Class 7

ANSWER KEY

Trackpad iPRO Ver 4.0

1. Computer–Hardware Components

One Touch Learn

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

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

C. 1. output device 2. Storage devices 3. 3D camera
4. input devices 5. radio frequency

Let's Do It

A. 1. Motherboard & Disk drive are the hardware attached inside the CPU box.
2. Printer and Monitor are the examples of output devices.
3. Yes, mouse and keyboard can be wireless.
4. A disk drive is an internal hardware component of the computer system that is used to read and write on storage disks.
5. CD- RW stands for Compact Disk Rewritable.
6. Skylake is Intel's multi-core chips code which boots graphics and applications while improving battery and life in laptops.

B. 1. The differences between Input and Output Devices are as follows:

Input Devices	Output Devices
a. Input devices are devices through which a computer accepts data and instructions	a. Output devices are devices through which a computer displays the information and result of computation to the user.
b. Example of the input devices are: Mouse, Keyboard	b. Example of the output devices are: Monitor, Printer

2. CPU (Central Processing Unit) is a processor, sometimes called a microprocessor. It is the brain of the computer that does all the calculations and runs all the programs. It manages all the operations and carries out the basic instructions which operate a computer.

IMPRINT 1

3. Virtual keyboard is picture of a keyboard which is displayed on a computer screen and the user points and clicks on the pictures of keys to enter text.
4. A port is a slot on the motherboard that is used to connect other components of the computer such as keyboard, mouse, monitor, etc. to the motherboard. Three types of ports are:
    1. Serial Port
    2. Universal Serial Bus (USB) Port
    3. Parallel Port
5. Switched Mode Power Supply (SMPS) is a hardware component of the computer used to control the power supply. It is also known as the power supply unit of the computer. It takes the Alternating Current (AC) from a source and converts it into low voltage Direct Current (DC) and then supply to other parts of the computer system.

Crack The Code

A.
1. Graphic Tablet
2. Drum Plotter

B. Find five terms related to internal hardware components of computer in the grid.
(This grid has been printed incorrectly in the book, please correct it in your book.)

P	A	P	E	A	U	B	V	S	M	P	S
R	M	O	D	E	M	E	I	O	N	D	O
I	M	R	O	Z	N	A	D	R	F	A	U
M	T	T	U	V	R	L	E	Q	L	T	N
M	O	T	H	E	R	B	O	A	R	D	D
R	Z	Y	U	M	P	T	C	F	Q	B	C
A	L	M	S	I	E	O	A	B	Q	A	A
K	S	U	V	O	R	B	R	Z	R	S	R
E	L	L	O	C	T	L	D	A	F	E	D

FUN in LAB

Do yourself.

2. Number System

One Touch Learn

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

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

C. 1. 0 2. 2 3. Decimal number 4. 10
5. 8 6. Binary

Let's Do It

A. 1. Octal number system consists of eight digits from 0 to 7.

2. In 1 nibble there are 4 bits.

3. The total number of digits used in a number system is called its base or radix.

B. 1. A number system is simply a method of counting. There are four types of number systems:

(i) Decimal number system

(ii) Binary number system

(iii) Octal number system

(iv) Hexadecimal number system

2. To convert a decimal number into a binary number:

Step 1 Divide the decimal number by 2 (the base of the binary number system).

Step 2 Note down the quotient and the remainder.

Step 3 Divide the quotient obtained again by 2 and note down the resulting quotient and remainder.

Step 4 Repeat the procedure till you reach a quotient less than 2.

Step 5 List the last quotient and all the remainders (moving from bottom to top).

3. The rules to subtract two binary numbers are:

X	Y	X – Y
0	0	0 – 0 = 0
0	1	0 – 1 = 1 (borrow 1, so that 10 – 1 = 1)
1	0	1 – 0 = 1
1	1	1 – 1 = 0

C. 1. $(10111.011)_2 = 1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^{-1} + 1 \times 2^{-2} + 1 \times 2^{-3}$

$= 1 \times 16 + 0 + 1 \times 4 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 + 0 + 1/4 + 1/8$

$= 16 + 4 + 2 + 1 + 0.25 + 0.125$

$= (23.375)_{10}$

2.

