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தமிழ் நாடு அரசு

தொழில்நுட்பக் கல்வித் துறை, சென்னை 600 025 - வாரியத் தேர்வுகள்

அடுத்தப் பக்கத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குறிப்புகளை படிக்கவும் (Read the instructions given in the next page)

Q. No.	A	B	C	Q. No.	A	B	C	Q. No.	A	B	C	Q. No.	A	B	C
1.				9.				17.				25.			
2.				10.				18.				26.			
3.				11.				19.				27.			
4.				12.				20.				28.			
5.				13.				21.				29.			
6.				14.				22.				30.			
7.				15.				23.				31.			
8.				16.				24.				Total Marks			

For Revaluation

For Central Valuation

Q. No.	A	B	C	Q. No.	A	B	C	Q. No.	A	B	C	Q. No.	A	B	C
1.	1			9.	2			17.				25.			
2.	0			10.				18.				26.			
3.				11.		10		19.				27.			
4.				12.	7	7		20.				28.			
5.	2			13.		10		21.				29.			
6.	2			14.		11		22.				30.			
7.	3			15.		9		23.				31.			
8.	3			16.				24.				60			

Question Paper Code No.

வினாத்தாளின் குறியீட்டு எண்

1776

No. of Pages

எழுதப்பட்ட பக்க

591-1776-23506270



19

Date of Examination :

தேர்வு நாள்

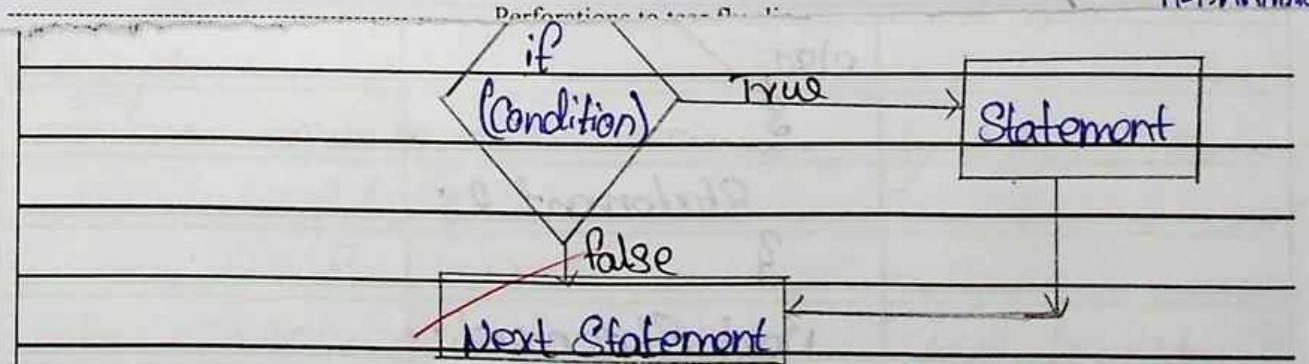
16/11/24

Subject Name :

பாடத்தின் பெயர்

Component Based

Techniques



Working:

if Statement, if the condition is true, then the Statement is executed.

தேர்வாளர்களுக்கான அறிவுரைகள்
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. விடைத்தாள் மாற்றிப் பெறுவதற்கு,
Get the answer book replaced, if
 - விடைத்தாள் சரியாக சேர்ந்து பின் செய்யப்படாமல் இருந்தால்.
 - it is not stapled properly
 - விடைத்தாள் புத்தகப் பக்கங்களின் வரிசை எண் விடுபட்டிருந்தாலோ அல்லது வரிசையாக இல்லாமலிருந்தாலோ (மொத்தம் 30 பக்கங்கள்).
 - the page numbers are missing or not in order (there shall be 30 pages continuously numbered)
 - தலைப்பு பக்கத்தில் விடைத்தாள் புத்தகத்தின் கீழ்பகுதியில் வரிசை எண் அச்சிடப்படாமலிருந்தால்.
 - the serial number of the answer book is not printed at the bottom of the title page
2. உங்களுடைய பதிவு எண்ணையும், பெயரையும் அதற்காக கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தலைப்பு பக்கத்தின் கீழ்பகுதியில் மட்டும் எழுதவும்; அதைத் தவிர்த்து பதிவு எண், பெயர் ஆகியவற்றை விடைத்தாளில் மற்றப் பக்கங்களில் எழுதக்கூடாது. எந்தவிதமான அடையாளக் குறியீட்டையும் விடைத்தாளில் எழுதக்கூடாது.
You are prohibited from writing your REGISTER NUMBER or NAME in any part of the answer book, other than the space provided at the bottom of the title page. You are prohibited from writing or leaving any distinguishing marks so as to identify your answer book.
3. தலைப்புப் பக்கத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அதற்குரிய கட்டங்களில் விவரங்களை எழுதவும்.
Fill up all the particulars, in the relevant boxes, in the title page.
4. கேள்விகளுக்கு பதில் எழுதும் போது விடைத்தாளில் இரண்டு பக்கங்களையும் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். பக்கங்களில் தொடர்ந்து விடை எழுதாமல் வெற்றிடம் விடக் கூடாது.
Use both sides of the paper for answering questions, without leaving spaces/ lines in between.
5. இந்த விடைத்தாள் புத்தகம் போதுமான பக்கங்களை கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதைத் தவிர கூடுதல் விடைத்தாள் அளிக்கப்படமாட்டாது.
This answer book contains sufficient pages and no additional sheets will be issued.
6. கேள்விக்கு விடையளிக்கும் முன்பு வினாத்தாள் எண், வருடம், மாதம், காலம் இவைகளை சரிபார்க்கவும்.
Check the Code Number, Month and year of Examination, Duration etc., in the question paper before answering the questions.
7. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வரைப்படத்தாள் / கிராப் ஷீட் தவிர வேறு எந்த விடைத்தாளையும் சேர்க்க கூடாது. விடைத்தாள் புத்தகத்திலிருந்து எந்த பக்கத்தையும் கிழிக்கக் கூடாது.
No extra sheet is to be attached except the drawing/graph sheets supplied and no sheet is to be teared from the answer book.
8. கைபேசி, துண்டுக் காகிதம் மற்றும் தடை செய்யப்பட்ட இதர பொருட்கள் வைத்திருத்தல், தேர்வுக்கு எதிரான முறைகேடுகளில் ஈடுபடுதல் அனைத்தும் தேர்வு வாரிய விதிகளின்படி தண்டனைக்குரிய குற்றமாகும்.
POSSESSION OF ANY PROHIBITED MATERIAL, CELL PHONE, BITS OF PAPERS, etc., AND INVOLVEMENT IN MALPRACTICE OF ANY NATURE SHALL BE PUNISHABLE AS PER BOARD'S RULES.



