



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

KARNATAKA STATE PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD

II YEAR PUC EXAMINATION - 2017

SCHEME OF VALUATION (OS)

Subject Code : 41

Subject : COMPUTER SCIENCE

Qn. No.		Marks
	<u>PART - A</u>	
1.	Memory Address Register	1M
2.	The process of arranging the elements of an array in a particular order i.e. either in ascending order or in decending order.	1M
3.	A sequence of characters enclosed in double quote (") symbols is called a string.	1M
4.	Data is a raw material. (or) It is a collection of facts and figures.	1M
5.	The attribute which uniquely identifies a particular is called primary key.	1M
6.	A row of the table is called tuple.	1M

Qn. No.		Marks
7.	Unix, Linux, windows - NT (any one).	1M
8.	Telephone, Mobile phone (any one)	1M
9.	To create web pages	1M
10.	Sending messages by speaking into the telephone rather than typing	1M
<u>PART-B</u>		
11.	Static RAM (SRAM) Dynamic RAM (DRAM) Synchronous Dynamic RAM (SDRAM) Double Data Rate Synchronous dynamic RAM (DDR SDRAM) (any two)	2M
12.	1. It is a plug and play port. 2. 127 varieties of devices can be connected. 3. Data transmission is 12 megabits (any two)	2M

Qn. No.		Marks
13.	<p>Analysis of selection sort =</p> $(n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) + \dots + 3 + 2 + 1$ $= \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ $= O(n^2)$	<p>1M</p> <p>1M</p>
14.	<p>To find total and average of 3 numbers</p> <pre> graph TD A[To find total and average of 3 numbers] --> B[i/p data] A --> C[process data] A --> D[o/p result] B --> B1[i/p a] B --> B2[i/p b] B --> B3[i/p c] C --> C1[total -> a+b+c] C --> C2[avg -> total/3] D --> D1[o/p total] D --> D2[o/p avg] </pre>	<p>1M</p> <p>1M</p>
15.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The subscripts must be positive. It starts with zero (0). It must be an integer constant, or integer variable or integer expression. <p>(any two)</p>	<p>2M</p>
16.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>isalpha()</u>: It is used to check the given argument is an alphabet or not. If it is an alphabet the result is true. otherwise false. 	<p>2M</p>

Qn. No.		Marks
	ex: int * ptr;	
19	1. SUM() 2. PRODUCT() 3. AVERAGE() 4. abs() 5. sqrt() (Or any other 2 <u>fns</u>). <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2M
20	1. It is permanent in nature. 2. It is updated by using the contents of transaction file. 3. Always it shows the current status of organisation. (Any two)	2M
21.	1. Lan stands for local area Network. 2. It is limited to a short distance upto 10 km. 3. It is placed in the same building 4. The connection between the computers can be given by using wires. (Any two)	2M

Qn. No.		Marks
22.	1. Safari 2. Google Chrome 3. Internet explorer 4. Mozilla Fox (any: two)	2M
<u>PART - C</u>		
A.		
23.	INTEL	5M.
<pre> graph TD 8080[8080] --- 8085[8085] 8085 --- 8086[8086] 8086 --- 8088[8088] 8086 --- 80186[80186] 8086 --- 80286[80286] 80286 --- 80386[80386] 80286 --- 80486[80486] 80386 --- PentiumI[Pentium I] 80486 --- PentiumI PentiumI --- PentiumII[Pentium II] </pre> <p>8 bit 8080</p> <p>8085</p> <p>16 bit CPU 16 bit path 8086</p> <p>8088 80186 80286 32 bit CPU 16 bit data path</p> <p>16 bit CPU 16 bit data path 80386 32 bit CPU</p> <p>80486 32 bit CPU</p> <p>Pentium I 64 bit CPU</p> <p>Pentium II</p>		

Qn. No.		Marks
	<p style="text-align: center;">②</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> graph TD A((2)) --- B[Pentium III] B --- C[Pentium IV] C --- D[Pentium V] </pre> </div>	
	<p>(or explanation)</p>	
24	<p>cache memory :</p> <p>It is the fastest memory placed between CPU and the main memory.</p> <p>There are 2 different levels on cache memory.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Level 1 cache memory (L1-cache) 2. Level 2 cache memory (L2-cache). <p>L1. cache memory is on the CPU chip, so it is also called as on-chip cache memory.</p> <p>L2 cache memory is between CPU and main memory, so, it is called OFF-Chip cache memory.</p> <p>When the data is found in any one of the cache memory,</p>	14