	0	10	10		10	← Borrow
	1	0	0	1	1	0
–			1	1	0	1
		1	1	0	0	1

3. (a)

	1	0	0	0
+		1	0	1
	1	1	0	1

(b)

	1	1	1		← Carry
	1	0	1	1	
+		1	0	1	
1	0	0	0	0	

(c)

			1	← Carry
	1	0	0	1
+		1	0	1
	1	1	1	0

(d)

	1	1	1		← Carry
	1	1	1	1	
+	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	0	

(e)

				1		← Carry
		1	1	0	0	1
+	1	0	1	0	1	
1	0	1	1	1	0	

4. (a)

2	39 – 4
2	19 – 1
2	9 – 1
2	4 – 1
2	2 – 0
	1 – 0

Hence, $(39)_{10} = (100111)_2$

(b)

2	72
2	36 – 0
2	18 – 0
2	9 – 0
2	4 – 1
2	2 – 0
	1 – 0

Hence, $(72)_{10} = (1001000)_2$

(c)

2	128
2	64 – 0
2	32 – 0
2	16 – 0
2	8 – 0
2	4 – 0
2	2 – 0
	1 – 0

Hence, $(128)_{10} = (10000000)_2$

(d)

2	55
2	27 – 1
2	13 – 1
2	6 – 1
2	3 – 0
	1 – 1

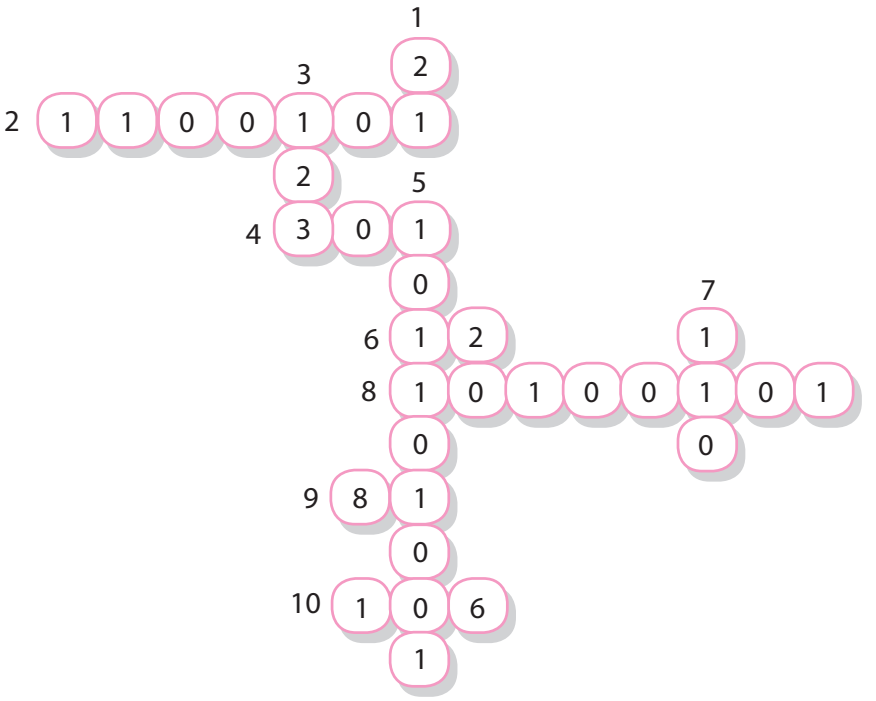
Hence, $(55)_{10} = (110111)_2$

(e)

2	173
2	86 – 1
2	43 – 0
2	21 – 1
2	10 – 1
2	5 – 0
2	2 – 1
	1 – 0

Hence, $(173)_{10} = (10101101)_2$

Crack The Code



FUN in LAB

Do yourself.

3. Computer Virus

One Touch Learn

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

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

C. 1. malware 2. antivirus
3. firewall 4. trojan horse

Let's Do It

A.