Part-B

ii) b) Decision Making Statement

They are three type of decision making Statement.

1) if Statement

2) if else Statement

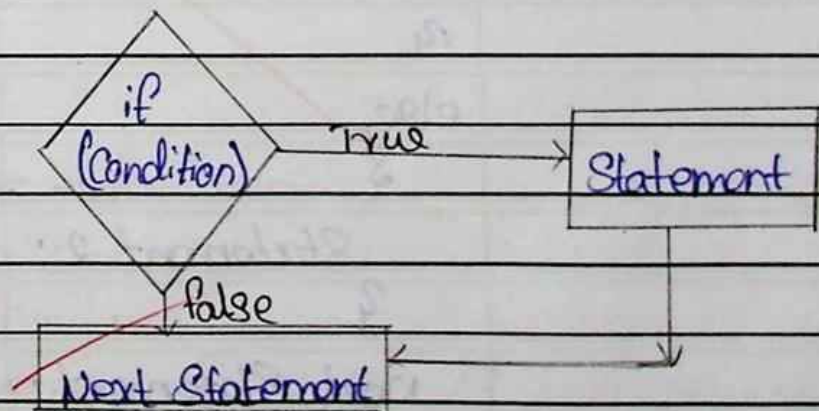
3) ~~El~~ Switch Statement

1) if Statement:-

Syntax:-

```
if (condition)
{
    Statement;
}
Next Statement;
```

Flow chart:-



Working:-

if Statement, ~~is~~ the condition is true, then the Statement is executed.



else the condition is false the control go to the next statements

Example:-

a = 5

if (a <= 8)

{

Console.WriteLine ("God love You");

}

2) if else Statement:-

Syntax:-

if (condition)

{

Statement 1;

}

else

{

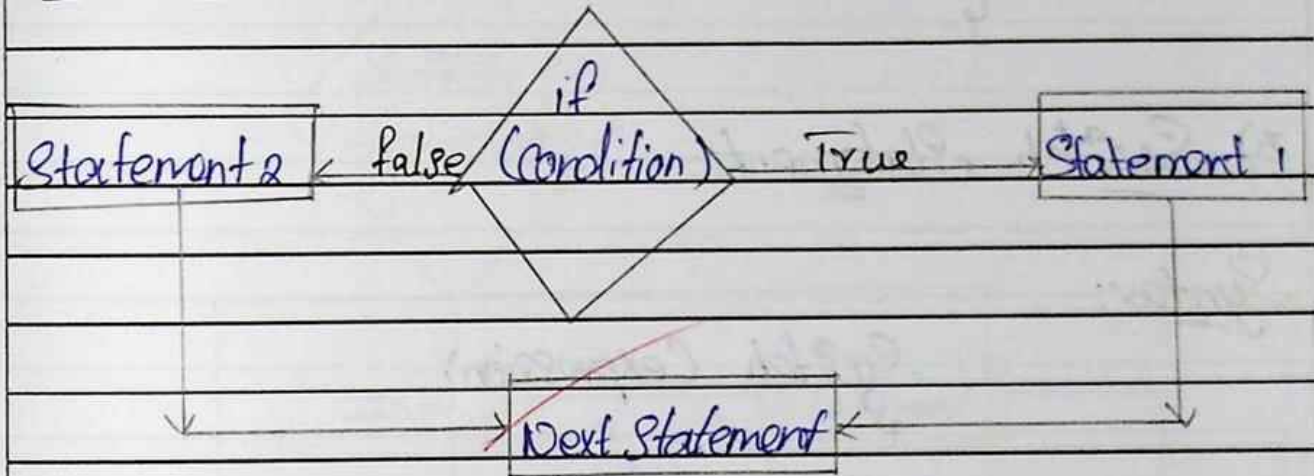
Statement 2;

}

Next Statement;



Flow chart:



Working:

The if else Statement, if condition is true the Statement 1 is executed otherwise the condition is false the else Statement 2 is executed then the control goes to the Next Statement

Example:

a = 5

if (a <= 4)

{

console.WriteLine("Grad loves you");

