

**Chapter 1**  
**(Computer Networks and Internet)**

Name the following:

1. The information which communicated including text, numbers, pictures, audio and video. **Message**
2. It is the unique address of a web page. **URL**
3. The arrangement of connected nodes in a communication network.  
**Network layout**
4. A device that logically connects multiple computers together within in a LAN.  
**Switch**
5. An Internet or network server that helps to point domain host names to their associated TCP/IP address. **DNS**
6. A group of computers connected to each other so that they can share each other's resources and can communicate with each other. **Networks**
7. Each node connected to a centrally located device is. **Hub**
8. All node connected in single cable. **Bus**
9. Several computer connected to the main computer. **Server**
10. The exchange of data between two devices via a transmission medium, such as a wired cable. **Data Communications**

**A) Differentiate between guided and unguided medium.**

<b>Guided</b>	<b>Unguided</b>
1) It is also called wired communication or bounded transmission media.	1) It is also known as wireless communication or unbounded transmission media.
2) It is affordable.	2) It is costly.
3) It sends out a signal that indicates which way to go.	3) It does not indicate which way to travel.
4) For a shorter distance, this is the best option.	4) For longer distances, this method is used.

**B) Differentiate between client-server and peer-to-peer architecture.**

<b>Client – Server</b>	<b>Peer-to-Peer</b>
1) It focuses on information sharing.	1) It focuses on connectivity.
2) It is costly.	2) It is less costly.
3) Used for both small and large networks.	3) Used in small networks with fewer than 10 computers.
4) Centralized server is used to store the data.	4) Each peer has its own data.

**Chapter 2**  
**(Databases & MySQL)**

**1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

1. A database is like a:
  - a) Book
  - b) Digital filing cabinet
  - c) Game
  - d) Calculator
2. Rows in a table are called:
  - a) Fields
  - b) Records
  - c) Columns
  - d) Data
3. SQL stands for:
  - a) Structured Query Language
  - b) Simple Query Language
  - c) Standard Question Language
  - d) System Query Language
4. Which command is used to retrieve data?
  - a) INSERT
  - b) UPDATE
  - c) SELECT
  - d) DELETE
5. DBMS stands for:
  - a) Data Backup System
  - b) Database Management System
  - c) Data Machine System
  - d) Digital Base System
6. Which is a data type?
  - a) SELECT
  - b) INT
  - c) WHERE
  - d) TABLE
7. Which command creates a database?
  - a) MAKE DATABASE
  - b) CREATE DATABASE
  - c) NEW DATABASE
  - d) ADD DATABASE
8. Columns in a table are called:
  - a) Records
  - b) Fields
  - c) Rows
  - d) Tables
9. Which is used to delete a table?
  - a) REMOVE TABLE
  - b) DELETE TABLE
  - c) DROP TABLE
  - d) CLEAR TABLE
10. MySQL is a:
  - a) Game

- b) RDBMS
- c) Operating System
- d) Browser

## 2. Fill in the Blanks

1. A database is a digital filing cabinet.
2. Data are raw facts and figures.
3. Information is processed data.
4. Rows are called records.
5. Columns are called fields.
6. SQL is case insensitive.
7. SELECT is used to retrieve data.
8. INSERT is used to add data.
9. DELETE is used to remove data.
10. RDBMS stores data in tables.

## 3. Short Answer Questions

1. What is a database?  
A database is an organized collection of data stored digitally.
2. What is DBMS?  
DBMS is software used to store, manage and retrieve data.
3. What is data?  
Data are raw facts and figures.
4. What is information?  
Information is processed and meaningful data.
5. What is a table?  
A table is a collection of rows and columns used to store data.

## 4. Application-Based Questions

1. A school wants to store student records. What should they use? Why?  
They should use a database/DBMS because it helps organize and retrieve student information easily.  
You want to find students with marks above 80. Which SQL command will you use?

Use: `SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks > 80;`

2. A library updates book availability daily. Which SQL command is used?

Use: UPDATE command to modify data.

## 5. One Word Answers

1. Raw facts → Data
2. Processed data → Information
3. Table row → Record
4. Table column → Field
5. Unique identifier → Primary Key
6. Database software → DBMS
7. Query language → SQL
8. Add data → INSERT
9. Delete data → DELETE

## 10. Retrieve data → SELECT

### 6. True / False

- a) Database stores data in an unorganized way. → False
- b) SQL is case sensitive. → False
- c) Rows are called records. → True
- d) DBMS helps manage data. → True
- e) SELECT command deletes data. → False
- f) RDBMS uses tables. → True
- g) Data has meaning on its own. → False
- h) INSERT is used to add records. → True
- i) DROP deletes a table. → True
- j) Fields represent columns. → True

### 7. Name the Following

Name the digital system used to store and organise data.

 Database

Name the software used to manage databases.

 DBMS

Name the type of DBMS that stores data in tables.

 RDBMS

Name the language used to communicate with databases.

 SQL

Name the command used to retrieve data from a table.

 SELECT

Name the command used to insert new records.

 INSERT

Name the command used to delete records.

 DELETE

Name the command used to update data.

 UPDATE

Name the structure consisting of rows and columns.

 Table

Name the rows in a table.

 Records

Name the columns in a table.

 Fields

Name the unique identifier of a record.

 Primary Key

Name the SQL command used to create a database.

 CREATE DATABASE

Name the SQL command used to delete a database.

 DROP DATABASE

Name the SQL command used to show all databases.

 SHOW DATABASES