1. Trojan horse is a type of malware. It conceals itself inside the software that seems legitimate.
2. The use of antivirus program is to identify and remove malware from the computer system.
3. Boot sector virus is one of the most hostile types of computer viruses that infects the boot sector or the master boot record (MBR) of hard disks and floppy disks.
4. MBR stands for Master Boot Record.

B.

1. A malware is a type of malicious program designed to damage or carry out other unwanted actions on a computer system. Malware can affect the computer in the similar way a virus do. Some of the common malwares are worm, Trojan horse, spyware, ransomware, rootkit and backdoor.
2. A computer virus is a piece of code or program developed to corrupt the data or program files stored on the computer system. A computer worm is a type of malware that has the capability to replicate itself without any human interaction.
3. An infected computer system will:
   (i) Start displaying unusual messages on the screen.
   (ii) Load the programs late.
   (iii) Take more time to shut down the windows
   (iv) Increase the size of the infected file.
   (v) Change the names of the files automatically.
4. Ways to prevent a virus are:
   (i) Download only legal software.
   (ii) Don't open any unknown e-mail
   (iii) Don't open any e-mail attachment from unknown sources.
   (iv) Don't download music , program or games from unknown sources on the Internet.
   (v) Install an antivirus program in your computer system.

Crack The Code

A.

1. Worms
2. Trojan
3. Ransomware
4. Program File Virus
5. Antivirus

B.

A	I	I	B	A	C	K	D	O	O	R	I
T	L	K	A	R	O	K	L	W	U	B	T
O	I	E	T	O	N	T	R	O	J	A	N
A	R	O	O	T	K	I	T	R	N	B	H
I	M	T	C	T	T	E	K	M	N	I	E
W	S	P	Y	W	A	R	E	M	Y	T	R
E	L	O	A	I	L	M	I	A	R	W	S

Do yourself.

4. Ethics and Safety Measures in Computing

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

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

C. 1. Trademark 2. Plagiarism 3. Patent 4. Phishing 5. Spam

A.

1. Software piracy means illegal use of software.
2. Hacking is the unauthorised access to computer system for the purpose of destroying the system or stealing important information from the system.
3. Patents and Copyright are the two examples of intellectual property rights.
4. Two ways to stop Cyberbullying are:
   (i) Don't disclose your personal information like address, phone number and school name online with unknown people.
   (ii) Be careful about sharing private information with others online as this could be shared with or seen by people with malicious intent.
5. Computer Ethics are the common guidelines that we need to follow while using the computer.

B. 1. Patent is the right that gives an inventor the complete right to make, use, and sell his or her work for a specific time period.

On other hand, Trademark is a symbol or word legally registered or established used as representing a company or product.

2. Internet is Network of Networks, means International Network.

Three disadvantages of Internet:

(i) Wastage of Time: It is a wastage of time as with the excessive use of the Internet people get addicted to it and spend lots of time on surfing.

(ii) Virus and Spam Attacks: Internet has also increased the cases of virus attacks. Users can lost their data and programs in these virus attacks.

(iii) Loss of Personal Information: We share our personal information over the Internet that can be misused by cyber criminals to harm you.

3. Three protective measures to avoid Plagiarism:

(i) We should always mention the source of information.

(ii) We should rephrase the content as per our requirement to avoid Plagiarism.

(iii) We should use quotation marks to write the word or lines written by someone else.

4. Three ways to stay protective online:

(i) Be cautious while using your password online.

(ii) Don't entertain strangers or suspicious mails.