}

else

{



```
console.write line ("You Love God");  
}
```

5) Switch Statement:-

Syntax:-

```
Switch (expression)  
{
```

Case 1:

```
Statement 1 ;  
break;
```

Case 2:

```
Statement 2 ;  
break;
```

Case n:

```
Statement n ;  
break;
```

default :

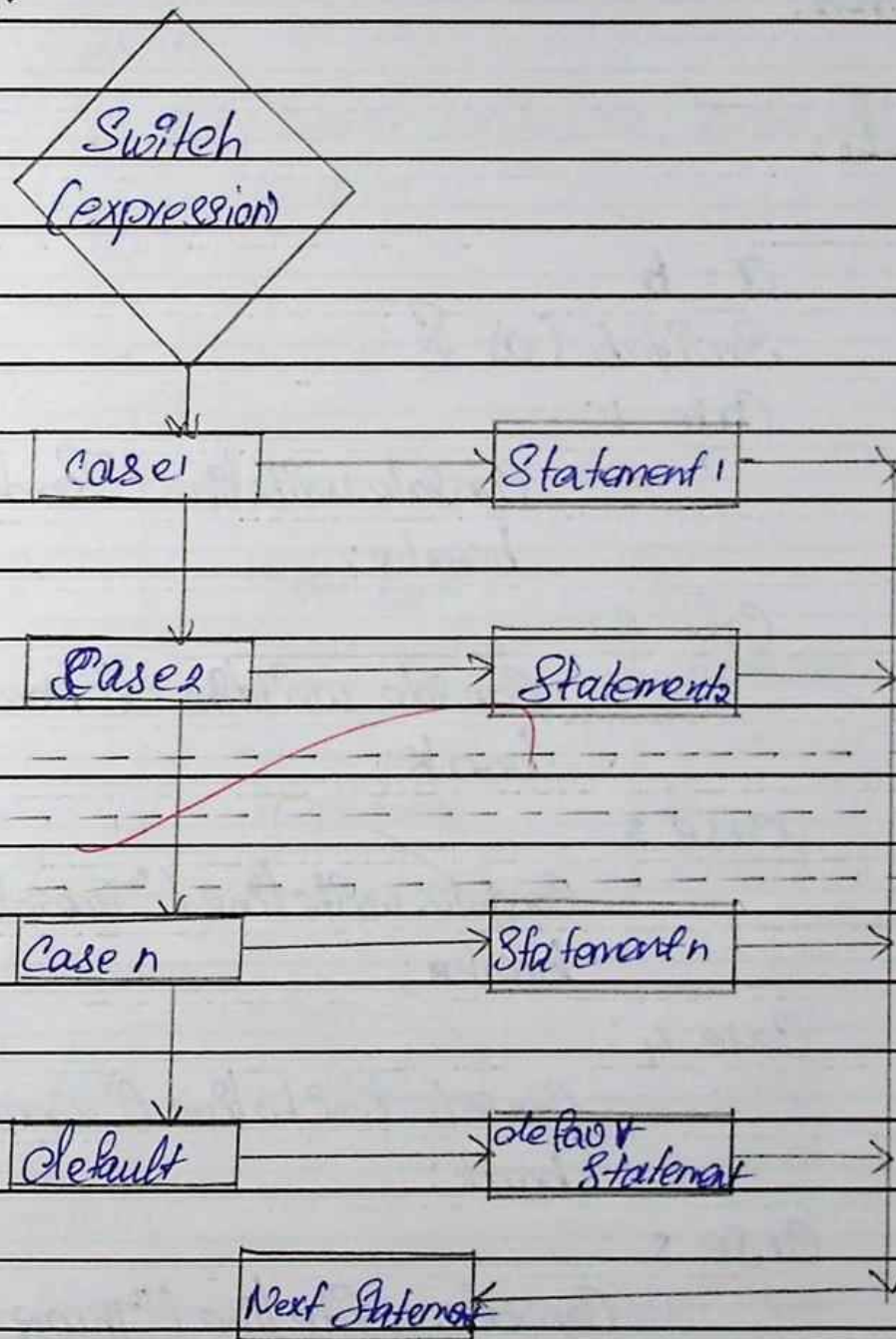
```
default Statement ;  
break;
```

```
}
```

```
Next Statement;
```



Flow Chart:-



Working:-

In Switch expression, if equal to the any one of the case label then the case label Statement is executed otherwise the default Statement is



executed.

Example:-

$a = 6$

Switch (a) {

Case 1:

Console.WriteLine("Sunday");
break;

Case 2:

Console.WriteLine("Monday");
break;

Case 3:

Console.WriteLine("Tuesday");
break;

Case 4:

Console.WriteLine("Wednesday");
break;

Case 5:

Console.WriteLine("Thursday");
break;

Case 6:

Console.WriteLine("Friday");
break;

Case 7:

Console.WriteLine("Saturday");



