ANSWER KEY

Touchpad PLAY Ver 1.0
Class-8

1. Computer Networking

One Touch Learn

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a)

B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T

C. 1. protocol 2. SMTP 3. router 4. mesh 5. NIC

Let's Do It

A. 1. Protocol is a set of rules that governs the communication between the computers over a network.

2. The components needed for a network are:

(i) Network Interface Card (NIC) (ii) Hub or switch (iii) Router

(iv) Modem (v) Networking Cable (Ethernet Cable)

3. A client is a computer which depends on the server for all the resources.

A server controls the access to the hardware and software on the network.

4. Topology refers to the geometric arrangement of computers or nodes in a network.

B. 1. Computer network means a system of interconnected computers. The advantages of computer network are:

(i) The information can be easily shared by the people.

(ii) It helps in reducing the cost of hardware.

(iii) Store information on one centralised location.

(iv) Reliability implies backing up of information. If a system crashes, then the information is accessible on another workstation for future use.

(v) Reduction in installation cost.

2. LAN is a digital communication system that interconnects a larger number of computers and other peripheral devices within a radius of less than 1 km.

MAN consists of two or more local area networks or campus area networks together that usually spans several buildings in the same city or town.

2. Advanced Features of Excel

One Touch Learn

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3.(b) 4. (b)

B. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T

C. 1. custom sort 2. styles

3. conditional formatting 4. filters

Let's Do It

A. 1. Excel can arrange the selected data in ascending or descending order. This is called sorting of data.

2. Filters can be removed by clicking anywhere in the worksheet and repeating steps to apply filters.

3. For arranging a data in the sequential order, we need to sort the data.

B. 1. To use Custom Sort, follow these steps:

Step 1 Select the range of columns to be sorted.

Step 2 Click Sort & Filter command from Editing group under Home tab.

Step 3 Click on Custom Sort option.

Step 4 Check My data has headers checkbox if the selected columns have a heading at the top.

Step 5 Click the Sort by box to open list of column headers. Select the desired column head for sorting.

Step 6 Click Sort On box to select Values option.

Step 7 Click Order box and select the desired option.

Step 8 Click on Add Level button on the top of the dialog box. This will add one more row to define new criteria.

Step 9 Repeat steps 5 to 7 to sort another column.

Step 10 Step 10 Click on OK button.

2. Sorting data means to arrange the data in ascending or descending order. On the other hand, filtering data means to filter unwanted data from a set of data

3. Names of criteria are:

(i) Highlight Cells Rules (ii) Top/Bottom Rules

(iii) Data Bars

(iv) Color Scales

(v) Icon Sets

FUN in LAB

Do yourself.

Periodic Assessment-1

(Based on chapters 1 & 2)

A. 1. Network Server   2. Mesh Topology   3. MAN   4. Editing
5. Filtering Data   6. sorting   7. Conditional   8. Ascending

B.

Ring topology   Tree topology   Bus topology   Star topology

C. 1. Domain Name System   2. World Wide Web   3. Local Area Network
4. Megabits per second   5. Network Interface Card

3. Introduction to MS Access 2010

One Touch Learn

A. 1. (c)   2. (a)   3. (a)   4. (b)   5. (c)
B. 1. T   2. F   3. F   4. T
C. 1. table   2. field   3. primary   4. sort   5. navigation

Let's Do It

A. 1. To add a record:

Step 1 Open the required table in Datasheet view from the Navigation pane.

Step 2 Place the pointer where you want to add the new record.

To delete a record:

Step 1 Open the required table in Datasheet view.

Step 2 Select the record which you want to delete.

Step 3 Right-click and select the Delete Record option.

2. The Datasheet View shows all the fields and the records as entered by the user. In this view, you can edit the content of the table.

In Design View records are not visible. You can only see the field names along with their data types. You can add or delete a field name.

B. 1. The advantages of DBMS are:

(i) It minimizes the duplication of data by integrating and sharing the data files.

(ii) It saves the storage space.

(iii) All the users are provided with some access rights or privileges and permissions.

(iv) The files can be easily updated whenever any changes are being made.