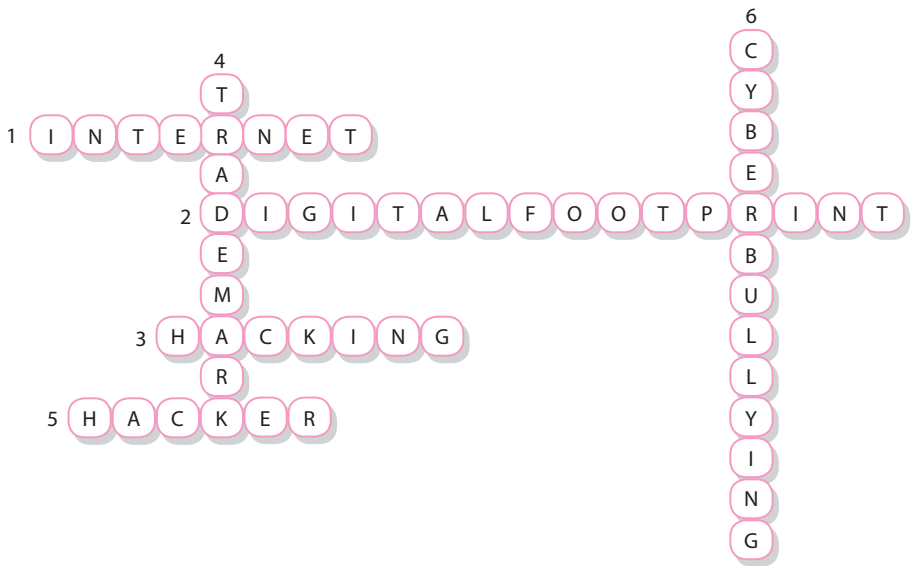
(iii) Don't share your personal details with anyone online.

Crack The Code

A. 1. She can preview her e-mail to decide whether it is a spam mail or not.

2. He can look for the green lock sign at the left most side of the address bar in the browser. This signifies that the website is secure.

B.



FUN in LAB

Do yourself.

5. Spreadsheets—An Introduction

One Touch Learn

A. 1. c. 2. c. 3. a. 4. d.
5. d. 6. a.

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

C. 1. Name box 2. Title 3. Quick Access
4. Formula 5. Worksheet

Let's Do It

A. 1. A cell range is a collection of two or more cells.

2. Ribbon is like a strip that has various tabs such as Home, Insert, Page, Layout, Formulas and Data.

3. The currently selected cell that appears highlighted with dark black border is an active cell.

4. Name box is a box located in the left side of the excel window, just below the Ribbon. The address of the active cell is displayed in the box.

B. 1. Formula bar is used to enter and edit formulas and perform calculations on worksheet data.

2. A worksheet is a main working area in excel window where we can enter data. A workbook is a collection of different worksheets.

3. The row heading is the gray coloured number (1,2,3...etc) located in front of each row in the worksheet.

4. To create a new workbook in Excel 2019, follow these steps:

Step 1 Click on File tab.

Step 2 Click on the New option.

Step 3 Click on blank workbook.

A new workbook will be created.

Crack The Code

1. D3 2. D5 3. E4
4. C4 5. B4 6. G4

FUN in LAB

Do yourself.

6. More on Spreadsheets

One Touch Learn

A. 1. d. 2. a. 3. a. 4. c. 5. b. 6. a.

B. 1. Insert 2. Cell styles 3. Select all 4. Merge & center

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

Let's Do It

A. 1. Yes, we can unmerge the merged cells. The command which is used to unmerge the cells is Unmerge cells command.

2. Copy command is used to copy the contents of one cell to other cells.

3. Wrap text feature of MS Excel allows user to display multiple lines of text inside a cell.

B. 1. To create a custom formats follow the given steps:

i. Click on the cell(s) that contains the numbers that you want to format.

ii. Click the arrow next to the **Number Format** box.

iii. Click on the **More Number Formats** option to see more details of number formats.

iv. Select the **Number** category.

v. Click on the **OK** button.

2. Steps to change row height and column width are:

Step 1 Select the column(s) or row(s) whose width or height you want to change.

Step 2 Click on Format command in Cells group from Home tab.

Step 3 Choose Column Width or Row Height under Cell Size section.

Step 4 In the Column Width or Row Height box, type the value that you want your column or row.

3. Steps to apply cell border are:

Step 1 Select the cell or range of cells.

Step 2 Click on Home tab.

Step 3 Click the arrow next to Borders command.

Step 4 Click on the border style you would like.

4. The elements of a formula are:

   References: A cell or a range of cells that you want to use in your calculation.

   Operators: Symbols (+, -, *, /, ^, $, %, etc.) that specify the calculations to be performed.

