

SECTION-A

1. Entrepreneur
2. Entrepreneurial skill / Leadership skill
3. Prithvi (Earth), Agni (Fire), Jal (Water), Vaayu (Air), Aakash (Space)

OR

Soil, Coal, Petrol, Diesel, Minerals, Sunshine, animals, human beings, Plants, Fossil Fuel

4. Methods that can be adopted to promote sustainable development are:-
 - Protecting and living in harmony with nature
 - Considering all human beings as equal
 - Promoting good governance
 - Using science and technology responsibly
 - Creating healthy, social and economically viable society
 - Organic farming
 - Vermi-composting
 - Rainwater harvesting
 - Proper use of means or resources
 - Development of Positive Attitude and Holistic Approach Towards Conservation
 - Integrated Socio-Economic Development
 - Development based on People's Participation
 - Limited Development
 - Long-Lasting Development
 - Any one R's (REFUSE, REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE, RECOVER AND REPAIR) OR 1 U (UPCYCLE)
 - Anyone from 17 Sustainable Development Goals (Like Gender equality, Life on land etc.)

5.

Agricultural entrepreneurship	Small-scale entrepreneurship
Agricultural Entrepreneurship can be defined as being primarily related to the marketing and production of inputs and products used in agricultural activities. OR Agricultural entrepreneurship means doing business related to agricultural products.	Small scale entrepreneurship refers to starting industries in which manufacturing, trading, providing services, productions are done on a small scale or micro scale. OR Small scale entrepreneurship refers to starting/doing industries/business on a small or micro scale/level.

6. Rs of sustainability stands for REFUSE, REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE, RECOVER and REPAIR.
 1 U of sustainability stands for UPCYCLE.
 REFUSE means to stop using products that may harm the environment.
 REDUCE means minimizing the use of products that may cause harm to the environment.
 REUSE means using the products as far as possible, to reduce waste generation.
 RECYCLE means creating new products from old products. The quality is usually affected, and the new product is not of the same quality as the original product.
 RECOVER means a safe and eco-friendly alternative should be used in place of a thing. For example, using a cloth bag instead of a polythene bag.
 REPAIR means to fix things/products instead of buying new ones.
 UPCYCLE allows the scope of human skills to get their due. Any product that is not usable can be upcycled with creativity and innovation.

OR

UPCYCLE means reuse (discarded objects or material) in such a way as to create a product of higher quality or value than the original.

SECTION – B

7. Internet Service Provider (ISP) / Name of any ISP (Like BSNL, MTNL, Airtel, Jio etc.)
8. Firewall
9. First Aid / School Medical Room
10. Composite Primary Key / Composite key / Primary Key.
11. Record / Tuple / Row
12. Sorting means to arrange the data in either ascending/increasing/A-Z order or descending/decreasing/Z-A order.
13. Following are general rules to be followed for creating strong passwords:
 - Keep the length of the password 12-14 characters if permitted.
 - Avoid keeping passwords based on repetition, dictionary words, letter or number sequences, usernames, relative or pet names etc.
 - Include numbers and symbols in passwords if allowed.
 - Use capital/upper-case and small/lower-case letters.
 - Avoid using the same password for multiple sites or purposes.
 - Avoid using something that the public or workmates know you strongly like or dislike.
 - Use random password generators if possible.
 - Use a combination of alphanumeric and special characters

Example of a strong password: genXHd#@123\$

14. Blog

Some of the websites that offer blog service for free are:

- www.WordPress.com
- www. blogger.com
- www.blog.com
- www.weebly.com
- www.blogsome.com etc.

15.

Points	LAN	WAN
(i)	Full Form: Local Area Network	Full Form: Wide Area Network
(ii)	Explanation: A network which connects computers and devices in a limited geographical area.	Explanation: A network which connects computers and devices over a broad /large geographical area.
(iii)	Example: Intranet, any network at Room, Home, School, Computer Lab, Office Building or closely positioned group of buildings.	Example: Internet, any network that links across metropolitan, regional or national boundaries.

16. There are three types of relationships which can be created in tables: -

- (1).ONE to ONE
- (2).ONE to MANY or MANY to ONE
- (3). MANY to MANY

One to One Relationship: In this relationship, both the tables must have primary key columns.

OR

In this relationship, primary key column of one table is associated with primary key column of another/associated table.

OR

In this relationship, a record in table A is associated with only one record in table B.

One to Many Relationships: In this relationship, one of the tables must have primary key column. It signifies that one column of primary key table is associated with all the columns of associated table.

OR

In this relationship, one record of parent table is associated with more than one record of another/associated/child table.