Qn. No.		Marks
	<p>it is called "hit".</p> <p>If the data is not present in the cache memory, it is called "miss".</p> <p>[Dqn - 1M Explanation - 4m]</p>	
25.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Computer runs slow. 2. It stops responding. 3. It restarts on its own. 4. you see unusual error messages 5. The program automatically disappears from the screen. 6. There is a double extension for the files. 7. Applications on the computer do not work properly. <p>[Any five points]</p>	5m
B. 26	<pre> step 1: input n 2. for p ← 0 to n-1 increment by 1 3. input a[i] end of for() loop </pre>	1M

Qn. No.		Marks
	<p>4. $max \leftarrow a[0]$</p> <p>5. $\text{for } (i \leftarrow 1 \text{ to } n-1 \text{ increment by } 1$</p> <p>6. $\text{if } (a[i] > max)$</p> <p>7. $max \leftarrow a[i]$</p> <p> end of if () :</p> <p> end of for () loop.</p> <p>8. Output max</p> <p>9. Stop.</p>	<p>3M</p> <p>1M</p>
27.	<p>Structured programming :</p> <p>Dyn: It is a disciplined approach towards programming, so that we can produce an efficient and error free program.</p> <p><u>Advantages:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structured programs are easy to write. 2. Structured programs are easy to test and debug. 3. Structured programs are easy to maintain. 4. Structured programs can be functionally decomposed into logical working units. 	4M

Qn. No.		Marks
C.		
28	<pre> #include <stdio.h> #include <conio.h> void main() { int n, i, t, x, sum = 1; printf("enter the number of terms"); scanf("%d", &n); printf("enter the value of x"); scanf("%d", &x); t = x; for(i=1; i<=n; i++) { sum = sum + t; t = t * x; } printf("sum = %d", sum); getch(); } </pre>	<p>1M</p> <p>1M</p> <p>2M</p> <p>1M</p>
	<p><u>Note:</u> Declaration = 1M</p> <p>Input = 1M</p> <p>Logic = 2M</p> <p>Output = 1M</p>	

Qn. No.		Marks
29.	<p>Array: Defn:</p> <p>It consists of a group of elements, all the elements must be same data type and referred by the same name.</p>	1M
	<p>Different types of arrays:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One-dimensional array 2. Two-dimensional array 3. Multi-dimensional array <p>(any 2)</p>	2M
	<p>One dimensional array declaration:</p> <p>Syntax:</p> <pre>datatype arrayname [size];</pre>	1M
	<p>Two-dimensional array declaration:</p> <p>Syntax:</p> <pre>datatype arrayname [row size] [col size];</pre>	1M
30.	<p>1. fopen() : It is used to open a file.</p> <p>Syntax: fopen (file name, mode)</p> <p>ex: fopen ("stud.dat", "a");</p>	5M

Qn. No.		Marks
	<p><u>fclose()</u>: It is used to close the file.</p> <p>Syntax: <code>fclose(file pointer);</code></p>	
	<p><u>getc()</u>: It is used to read a character from the file.</p> <p>Syntax:</p> <pre>ch = getc(file pointer);</pre>	
	<p><u>putc()</u>: It is used to write a character into the file.</p> <p>Syntax:</p> <pre>putc(ch, file pointer);</pre>	
	<p><u>fgetc()</u>: It is used to read a string from the file.</p> <p>Syntax:</p> <pre>fgetc(string variable, size; file pointer);</pre>	
	<p>[Or any other five file handling functions. Each for 1 m].</p>	P.T.O

Qn. No.		Marks
31.	<p>Structure: Defn.</p>	1m.
	<p>It consists of a group of elements of different data type.</p>	
	<p><u>definition of a structure:</u></p>	1m
	<p><u>Syntax:</u></p>	
	<pre> struct tag { datatype member1; datatype member2; . . datatype member n; }; </pre>	
	<p><u>EX:</u></p>	1m
	<pre> struct stud { int kno; char name[20]; float fees; }; </pre>	
	<p><u>Declaration of a structure:</u></p>	
	<p><u>Syntax:</u></p>	1m
	<p>struct tag list of variable names;</p>	
	<p><u>EX:</u></p>	1m
	<p>struct stud oldstud, newstud;</p>	

Qn. No.		Marks
32	<p><u>Steps involved in data processing cycle:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. gathering the data or collection of data. 2. input 3. processing the data 4. output 5. storage <p>Explanation</p>	2M 3M
33	<p><u>ISAM</u></p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>advantages or disadvantages</p>	3M 2M
34	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The information must be accurate. 2. The information must be complete. 3. The information must be up to date. 4. The information must be relevant. 5. The information must be timely provided. <p>(or any other 5 qualities. Each quality 1M)</p>	5M