   Constants: Numbers or text values that do not change.

5. When performing calculations using a formula, Excel follows certain rules of precedence:
   i. Excel calculates expressions within parentheses '(' , ')' first.
   ii. Excel calculates multiplication and division before addition and subtraction.
   iii. Excel calculates consecutive operators with the same level of precedence from left to right.

Crack The Code

A. 1. She can use Word Wrap on the active cell.
2. By inserting a row/column

B.

W	R	A	P	T	E	X	T	T	F	J	A
R	V	G	E	U	R	E	T	I	O	O	U
A	H	T	G	M	F	D	R	M	R	C	T
M	N	X	C	O	L	U	M	N	M	E	O
T	B	F	R	F	W	S	W	J	U	M	F
M	E	R	G	I	N	G	C	E	L	L	I
X	O	U	M	N	L	H	E	K	A	F	L
T	C	E	L	L	N	I	I	B	S	I	L

FUN in LAB

Do yourself.

Worksheet–1

(Based on chapters 1 & 6)

A.

1.	CD-R	CD-RW
2.	Audio	PS/2
3.	Octal	Binary
4.	Jerusalem	Cascade
5.	Cyber bullying	Plagiarism
6.	Title Bar	Ribbon

B. 1. All the physical components of a computer system are called Hardware.
2. The total number of digits used in a number system is called its base or radix.
3. A set of programs that identify and remove malware are known as antivirus software.
4. Cyber crime can be defined as criminal activities carried out by means of computers or the Internet.
5. A cell range is a collection of two or more cells.
6. AutoFill feature automatically fills a series of data in our worksheet.

C. 1. CPU 2. UPS 3. Webcam 4. Binary Number
5. Malware 6. Digital Footprint 7. Title Bar 8. equal (=) sign

D. 1. Projector 2. Graphic Tablet 3. SMPS

Test Sheet–1

(Based on chapters 1 to 6)

Section A

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

B. 1. input devices 2. 8 3. Antivirus
4. Spam 5. Formula 6. Cell styles

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

Section B

A. 1. Yes, mouse and keyboard can be wireless.
2. There are 4 bits in 1 nibble.
3. Eradicating a virus is the term used for cleaning a computer.
4. Cyberbullying is the use of electronic media such as smartphones, computers and tablets to harass or attack a person. It is also known as online bullying.
5. The currently selected cell that appears highlighted with dark black border is an active cell.
6. Yes, we can unmerge the merged cells. The command which is used to unmerge the cells is Unmerge cells command.

B. 1. Switched Mode Power Supply (SMPS) is a hardware component of the computer used to control the power supply. It is also known as the power supply unit of the computer. It takes the Alternating Current (AC) from a source and converts it into low voltage Direct Current (DC) and then supply to other parts of the computer system.

2. $= 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$
$= 8 + 4 + 2 + 1$
$= 15$
$(1111)_2 = (15)_{10}$

3. A computer virus is a 'piece of code' or program developed to corrupt the data or program files stored on the computer system. Two types of computer virus are Jerusalem and Cascade.
4. Plagiarism is simply taking other person's work, and instead of giving credit to the person who actually prepared that, presenting it as your own work. Two ways to prevent Plagiarism:
   (i) We should always mention the source of information.
   (ii) We should use quotation marks to write the word or lines written by someone else.
5. A worksheet is a main working area in excel window where we can enter data. A workbook is a collection of different worksheets.
6. Steps to change row height and column width are:
   Step 1 Select the column(s) or row(s) whose width or height you want to change.
   Step 2 Click on Format command in Cells group from Home tab.
   Step 3 Choose Column Width or Row Height under Cell Size section.
   Step 4 In the Column Width or Row Height box, type the value that you want your column or row.

7. Database and DBMS—An Introduction

One Touch Learn

A. 1. d. 2. a. 3. c. 4. c. 5. a.

B. 1. Form 2. fields 3. primary 4. Sorting 5. Navigation

C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F

Let's Do It

A. 1. Primary Key is a unique field by which the records are uniquely identified in a table.
2. The final result of the manipulated data that comes from tables or queries in DBMS is known as a report.
3. A query is the most powerful object of database. It helps us to retrieve information from a table based on some criteria or condition.
4. A form is a database object used to create a user interface to enter or update a record in a table that is connected to it.