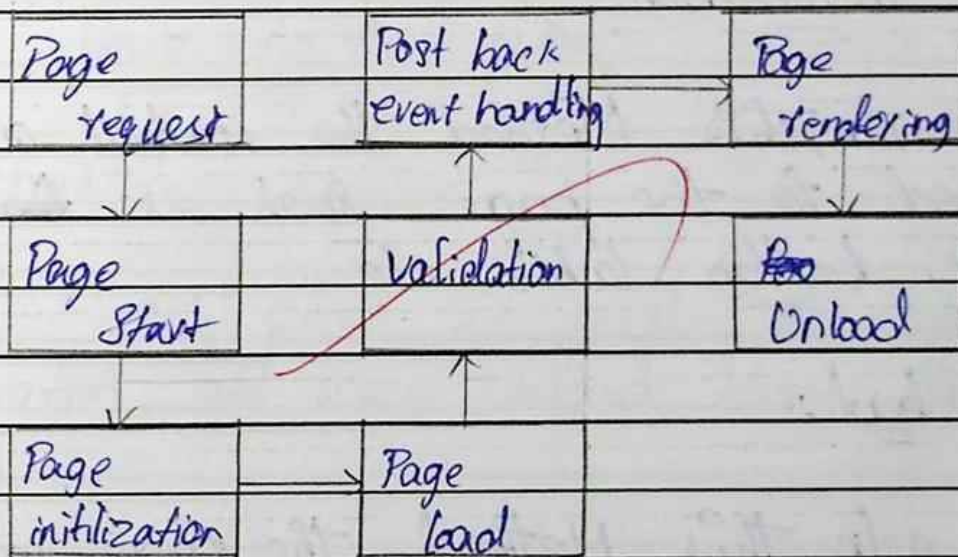
break;

default:

Console.WriteLine("Enter valid Number");
break;

7

14) b Page Life Cycle:-



1) Page Request:-

⇒ When the page is requested, the server first checks the user for the requested first.

⇒ Then the server compiles the page and gives it to the user.



2) Page Start:-

⇒ The page is started the two object as known Request and Response are created.

⇒ The object are stored information about page request and page response.

3) Page initialization:-

⇒ In this Method the control are initialized to the page such as ~~text box~~ text box, button, label etc...

4) Page load:-

⇒ In this Method the page was loaded and ~~the~~ all the control are set their ~~default~~ values.

5) Validation:-

⇒ In the Method the validation are done in this method.

→ the validation are text box empty, list box empty etc....



6) Post back event handling:-

⇒ In this event is triggered the same ~~page~~ page was loaded again.

7) Page Rendering:-

⇒ This method is called, all the request sent to the user, and output also sent to the user.

8) Unload:-

11+ ⇒ This event is call the ~~app~~ page information all are unload from the memory.

3) 6) Stored Procedure:-

⇒ The Set of SQL Command are executed, ~~but~~ during the execution time the Command are compiled and parsed.

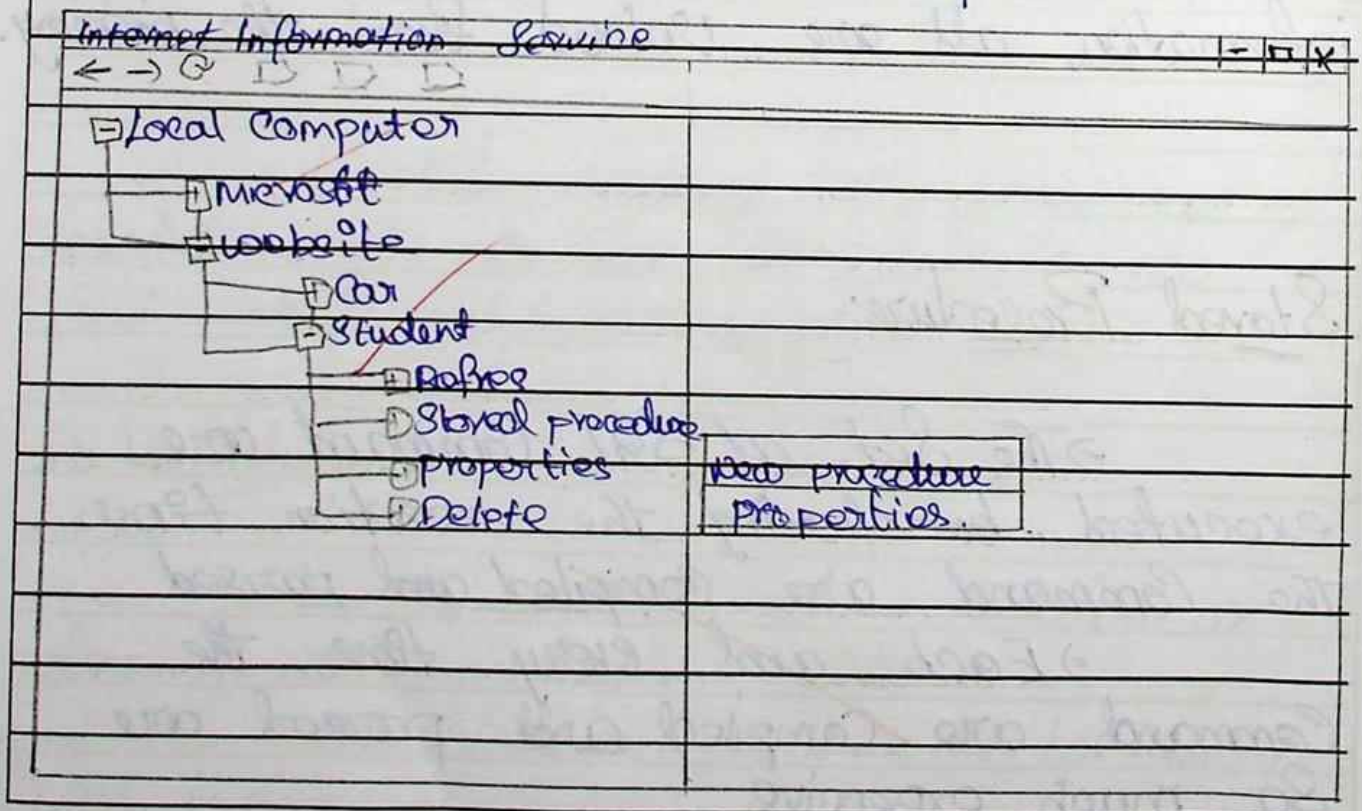
⇒ Each and every time the Command are ~~compiled~~ and ~~parsed~~ are so much expensive.