2. There are two types of views in MS Access:

(i) Datasheet View: It is the default view of the table. It shows all the fields and the records as entered by the user. In this view, you can edit the content of the table.

(ii) Design View: In this view, the records are not visible. You can only see the field names along with their data types. You can add or delete a field name.

3. Rules for writing field names are:

(i) The field name can be up to 64 characters long.

(ii) It can include any combination of letters, numbers, spaces, and special characters except a period (.), an exclamation mark (!), an accent grave (') and brackets ([ ]).

(iii) It cannot begin with the leading spaces.

(iv) It cannot include a double quotation mark (").

FUN in **LAB**

Do yourself.

4. Queries, Forms and Reports in MS Access

One Touch Learn

A.	1. (c)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (b)		
B.	1. F	2. F	3. F	4. F	5. T	6. T
C.	1. title, logo	2. select query		3. relationship		4. run

Let's Do It

A. 1. We need a form to create, edit and display data stored in tables in a user-friendly manner.

2. Report feature allows you to organize and present your data in a user-friendly format so that it can be printed.

3. Three view are: (i) Form View (ii) Design View (iii) Layout View

B. 1. Using a query, you can search or compile data from one or more tables in a database by giving specific search conditions so that you are able to view the exact data that you want. On the other hand, report allows you to organize and present your data in a user-friendly format so that it can be printed.

2. A Primary Key is a unique field by which the records are uniquely identified in a table. To create a relationship, it is necessary to have a primary key in a table.

3. A Foreign Key is a column in one table that must match the Primary Key of another table.

To establish link between Primary Key and Foreign Key:

Step 1 Click on the Relationships command from Relationships group under Database Tools tab.

Step 2 The Show Table dialog box will open. Click on the Add button. The selected table will appear in the relationship window.

Step 3 Click and hold on the Primary Key field of one table.

Step 4 Drag the mouse pointer to the common field in the other table and release the mouse button.

Step 5 This will open Edit Relationships dialog box. Click on the Create button.
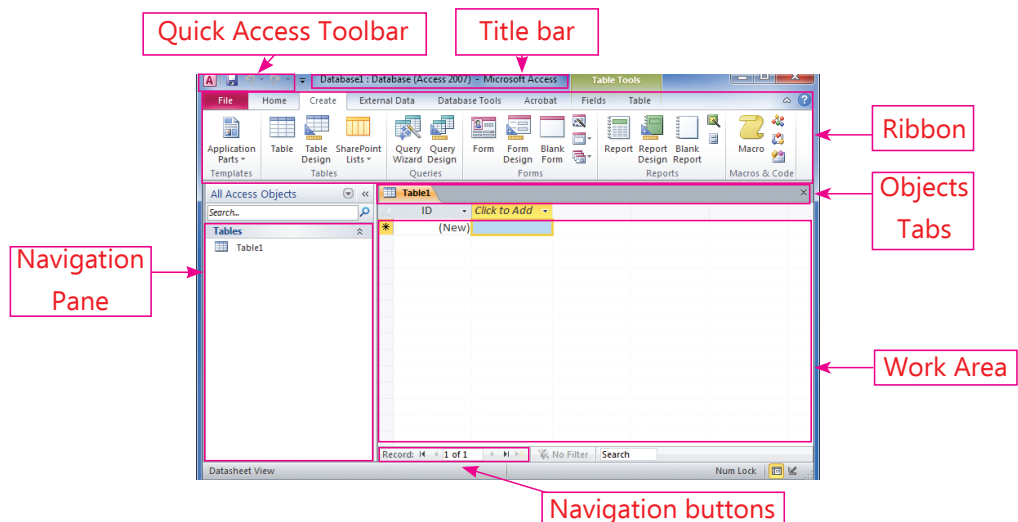
FUN in LAB

Do yourself.

Periodic Assessment-2
(Based on chapters 3 & 4)

A.