B. 1. Steps to add record in Database are:
   Step 1 Double-click to open table in Datasheet view.
   Step 2 Click on the field to add the new record.

Steps to delete a record are:

Step 1 Select the record that you want to delete.

Step 2 Right-click and select the Delete Record option.

2. Four data types of Access are:

   1. Text 2. Memo 3. Number 4. AutoNumber

C. 1. Advantages of the Database Management System 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 Access: Datasheet view and Design view. We can switch between these two views by clicking on the View command under the Views group on the Home tab. We can also use the Design View and Datasheet View buttons located on the right-hand side of the Status bar to switch between two views.

3. Following are the rules we should remember while writing field names:

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

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

   (iii) Field name cannot begin with the leading spaces.

   (iv) Field name cannot include a double quotation mark (").

Using sorting feature

Do yourself.

8. More on Access

One Touch Learn

A. 1. b. 2. b. 3. c. 4. c.

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

C. 1. Title, logo 2. Select query 3. Relationship 4. Run

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

Let's Do It

A. 1. A form is a database object used to add, edit and display data from a table in a user-friendly manner.

2. The two types of queries in Access are:

   i. **Select Query**: It retrieves data from one or more tables. It displays the record in a datasheet, allowing users to group data and calculate sum, count, average, etc.

   ii. **Parameter Query**: It is a type of select query that prompts you for the input before it runs. It uses the input as the criteria that controls the result.

3. The three main views in which a form can be displayed are: Form view, Design view and Layout view.

B. 1. A query is the most important object provided by Access that can give us information that we might not be able to find by looking at the table directly. A report in Access is a feature which allows us to organize and present our data in a user-friendly format so that it can be printed.

2. To create a report, follow these steps:

   Step 1 Click on the **Create** tab.

   Step 2 Open the desired table for which you want to create a report.

   Step 3 Click on the **Report** command.

   The report of the table, which is open, will be created.

3. Four parameters of the design grid in the bottom part of the Query window are:

   i. **Field**: It is the first row of the design grid that displays the selected field names from the table.

   ii. **Table**: It displays the names of the existing tables in the relationship window.

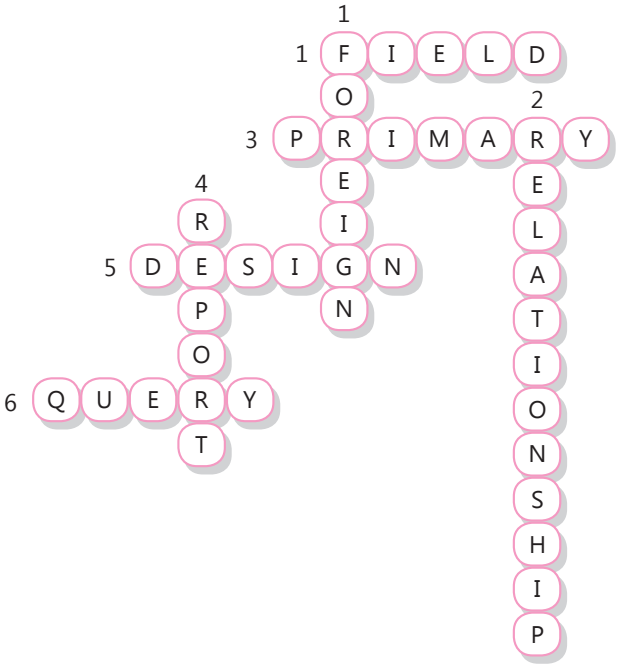
   iii. **Sort**: It displays the data in either descending or ascending order during the run time.

   iv. **Show**: This means that the field with the checkmark will be displayed in the result, and the fields with an uncheck mark will not be displayed when the query runs.

Crack The Code

A.
1. FORM
2. Relationship
3. Select query

B.



FUN in LAB

Do yourself.