So, that the set of SQL commands are compiled and parsed and stored inside the database is called Stored procedure.

Step to Create Stored procedure:-

- 1) Open IIS Manager from the Control panel → Administrative tool
- 2) Expand the local Computer and Expand the website.
- 3) ~~at~~ Expand ~~p~~ the required website and Right click on the Stored procedure
- 4) Then click new procedure.





5) Now it generate the procedure for the user

```
CREATE STORED PROCEDURE. Stob procedurename  
*/  
(  
    @parameter1. datatype = value  
    @parameter2. datatype = value  
)  
/*  
AS  
    /* COMMENT */  
RETURN
```

6) Change the stored procedure ~~name~~ name and add the required parameter.

7) Edit the command on the AS keyboard.

8) Then click the Save button.

The stored procedure is created. The procedure are called whenever you call it



Example:

CREATE ~~PROC~~ STOREDPROCEDURE .Std Student

*/

(

@ parameter 1. datatype = default value

@ parameter 2. datatype = OUTPUT

)

/*

AS

/* Select * from Std */

RETURN.

15) b) Building Block of Soap:

In the Soap the CRUD method are used.

CRUD means Create, Update, Retrive and Delete

There are 4 major part in Soap

- 1) SOAP Envelope
- 2) SOAP Header
- 3) SOAP Body
- 4) SOAP fault



```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<?soap:envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
  encoding="utf-8"?>
<?soap:body encoding="utf-8"?>
  <?soap:header?>
  </?soap:header?>
  <?soap:body?>
    <?soap:body?>
    </?soap:body?>
  </?soap:body?>
</?soap:body?>
```

SOAP Envelope:

SOAP Envelope are define as the encoding style of the soap

SOAP Header:

Soap header are used to give the details of the body and envelope.

SOAP Body:

SOAP Body contains the actual message and also contains soap fault.



Soap fault is used to indicate the error message.

Example:

<?xml version="1.0" ?>

<?soap:Envelope URI="http://www.w3.org/2003/soap:Envelope" ?>

<soap:header>

<userid> guest@yahoo.com </userid>

<password> Nokia </password>

</soap:header>

<soap:Body>

<Name> Nokia </Name>

<Model> Nokia 3a </Model>

<Price> 1500 </Price>

</soap:Body>

<?xml>

12) Diag Box:

Diag Box is used to show the some kind of information in the box.

The information that are can be



error message or normal message

Uses of Show()

⇒ Show() method is used to show the information, alert, message and form

⇒ Show() method support the Multiple Document Interface (MDI)

⇒ In MDI Show the form inside the another form

⇒ It can support many form inside a single form

⇒ The main form is contain only the another ~~main~~ form and not the data.

⇒ The Main form is called parent form and the inside the form is called parent form

⇒ This can called modal

Example:

```
Dim Frm1 As Form2  
Form1.Sh
```

```
public void Form1Load ()
```

```
Dim frm1 As Form2
```

```
Frm1.Show()
```



Uses of Show Dialog()

⇒ Show Dialog() method also show the information, alert, message and form

⇒ Show Dialog() method ~~do not~~ support Multiple Document Interface.

⇒ It only supports single Document Interface.

⇒ Show Dialog() shows the message only one at a time. It can't show multiple message at a time.

⇒ This can called ~~modless~~ modalless

Example:

```
public void Button1_Clicked ( )
{
```

```
    Button Message.ShowDialog ("Thank  
You")
}
```

Output:

| | |
|------|-----------|
| form | - [] [X] |
| OK | |

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| form | - [] [X] |
| Thank you | |



Part - A

1) .Net Framework Uses :-

- ⇒ It Support multilanguage
- ⇒ It Support Multiple OS platform.
- ⇒ Using .Net Framework we can create many forms

2) Object another name is .Net object

There many types of .Net object

- 1) SMTP object
- 2) POP3 object
- 3) Bayes filter object

3) Data Set :-

⇒ Data Set is a temporary storage records.

⇒ In the Data Set contain the user requested data fetch from the Database using .Net provider.



Data Table

Data Row collection

Data column collection

Data Table collection

Relation Data collection

constrained collection

→ Data set

6) Data reader

Data set

Data reader is used to read the data

Data reader read the data in read only format

Data reader method

~~DataReader() GetString()~~

~~Read() Close()~~

Data set is used to store data temporarily

Data set read the user requested data only. Data set contains.

Data Table, Data Row, Data column

7) HTML Controls:

1) button

2) Text

3) Data Grid view

4) List

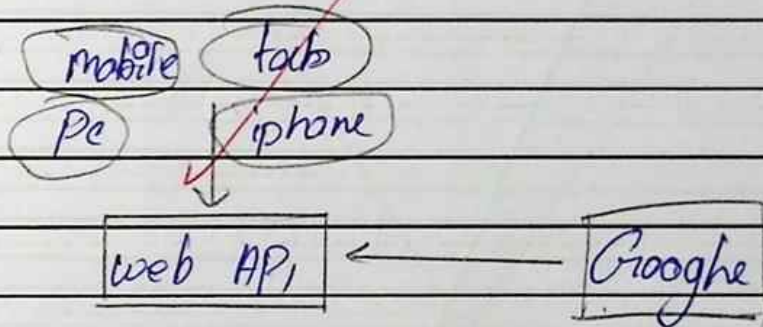


8) Web API :-

→ web API is the HTML building for the web server

→ web API support ~~the~~ many service

for example Google has a web api to access google in mobile, tab, iphone, PC. ~~Usind~~ the web API.