OR

In this relationship, one record in table A is associated with several records in table B .

Many to One Relationship: In this relationship, one of the tables must have primary key column. It signifies that all the columns of primary key table are associated with one column of associated table.

OR

In this relationship, more than one record of parent table is associated with one record of another/associated/child table.

OR

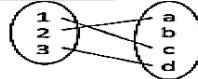
In this relationship, several records in table A is associated with one record in table B.

Many to Many Relationships: In this relationship, no table has the primary key column. It signifies that all the columns of primary key table are associated with all the columns of associated table.

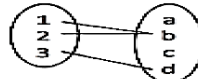
OR

In this relationship, a record in table A is associated with several records in table B and vice-versa.

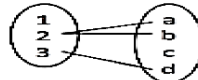
One-to-one:



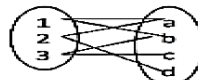
Many-to-one:



One-to-many:



Many-to-many:



17. Form: - A form provides the user a systematic way of collecting information for a database.

OR

It is an interface in a user specified layout that lets users view, enter and change data directly in database objects such as tables.

Reports: - A report helps to display the data in a summarized manner.

OR

A report is used to generate the overall work outcome in a clear format.

OR

A report is an effective way to organize and summarize the data for viewing or printing.

18.

Columns	Data Type
PID	CHAR / VARCHAR / TEXT
PName	CHAR / VARCHAR / TEXT
Gender	CHAR / VARCHAR / TEXT

Runs	INTEGER / INT / TINYINT / SMALLINT / MEDIUMINT / BIGINT / NUMBER
DOB	DATE / DATETIME

SECTION - C

19. (a) He can be assured that he is doing secured online transaction by checking the digital certificate represented as a golden lock/Padlock in the web browser's address bar/URL.

OR

He can check if the website uses https protocol.

(b) Antivirus/Antispyware software can be installed.

(c) Phishing is the act of acquiring personal/private and sensitive data from personal computers for use in fraudulent activities.

OR

Any valid example (like mails / message from unknown persons that may ask for your credit / debit card details / Aadhaar Card / Personal Details etc.)

(d) Cookies can cause harm to him as they can be tracked by unauthorized users and possibly gain access to his personal information.

20. (a) World Wide Web is a system of interlinked hypertext documents/webpages accessed via the Internet.

Examples of web browsers are Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, Netscape Navigator, Opera mini, Safari etc.

(b) Data is transferred over internet by following steps:-

- Data sent is broken into packets.
- Each packet is sent from computer to computer until it finds its destination. All packets may not take the same route.
- At the destination, the packets are examined.
- If any packets are missing or damaged, a message is sent asking for them to be re-sent. This continues until all packets have been received intact.
- The packets are now reassembled into their original form.

21. (a) `SELECT * FROM STUDENT WHERE HOUSE = "GREEN".`

OR

`SELECT ADMNO, NAME, GRADE, DOB, MARKS, HOUSE, GENDER FROM STUDENT WHERE HOUSE = "GREEN".`

OR

`SELECT * FROM STUDENT WHERE HOUSE LIKE "GREEN";`

OR

`SELECT * FROM STUDENT WHERE HOUSE IN ("GREEN");`

(b) `UPDATE STUDENT SET MARKS = MARKS +5 WHERE ADMNO = 1005;`

OR

`UPDATE STUDENT SET MARKS=MARKS+5 WHERE ADMNO IN (1005);`

(c) `SELECT * FROM STUDENT WHERE MARKS < 80;`

OR

`SELECT ADMNO, NAME, GRADE, DOB, MARKS, HOUSE, GENDER FROM STUDENT WHERE MARKS < 80;`

(d) `SELECT * FROM STUDENT ORDER BY MARKS DESC;`

OR

`SELECT ADMNO, NAME, GRADE, DOB, MARKS, HOUSE, GENDER FROM STUDENT ORDER BY MARKS DESC;`

(a). A database management system is a software package with computer programs that controls the creation, maintenance and use of a database.

(b). A primary key is a unique value that identifies a row in a table.

OR

A primary key is a field/column/attribute or set of fields/columns/attributes of which uniquely identifies records/rows/tuples in a table/relation.

OR

Primary Key = Unique + Not Null

(c). Numeric data types are numbers stored in database column. The exact numeric data types are INTEGER, INT, TINYINT, SMALLINT, MEDIUMINT, BIGINT, NUMBER, DECIMAL, NUMERIC, FLOAT, REAL, DOUBLE.

d. Referential integrity is used to maintain accuracy and consistency of data in a relationship.

OR

Referential integrity is a system of rules that a DBMS uses to ensure that relationships between records in related tables are valid.