9. Lists and Tables in HTML

One Touch Learn

A.	1.	b.	2.	c.	3.	b.	4.	d.	5. a.
B.	1.	T	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. Tables represent the data in the form of rows and columns.
3. Description list is a type of list in which description of each term is defined.

B.

1. An ordered list is also called the numbered list. This type of list is used to display the items in a sequential manner. <OL> tag is used to create an ordered list.

   An unordered list is also called bulleted list. This type of list is generally used to display random items which never require to place in a sequential manner. The <UL>tag is used to define an unordered list.
2. Four attributes of the <Table> tag are: BORDER, BORDERCOLOR, FRAMES & BACKGROUND.
3. The ROWSPAN attribute applies when a single cell is extended for more than a single row; that is the cell spans for 2 or more rows instead of 1, whereas the COLSPAN attribute applies when a single cell is extended to more than a single column; that is the cell spans for 2 or more columns instead of 1.

Crack The Code

A.

D	I	Y	B	E	S	B	S	R	E	J
R	S	T	A	R	T	O	Y	F	D	B
F	D	Y	C	Q	A	R	O	E	H	C
G	O	P	K	W	R	D	K	D	I	D
H	N	E	G	R	E	E	J	C	O	R
J	B	O	R	D	E	R	H	O	R	F
I	O	O	O	B	G	C	O	L	O	R
R	T	N	U	F	T	O	G	S	W	G
U	W	E	N	S	U	L	D	P	S	I
D	W	I	D	T	H	O	Z	A	P	M
O	A	F	U	Z	E	R	C	N	A	J
P	N	G	I	R	I	F	B	E	N	G
Q	T	T	H	H	G	A	H	R	F	X

B.

1. <OL> tag
2. <UL> tag
3. <COLSPAN> attribute

FUN in LAB

Do yourself.

10. More on Html

One Touch Learn

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

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

C. 1. Internal link 2. <A> 3. Direction
4. <FRAMESET> 5. <SELECT>

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

Let's Do It

A. 1. HREF stands for Hypertext Reference. HREF takes the URL of the web page which we want to link when we create external linking.
2. ALINK attribute is used to set the color of the active link.
3. Frames is a feature which is used to display more than one web page on a single screen of the web browser.
4. It specifies the thickness of the border surrounding the image.
5. ROWS attribute is used to divide the window into horizontal sections.

B. 1. a. SCROLLAMOUNT indicates the speed of the moving object.
The SCROLLAMOUNT = 1 means the slowest moving object.
b. HREF stands for Hypertext Reference. It takes the URL of the web page which we want to link when we create external linking.
c. ALT specifies the alternate text to be displayed in the web browser, if the provided image is not found. For example,

```
<IMG SRC="lily.jpg" ALT="Describing the flower">
```

2. SRC 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">`
WIDTH specifies the width of the image in the web page. For example,

```
<IMG SRC="lily.jpg" WIDTH="50 %">
```

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

4. **FRAMEBORDER**: This attribute is used to define whether a border is to be created around the frame or not. The value taken by the attribute is 0 in case no border is to be shown and 1 in case a border is to be shown. For example,

```
<FRAME FRAMEBORDER="0">
```

NORESIZE: This attribute is used to restrict the user to resize the frame on the web page. For example,

```
<FRAME NORESIZE>
```

SRC: This attribute is used to define the URL or path of the web page which is to be linked to the frame. For example,

```
<FRAME SRC="frames.html">
```

5. The two attributes of <INPUT> tag are as follows:

i. **TYPE**: This attribute is used to specify the type of field we want to create. It takes one of the predefined values.

ii. **NAME**: This attribute is used to specify the identity of the field on the web page.

```
<INPUT TYPE="VALUE" NAME="VALUE" VALUE "ABC">
```