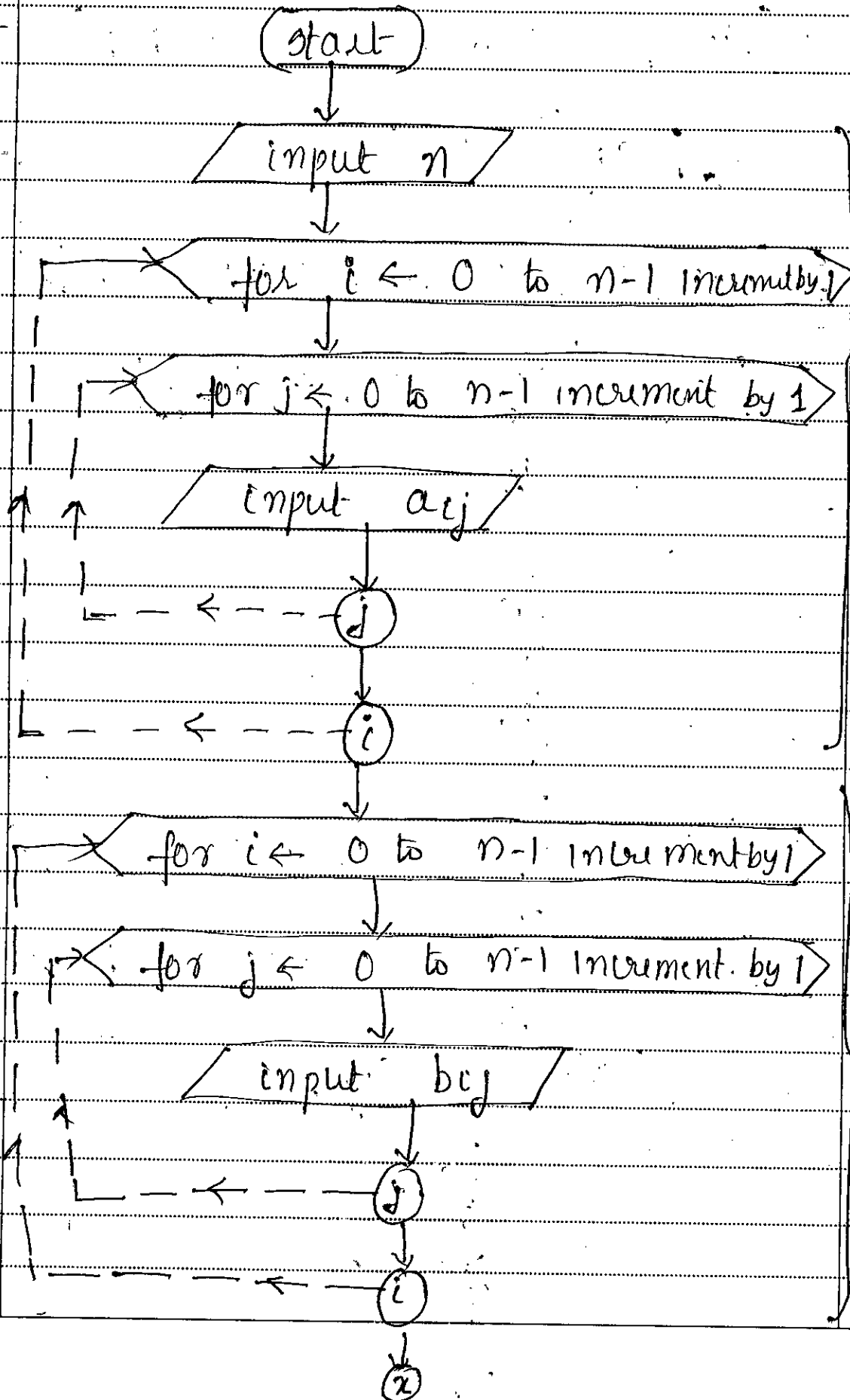
Qn. No.