9) intre

Internal DTD :-

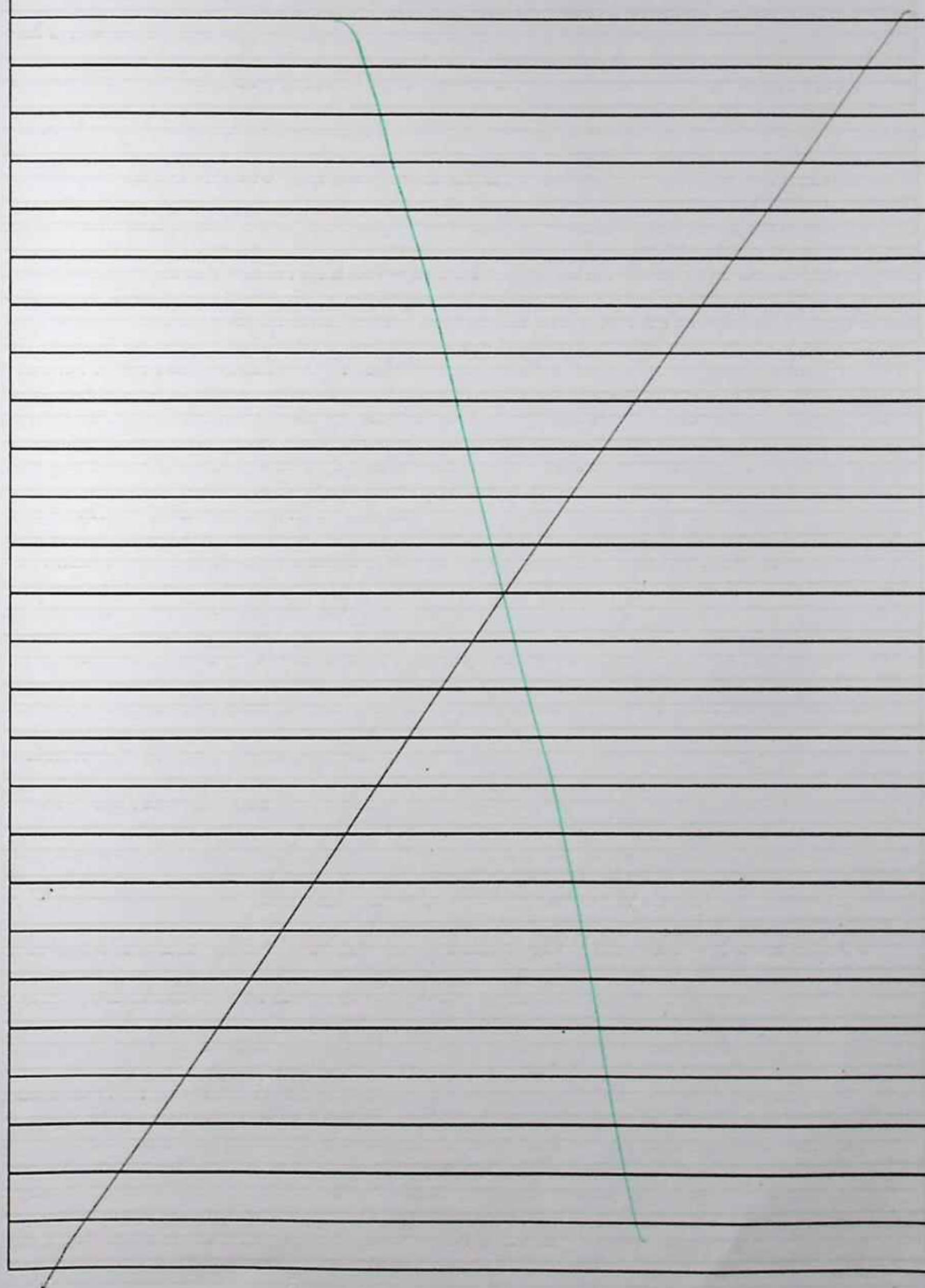
Internal DTD is define as the DTD declared inside the XML program code is called ~~del~~ internal DTD

