0
- (c) 2200
- (d) 1400

Q16. Which statement is used to display the total no. of employees in each department?

- (a) SELECT COUNT(*) FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO;
- (b) SELECT COUNT(*) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO;
- (c) SELECT COUNT(DEPTNO) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO;
- (d) (b) & (c) both

Q17. To display the jobs where the number of employees is less than 3.

- (a) SELECT JOB, COUNT(*) FROM EMP WHERE COUNT(*) < 3;
- (b) SELECT JOB, COUNT(*) FROM EMP WHERE COUNT(*) < 3 GROUP BY JOB;
- (c) SELECT JOB, COUNT(*) FROM EMP GROUP BY JOB WHERE COUNT(*) < 3;
- (d) SELECT JOB, COUNT(*) FROM EMP GROUP BY JOB HAVING COUNT (*) < 3;

Q18. Which join is used for display all possible concatenations are formed of all rows of two or more tables.

- (a) Unrestricted join
- (b) Cartesian Join
- (c) Equi Join
- (d) (a) & (b) both

Q19. How many row are returned when we execute 'SELECT * FROM EMP, DEPT';

- (a) 14
- (b) 4
- (c) 18
- (d) 56

Q20. To display the name of employee & department name the MySQL statement used:

- (a) SELECT ENAME, DNAME FROM EMP, DEPT;

- (b) SELECT ENAME, DNAME FROM EMP, DEPT WHERE DEPTNO=DEPTNO;
- (c) SELECT ENAME, DNAME FROM EMP, DEPT WHERE EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO;
- (d) None of the above

Q21. The join where columns are compared for equality is called

- (a) Equi Join
- (b) Natural Join
- (c) Cross Join
- (d) Right Join

Q22. The join in which only one identical column exists is called

- (a) Equi Join
- (b) Natural Join
- (c) Cross Join
- (d) Right Join

Q23. Which statement represent Cartesian join?

- (a) SELECT * FROM EMP, DEPT;
- (b) SELECT * FROM EMP JOIN DEPT;
- (c) SELECT * FROM EMP CROSS JOIN DEPT;
- (d) All of the above

Q24. Using sub-clause with JOIN causes a join whereas on sub-clause with JOIN produces join.

- (a) Natural & Equi
- (b) Equi & Natural
- (c) Cross & Equi
- (d) Natural & Cross.

Q25. Using all rows from the first table will be returned whether there are matches in the second table or not.

- (a) LEFT JOIN
- (b) RIGHT JOIN
- (c) EQUI JOIN
- (d) CROSS JOIN

Q26. Using all rows from the second table will be returned whether there are matches in the first table or not.

- (a) LEFT JOIN
- (b) RIGHT JOIN
- (c) EQUI JOIN
- (d) CROSS JOIN

Q27. To display the name of employees who are getting more salary than the maximum salary of clerks.

- (a) SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL >(SELECT MAX(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE JOB='CLERK');
- (b) SELECT ENAME , MAX(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE JOB='CLERK';
- (c) SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL >MAX(SAL);
- (d) NONE

Q28. Scalar functions are also known as :

- (a) Single row function
- (b) Multiple row functions
- (c) Group functions
- (d) None

CLOUD COMPUTING

1. Which of the following is essential concept related to Cloud ?
 - a) Reliability
 - b) Productivity
 - c) Abstraction
 - d) All of the mentioned

2. Which of the following can be identified as cloud ?
 - a) Web Applications
 - b) Intranet
 - c) Hadoop
 - d) All of the mentioned

3. Which of the following is Cloud Platform by Amazon ?
 - a) Azure
 - b) AWS
 - c) Cloudera
 - d) All of the mentioned

4. Point out the correct statement :
 - a) The use of the word “cloud” makes reference to the two essential concepts
 - b) Cloud computing abstracts systems by pooling and sharing resources
 - c) cloud computing is nothing more than the Internet
 - d) All of the mentioned

5. Which of the following is deployment model ?
 - a) public
 - b) private
 - c) hybrid
 - d) all of the mentioned

6. Which of the following is best known service model ?
 - a) SaaS
 - b) IaaS
 - c) PaaS
 - d) All of the mentioned

7. The _____ model originally did not require a cloud to use virtualization to pool resources.
 - a) NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer)

- b) NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology)
- c) NIT (National Institutes of Technology)
- d) All of the mentioned

8. Which of the following is most important area of concern in cloud computing ?

- a) Security
- b) Storage
- c) Scalability
- d) All of the mentioned

9. A service that concentrates on hardware follows the _____ as a Service model.

- a) IaaS
- b) SaaS
- c) PaaS
- d) All of the mentioned

10. Point out the wrong statement :

- a) A cloud is defined as the combination of the infrastructure of a datacenter with the ability to provision hardware and software
- b) High touch applications are best done on-premises
- c) The Google App Engine follows IaaS
- d) None of the mentioned

11. Which of the following is most refined and restrictive service model ?

- a) IaaS
- b) SaaS
- c) PaaS
- d) All of the mentioned

12. Security methods such as private encryption, VLANs and firewalls comes under _____ subject area

- a) Accounting Management
- b) Compliance
- c) Data Privacy
- d) All of the mentioned

13. Network bottlenecks occur when _____ data sets must be transferred.

- a) large
- b) small
- c) big
- d) all of the mentioned

14. Which of the following utility is used to monitor traffic in Windows ?

- a) Microsoft Network Monitor
- b) Microsoft Performance Monitor

- c) Microsoft Perfmon
- d) None of the mentioned

15. Which of the following feature is provided by Instant messaging ?

- a) Rich contact management
- b) File transfers
- c) E-mail integration
- d) All of the mentioned

16. Which of the following is also referred to as Windows Live Messenger native client contact ?

- a) Friends list
- b) Buddy list
- c) Contact list
- d) None of the mentioned

17. Which of the following system does not provision storage to most users ?

- a) PaaS
- b) IaaS
- c) SaaS
- d) SaaS

18. Which of the following component is required for both online and local data access in hybrid application ?

- a) local
- b) cloud
- c) both local and cloud
- d) none of the mentioned

19. Which of the following is not the feature of Network management systems ?

- a) Accounting
- b) Security
- c) Performance
- d) None of the mentioned

20. Which of the following “cloudly” characteristics that cloud management service must have ?

- a) Billing is on a pay-as-you-go basis
 - b) The management service is extremely scalable
 - c) The management service is ubiquitous
 - d) All of the mentioned
-