Marks

PART-D

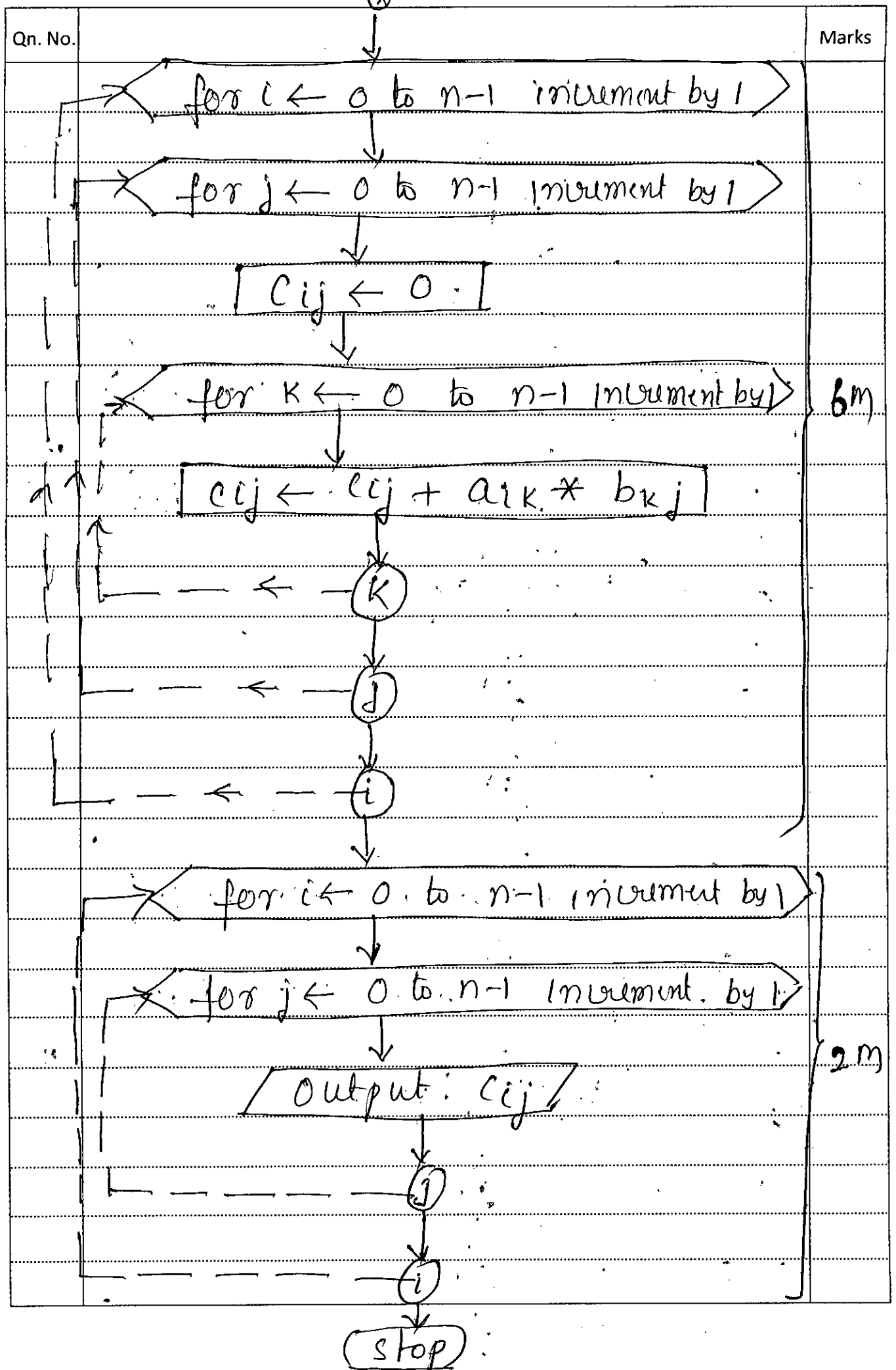
35

10 M



1M

1M





GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
KARNATAKA STATE PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD
II YEAR PUC EXAMINATION
SCHEME OF VALUATION

Subject Code : 41

Subject : Computer science

Qn. No.		Marks
36.	<pre>#include <stdio.h> #include <conio.h> int fibo(int); - - - - - > void main() { int n; printf("enter the number"); scanf("%d", &n); printf("%dth fibonacci number is %d", n, fibo(n)); getch(); }</pre>	10m
	<pre>int fibo(int m) - - - - - > { if (m == 1) return 0; if (m == 2) return 1; return (fibo(m-1) + fibo(m-2)); }</pre>	1m
	<pre>if (m == 1) return 0; if (m == 2) return 1; return (fibo(m-1) + fibo(m-2));</pre>	1m
	<pre>return (fibo(m-1) + fibo(m-2));</pre>	3m
	<pre>} [Main program 4m, function sub program 6m]</pre>	

[Main program 4m,
function sub program 6m]

Qn. No.		Marks
37 a)	<p><u>Exceptional file and print services-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support for thousands of client-server applications. 2. Built-in security 3. Easy-to-use graphical environment 4. Easy internet accesses. <p>(Any 5 features):</p>	5m
	<p>b) <u>E-Commerce</u> :</p> <p><u>defn</u>: Buying and selling the goods and services over internet is called E-commerce.</p> <p><u>Types of E-Commerce</u>: (Mention)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Business-to-Business (B2B) 2) Business-to-Consumer (B2C) 3) Consumer-to-Business (C2B) 4) Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C) <p><u>Explanation</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">X</p>	1m.
		2m
		2m