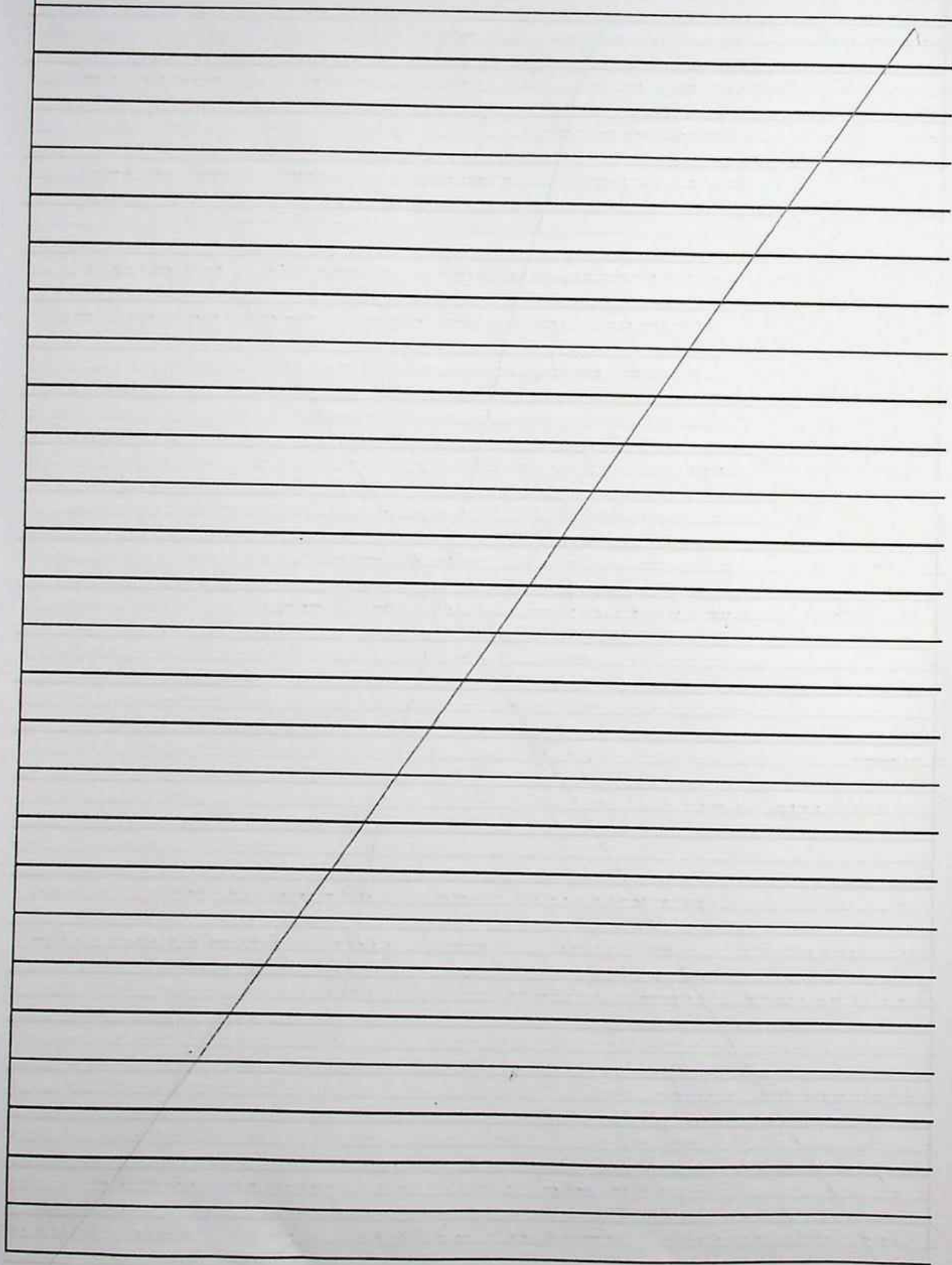
External DTD :-

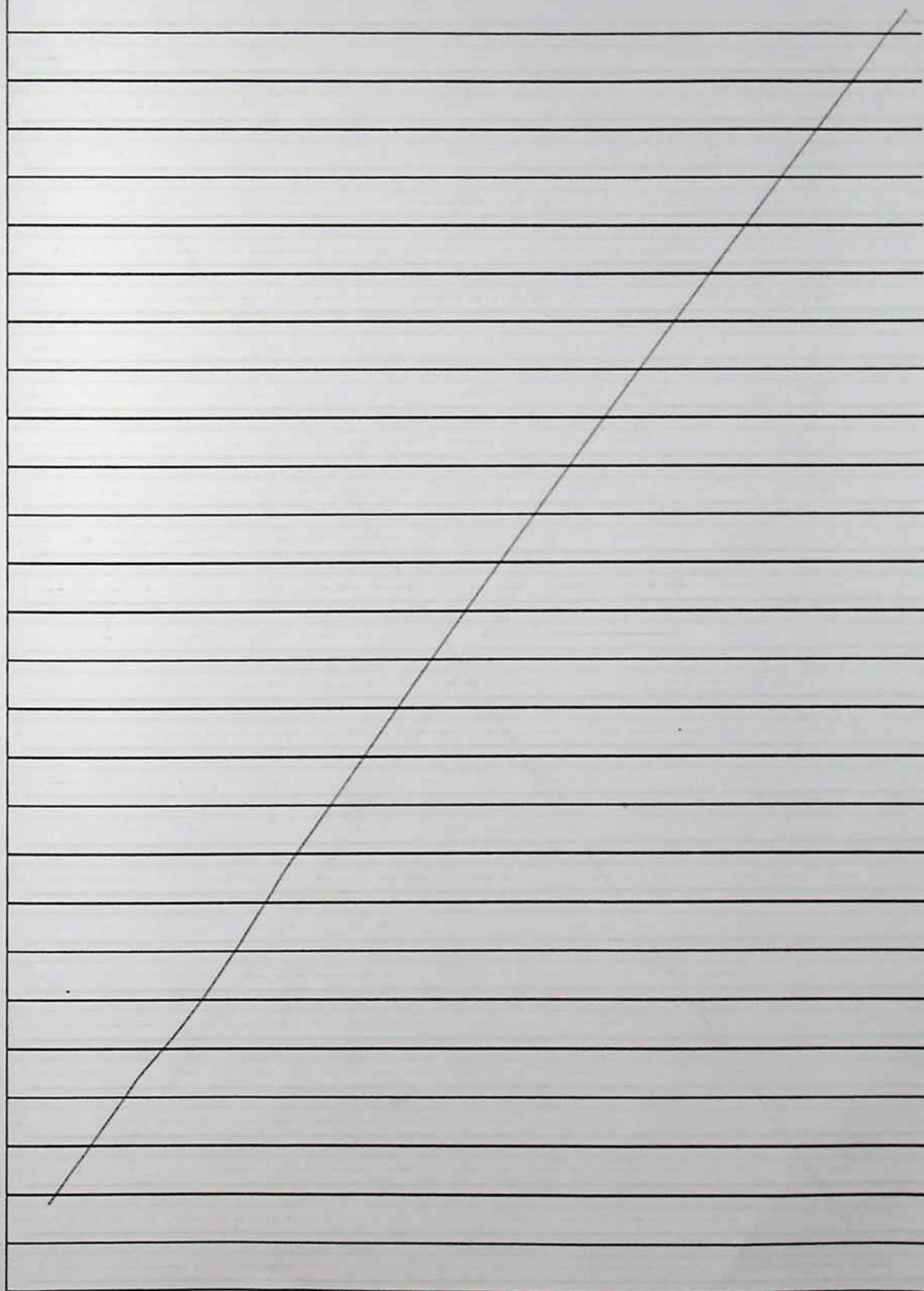
External DTD is define as the DTD declared ~~inside~~ outside the XML program