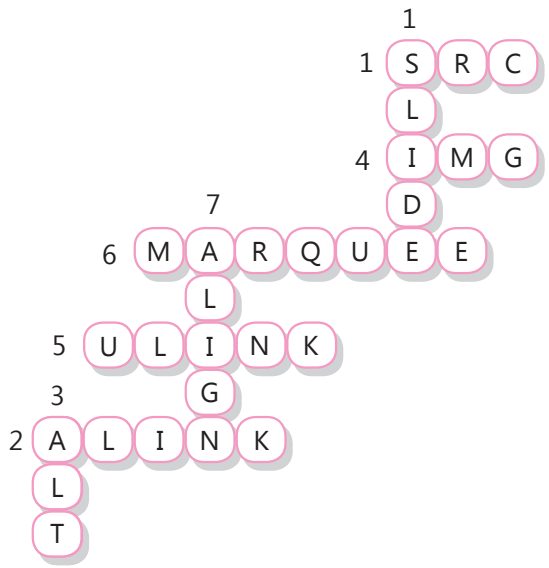
Let us create a web page containing a login form to accept the user name and password from the user. The code to create the Form.html is as follows:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Login Form </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="lightyellow">
<FORM>
User Name : <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="USER NAME"> <BR>
Password : <INPUT TYPE="PASSWORD" NAME="PASSWORD"><BR>
<INPUT TYPE="CHECKBOX"> Remember me next time
<BR>
<INPUT TYPE="BUTTON" VALUE="Log IN">
</FORM>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Crack The Code

A. 1. <FRAME> Tag 2. <MARQUEE> tag 3. <IMG> tag

B.



FUN in LAB

Do yourself.

Worksheet–2

(Based on chapters 7 to 10)

A.

1. A collection of programs required to store and retrieve data from a database is called Database Management System (DBMS).
2. Datasheet view is the default view of the table. It shows all the fields and the records as entered by the user.
3. Query allows user to retrieve information from a table based on some criteria or condition.
4. A form is a collection of different types of fields to take the input from the user on a web page.
5. This type of list is used to display the items in a sequential manner. <OL> tag is used to create an ordered list.
6. The process of linking a particular section of the same web page is called interlinking.

B.

1.	Microsoft Access	ORACLE
2.	Title Bar	Ribbon
3.	Text	Memo

4. Select — Parameter
5. Type — Start
6. Behaviour — Direction

C.
1. Field Properties Pane
2. Design
3. Date/Time
4. Report
5. Ordered List
6. <TR>
7. BG COLOR
8. ALINK
9. TYPE
10. <TEXTAREA>

D.
1. <INPUT TYPE="RADIO">
2. <INPUT TYPE="BUTTON">
3. <SELECT>

Test Sheet–2

(Based on chapters 7 to 10)

Section A

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

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

C. 1. Form 2. Relationship 3. run 4. ordered list 5. <a> 6. <select>

Section B

A.
1. Primary key is a unique field by which the records are uniquely identified in a table.
2. Yes we can add an image as background in a form of Access. <IMG>
3. <CAPTION> tag is used for defining the title of the table.
4. BORDER specifies the thickness of the border surrounding the image.

B.
1. Advantages of Database system 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 file can be easily updated whenever any changes are being made.

2. A form is a database object used to create, edit and display data stored in tables in a user-friendly manner. Three main views in which a form can be displayed are:
   (i) Form View
   (ii) Design View
   (iii) Layout View

3.
```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th rowspan="2"> Name</th>
<th rowspan="2"> Subject</th>
<th colspan="2"> Marks</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th>Term 1</th>
<th>Term 2</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirag</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divya</td>
<td>Math</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

4. The two attributes of <INPUT> tag are as follows:

   i. **TYPE**: This attribute is used to specify the type of field we want to create. It takes one of the predefined values.

   ii. **NAME**: This attribute is used to specify the identity of the field on the web page.

   <INPUT TYPE="VALUE" NAME="VALUE" VALUE "ABC">

   Let us create a web page containing a login form to accept the user name and password from

   the user. The code to create the Form.html is as follows:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Login Form </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="lightyellow">
<FORM>
```

User Name: `<INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="USER NAME"> <BR>`

Password : `<INPUT TYPE="PASSWORD" NAME="PASSWORD"><BR>`

```
<INPUT TYPE="CHECKBOX"> Remember me next time
<BR>
<INPUT TYPE="BUTTON" VALUE="Log IN">
</FORM>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```