CLASS – XI SET-1
TERM 2-2021-22
SUBJECT - INFORMATICS PRACTICES (Code: 065)
MARKING SCHEME

	Section A	
1	The NOT NULL constraint is used to ensure that a given column of a table is never assigned the null value. Once a NOT NULL constraint has been defined for a particular column, any insert or update operation that attempts to place a null value in that column will fail. Or Number of attributes in a relation is known as degree of relation Number of tuples in a relation is known as cardinality.	2
2	Alter table employee Add(address varchar2(25));	2
3	In the select statement from should be used instead of in select * from employee where name=”Amit”; or The basic difference between Char and Varchar is that: char stores only fixed-length character string data types whereas varchar stores variable-length string where an upper limit of length is specified.	2
4	The SQL commands that deals with the manipulation of data present in the database belong to DML or Data Manipulation Language and this includes most of the SQL statements. e.g insert,delete,update.	2
5	The BETWEEN command is used to select values within a given range. The values can be numbers, text, or dates .e.g- SELECT * FROM Products WHERE Price BETWEEN 10 AND 20;	2
6	The PRIMARY KEY constraint specifies that the constrained columns' values must uniquely identify each row. ... A table's primary key can be explicitly defined in the CREATE TABLE statement. Tables can only have one primary key.The CHECK constraint is used to limit the value range that can be placed in a column. If you define a CHECK constraint on a column it will allow only certain values for this column. If you define a CHECK constraint on a table it can limit the values in certain columns based on values in other columns in the row.	2
7	The Internet of Things (IoT) describes the network of physical objects—“things”—that are embedded with sensors, software, and other technologies for the purpose of connecting and exchanging data with other devices and systems over the internet.	2
	Section B	
8	**All the candidate keys which are not primary key are called an Alternate Key. Example: In a table,** StudID, Roll No, Email are qualified to become a primary key**. But if StudID is the primary key then Roll No, Email becomes the alternate key.** A candidate key is an attribute or set of an attribute which can uniquely	3

	identify a tuple. ○ The remaining attributes except for primary key are considered as a candidate key. The candidate keys are as strong as the primary key. **For example:** In the EMPLOYEE table, id is best suited for the primary key. Rest of the attributes like SSN, Passport_Number, and License_Number, etc. are considered as a candidate key. Or A row in a relation is known as tuple. A column is a relation is known as attribute. In the mentioned table degree is 3 and cardinality is 2.	
9	DELETE is a Data Manipulation Language command, DML command and is used to remove tuples/records from a relation/table. Whereas DROP is a Data Definition Language, DDL command and is used to remove named elements of schema like relations/table, constraints or entire schema.	3
10	Artificial intelligence (AI) is the ability of a computer or a robot controlled by a computer to do tasks that are usually done by humans because they require human intelligence and discernment.	3
	Section C	
11	1)Select * from bank where transaction > 20; 2)Select cust_name,amount from bank where bank_name=”State bank”; 3)Select cust_name,amount from bank where bank_name=”Union bank”; 4)Select * from Bank where amount> 20000;	4
12	a)Create table Teacher(TID integer,TName varchar2(25),Tsal float, Tdept varchar(20),Tdesig char(3)); b)TID is primary key c)Degree :-5,cardinality :-3 d)select * from teacher where TDesig=”PGT” **OR** a)Froak ,Evening Gown b)Formal Shirt,Informal Shirt c)10019 Evening Gown 850 M003 06-JUN-08 d)10001 Formal Shirt 1250 M001 12-JAN-08	4
13	a)Alter table Book Drop column BName; b)Desc Book;	4