Quick Access Toolbar — Title bar — Ribbon — Objects Tabs — Navigation Pane — Work Area — Navigation buttons

B.   1. Microsoft SQL   ORACLE

       2. Title bar   Ribbon

       3. Text   Memo

       4. Select   Action

C.   1. Object tab

       2. Design view

       3. Date()

       4. form

Test Sheet-1
(Based on chapters 1 to 4)

Section A

A.   1. (a)   2. (a)   3. (c)   4. (c)

       5. (b)   6. (c)   7. (c)   8. (b)

B.   1. T   2. F   3. F   4. F   5. T   6. T

C.   1. SMTP   2. Filters   3. Primary   4. sort   5. Select Query   6. Relationship

Section-B

A .   1. Protocol is a set of rules that governs the communication between the computers over a network.

       2. Suppose you do not want to hide any rows but still want to highlight all the cells that satisfy a condition, for example greater than 80. This type of formatting is known as Conditional Formatting in Excel.

       3. Database Management System.

       4. To add a record:

         Step 1 Open the required table in Datasheet view from the Navigation pane.

         Step 2 Place the pointer where you want to add the new record.

         To delete a record:

         Step 1 Open the required table in Datasheet view.

         Step 2 Select the record which you want to delete.

         Step 3 Right-click and select the Delete Record option.

       5. Report feature allows you to organize and present your data in a user-friendly format so that it can be printed.

B.   1. Computer network means a system of interconnected computers. The advantages of computer network are:

         (i)   The information can be easily shared by the people.

         (ii)   It helps in reducing the cost of hardware.

         (iii) Store information on one centralised location.

(iv) Reliability implies backing up of information. If a system crashes, then the information is accessible on another workstation for future use.

(v) Reduction in installation cost.

2. Excel can arrange the selected data in ascending or descending order. This is called sorting of data. Yes we can sort more than one column simultaneously by using custom sort feature.

3. Relational Database is a type of database that stores data in several tables and links those tables together to get a common piece of information. Commonly used relational database systems are Microsoft Access, Microsoft SQL, ORACLE, etc.

4. A database system has many benefits. Some of the important benefits or advantages are:

(i) It minimizes the duplication of data by integrating and sharing the data files.

(ii) It saves the storage space.

(iii) All the users are provided with some access rights or privileges and permissions.

(iv) The files can be easily updated whenever any changes are being made.

5. Using a query, you can search or compile data from one or more tables in a database by giving specific search conditions so that you are able to view the exact data that you want. On the other hand, report allows you to organize and present your data in a user-friendly format so that it can be printed.

5. Introduction to HTML

One Touch Learn

A. 1. (a)   2. (b)   3.(c)   4. (c)

B. 1. F   2. F   3. T   4. T

C. 1. markup   2. <head>   3. <b>   4. <p>

Let's Do It

A. 1. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is the most widely used markup language to design web pages.

2. (i) Empty tag   (ii) Container tags

3. Hypertext is a piece of ordinary text that has special feature of linking to other documents or web pages.

B. 1. The <HTML> tag tells the web browser that the text contained between <HTML> and </HTML> is a web page and can be viewed using a web browser. The <BODY> tag tells the web browser that the text contained between <BODY> and </BODY> tags is to be shown on the web page.

2. Rules for writing HTML tags are:

(i) Container tags should always be closed properly.

(ii) Values given to the attributes should be enclosed within the double quotes.

(iii) Tag name should not contain spaces.

(iv) There should be no spaces between < and > in a tag.

(v) Tags must be nested correctly.

3. The Line Break tag is written as <BR>. This tag is used when you want to start a new line, but do not want to start a new paragraph. On the other hand, the Horizontal ruler tag is written as <HR>. This tag is used when you want to divide your web page into different sections.

FUN in **LAB**

Do yourself.

6. Lists and Tables in HTML

One Touch Learn

A. 1. (c)   2. (a)   3. (c)   4. (a)

B. 1. F   2. F   3. F   4. F   5. T

C. 1. ordered list   2. list item   3. <UL>

4. disc   5. <CAPTION>

Let's Do It

A. 1. A list is a collection of related items.

2. Table represents data in the form of rows and columns.

3. The description list is a type of list in which terms with their definitions are displayed.

B. 1. The main difference between ordered list and unordered list is that the ordered list displays the items in a sequential manner and unordered list displays items in a non-sequential manner.

2. The attributes of the <TABLE> tag are BORDER, BORDERCOLOR, FRAMES, BGCOLOR, BACKGROUND, HEIGHT, WIDTH, CELLSPACING and CELLPADDING.

3. The ROWSPAN attribute applies when a single cell is extended for more than a single row and the COLSPAN attribute applies when a single cell is extended to more than a single column.

FUN in **LAB**

Do yourself.

7. More on HTML

One Touch Learn

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)

B. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T

C. 1 internal link 2. <A> 3. DIRECTION 4. <FRAMESET>

Let's Do It

A. 1. HREF stands for Hypertext Reference. It takes the URL of the web page which we want to link when we create external linking.

2. The purpose of ALINK attribute is to set the colour of the active link.

3. Frames are the different sections or parts of a web page.

4. Border attribute is used to specify the thickness of the border surrounding the image.

5. The ROWS attribute of the <TABLE> tag is used to divide the window horizontally.

B. 1. a. The SCROLLAMOUNT attribute is used to specify the speed of the moving object in a marquee.

b. The HREF means Hyperlink Reference which gives reference to the address of the web page.

c. The ALT attribute specifies the alternate text to be displayed in the web browser, if the provided image is not found.

2. Src attribute: It specifies the source or URL of the image that has to be inserted in the web page. For example, <img src="C:/Mydocuments/lily.jpg">

Align: It aligns the image with respect to the text placed adjacent to the image. Image can be aligned left, right, middle, bottom and top. For example, <img src="lily.jpg" align="right">

3. <A HREF = "Display.html"> Display</A>

4. The attributes of the <FRAME> tag:

(i) FRAMEBORDER: This attribute is used to define whether a border is to be created around the frame or not.

(ii) NORESIZE: This attribute is used to restrict the user to resize the frame on the web page.

(iii) SRC: This attribute is used to define the URL or path of the web page which is to be linked to the frame.

FUN in LAB

Do yourself.

Periodic Assessment-3

(Based on chapters 5 to 7)

A. 1. It is used to add a paragraph in the web page.

2. It is used to devide a web page into different sections.

3. It is used to specify the color of visited links.

4. It is used for creating links in the HTML web pages.

5. It is used to add a movig text or image on the web page.

B. <HTML>

</HTML>

<BODY>

<OL TYPE="Square">

<LI> Hardware </LI>

<UL TYPE="I">

<LI> Printer

<LI> Webcam </UL>

<LI> Software

<UL TYPE="I">

<LI> MS Office

<LI> Adobe Photoshop

</UL> </OL>

</BODY>

C. 1. b.   2. d.   3. a.   4. c.

D. <HTML>

<HEAD> <TITLE> </TITLE> </HEAD>

<BODY>

<TABLE BORDER="1">

<TR ALIGN="Center">

<TD>ROLL NO.</TD>

<TD COLSPAN="2">Name</TD>

<TD>Marks</TD>

<TD>Grade</TD>

</TR>

<TR ALIGN="Center">

<TD></TD>

<TD>First</TD>

<TD>Last</TD>

```
<TD></TD>
<TD></TD>
</TR><TR ALIGN="Center">
<TD>1.</TD>
<TD>Deepika</TD>
<TD>Batra</TD>
<TD>81</TD>
<TD>A</TD>
</TR>
<TR ALIGN="Center">
<TD>2.</TD>
<TD>Kiran</TD>
<TD>Gupta</TD>
<TD>85</TD>
<TD>A+</TD></TR>
<TR ALIGN="Center">
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

8. Introduction to Python

One Touch Learn

A. 1. (b)   2. (c)   3. (a)   4. (b)

B. 1. T   2. T   3. T   4. F   5. T

C. 1. object-oriented programming   2. reserved   3. operators
        4. print()   5. input()

Let's Do It

A. 1. Python is a powerful, high-level, general purpose, interpreted, interactive, multi-platform, and object-oriented programming language.

2. The % operator returns the remainder. For example, 11%4 returns 3 as remainder.

The ** operator raises the first operand to the power of the second and returns the result. For example, 11**4 returns 14641.

3. A character set means the characters like alphabet, digits or special symbols that can be used to write programs in Python language.

B. 1. Four features of Python are:
   (i) **Easy to learn:** Python has relatively few keywords, simple structure and a clearly defined syntax.
   (ii) **Easy to read:** Python code is just like English language.
   (iii) **Case Sensitive:** Python is case sensitive language. In Python, 'pay' and 'PAY' are not the same. They are interpreted differently.
   (iv) **Free and Open source:** Python is an example of open source software. It means you can freely distribute copies of this software, read its source code and make changes to it.

2. Variables are memory locations that are used to store values. Rules for defining a variable are:
   (i) A variable name must start with a letter (a–z, A–Z) or an underscore (_).
   (ii) A variable name cannot start with a digit.
   (iii) Keywords cannot be used as variable names.
   (iv) A variable can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscore (A-Z both capital as well as small) and (0 – 9) numbers.
   (v) No special symbols like !, @, #, $, %, etc. can be used in variable name.
   (vi) Variable names are case sensitive.
   (vii) Variable names can be of any length.

3. The input ( ) statement is used to take input from the user during the execution of the program. The input statement acts as a message communicator between user and the computer. For example, X = input ("What is your name?")

   In this example, the input statement uses the prompt "What is your name?" to get the input from user and assigns it to the variable X.

FUN in LAB

Do yourself.

9. Conditional and Looping Statements in Python

One Touch Learn

A.	1. (c)	2. (c)	3.(b)	4. (c)	
B.	1. T	2. T	3. F	4. T	5. F
C.	1. break	2. if	3. continue	4. break	5. input ()

Let's Do It

A. 1. The print( ) function is used to display the output on the screen.
2. To change the default flow of a program, we use conditional statements.
3. We use jump statements to transfer the control of the program outside the loop.

B. 1. The if statement allows you to test a condition before executing the statements and the if.... else statement is used to execute either of the block of statements from if or else statements.

2. The break statement terminates the loop within which it lies. It skips rest of the statements in the loop and jumps over to the statement following the loop. For example,

for x in [10, 15, 20, 25]:

if(x == 20):

break

print("the value of x is", x)

print("Thank You!")

In the preceding code, loop stops executing when the value of x becomes 20.

3. The for loop is designed to process the items of any sequence one by one. The syntax of the for loop is:

for <variable> in <set of values>:

[statements to repeat]

The variable is a loop variable that controls the iterations of the for loop. The set of values written after the in keyword is the sequence of elements from where the variable will derive its value while repeating the statements written in the body of the for loop. For example,

for x in [10, 15, 20, 25]:

print("the value of x is", x)

print("Thank You!")

C. 1. 10
20
30
40
50

2. 3
4
5
6

3. Syntex error

FUN in LAB

Do yourself.

10. Services on Internet

One Touch Learn

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3.(b) 4. (a)
B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T
C. 1. carding 2. blogs 3. chat

A. 1. Phreaking crime is committed against telephone companies by using computers with the goal of making free distance calls, impersonating directory assistance or other operator services.

2. In online community, newsgroup is the title given to a discussion group. A newsgroup focuses on a particular topic.

3. Hacking is the unauthorised access to computer system for the purpose of destroying the system or stealing important information from the system.

4. Cloud storage is a service where the users are able to store and manage data on remote server in place of their local computer.

B. 1. Step 1 Click on My Drive option.

Step 2 Click on Upload Files or Upload Folders to upload and store your file on the remote server.

2. Blogs are generally like a detailed explanation on a subject or sometimes also as a Diary of Events. It is a discussion platform where the readers of the blog can add their comments and suggestions. While blogging, you must keep in mind that your posts must not hurt feelings and reputation of others. Some of the popular websites which allow you to create blogs are Blogger, Wordpress, Tumblr, etc.

3. **E-mail:** E-mail is used to send messages and files from your computer to your friend's computer and vice-versa.

Chatting: Online chat refers to a communication in the form of small messages among the computers over the Internet.

Blogs: Blogs are generally like a detailed explanation on a subject or sometimes also as a Diary of Events.

4. Steps to register on Skype:

Step 1 Double click on Skype icon to start Skype.
Step 2 Click on Sign in or Create button to create an account on Skype.
Step 3 Click on Create one! link.
Step 4 Enter your email and click on Next button.
Step 5 Enter a password and click on Next button.
Step 6 The Skype asks you about your personal details such as you name and it also asks to upload your photo. Then, click on Continue button. The Skype Welcome screen opens.

5. **Data Diddling:** Refers to the process of changing the data going into or out of a computer.
Phreaking: This crime is committed against telephone companies by using computers with the goal of making free distance calls, impersonating directory or tapping phone lines.

Cloning: This refers to a fraud in which scanners are used to steal the electronic serial numbers of cellular phones, which may use for billing purposes and making broadcast calls.

Carding: This refers to the process of stealing credit card numbers online, to be resold or used to charge merchandise against victim's account.

FUN in LAB

Do yourself.

Periodic Assessment-4
(Based on chapters 8 to 10)

A. 1. Communication   Blogs
     2. Cloning   Data Diddling
     3. Facebook   Instagram

B. 1. Looping statement allow us to repeat a set of instructions a given number of times. It is also called as iteration statement. Python provides two kinds of looping statements which are for and while.
     2. Encryption is the process of encoding information in such a way that only authorized parties can access it.

C. import math

r = float(input('Enter radius of Circle:'))

a = math.pi*r**2

c = 2*math.pi*r

print('Area = %0.4f.'%(a))

print('Circumference = %0.4f.'%(c))

D. 1. d.   2. a.   3. b.   4. c.   5. f.   6. e.

Test Sheet-2
(Based on chapters 5 to 10)

Section A

A. 1. (a)   2. (b)   3. (c)   4. (b)   5. (c)   6. (a)   7. (c)   8. (c)

B. 1. F   2. F   3. F   4. T   5. T   6. F

C. 1. Bullet   2. <FRAMESET>   3. <A>   4. internal link   5. Chat
     6. pirated   7. E-mail   8. #   9. continue

Section B

A. 1. It is a markup language that describes the structure of the web page. It allows us to create web pages that contain text and graphics.
     2. Empty Tags: Empty tags contain only opening tag. They do not have closing tag. These tags do not enclose any data.
         For example
, <hr>, etc.
     3. A list is a collection of related items.
     4. ALINK : Active Link VLINK: Visited Link.
     5. The SCROLLAMOUNT attribute is used to specify the speed of the moving object in a marquee.
     6. Variables are memory locations that are used to store values. When a variable is created, some space is allocated in memory for it.

7. The print( ) function is used to display the output on the screen.

8. The process of protecting computer resources such as networks, devices, programs, and data from unauthorised access, damage, or attack is called cyber security.

B 1. World Wide Web.

2.

   Dog

   Cat

3. The break statement terminates the loop within which it lies. It skips rest of the statements in the loop and jumps over to the statement following the loop. For example,

   for x in [10, 15, 20, 25]:

   if(x == 20):

   break

   print("the value of x is", x)

   print("Thank You!")

   In the preceding code, loop stops executing when the value of x becomes 20.

4. **Data Diddling:** Refers to the process of changing the data going into or out of a computer. **Phreaking:** This crime is committed against telephone companies by using computers with the goal of making free distance calls, impersonating directory or tapping phone lines.

   Cloning: This refers to a fraud in which scanners are used to steal the electronic serial numbers of cellular phones, which may use for billing purposes and making broadcast calls.

   Carding: This refers to the process of stealing credit card numbers online, to be resold or used to charge merchandise against victim's account.

5. s1=int(input("Enter marks of the first subject: "))

   s2=int(input("Enter marks of the second subject: "))

   s3=int(input("Enter marks of the third subject: "))

   total=float(s1+s2+s3)

   avg=float(total/3)

   print("Total =", total)

   print("Average =", avg)