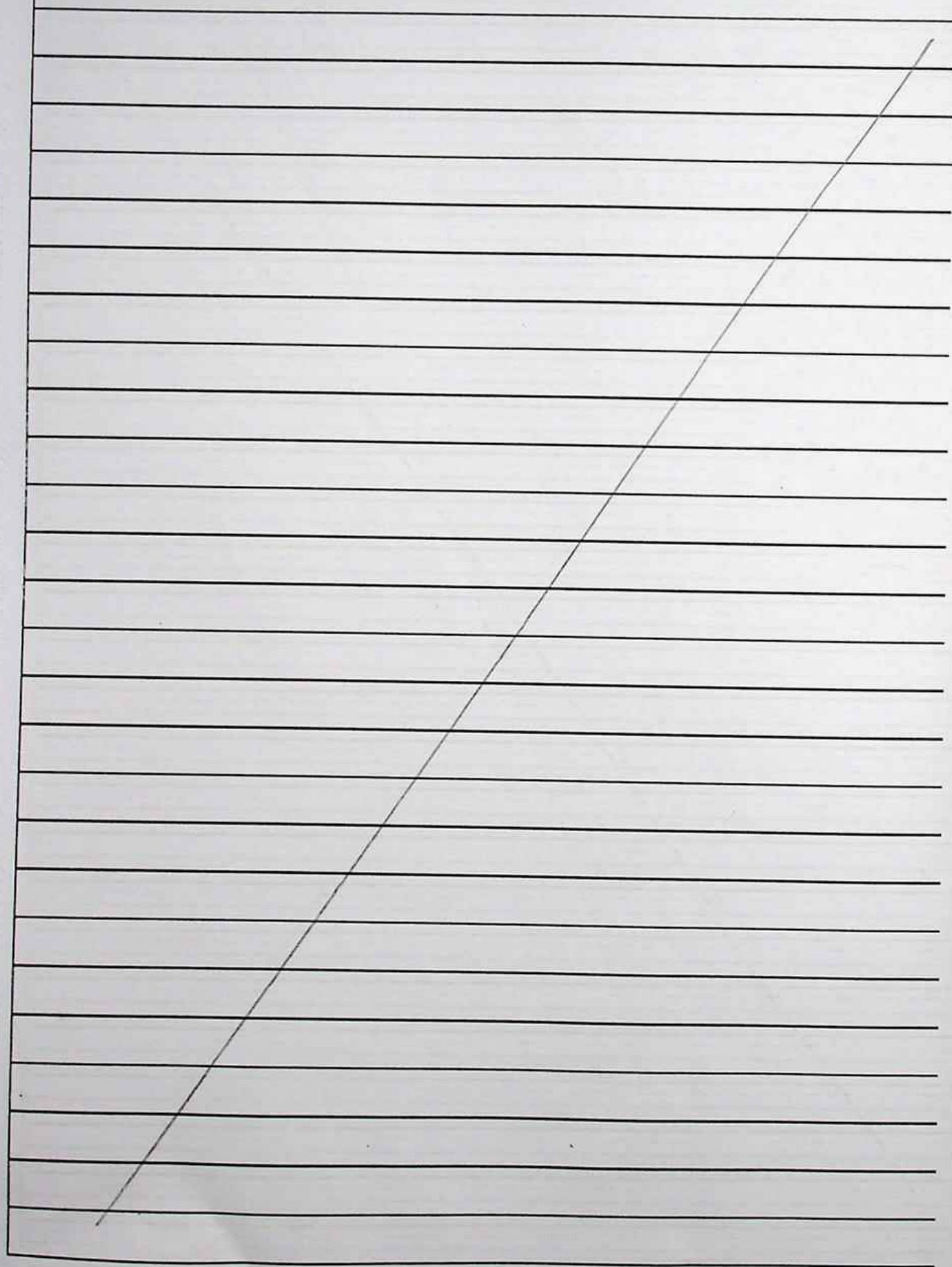


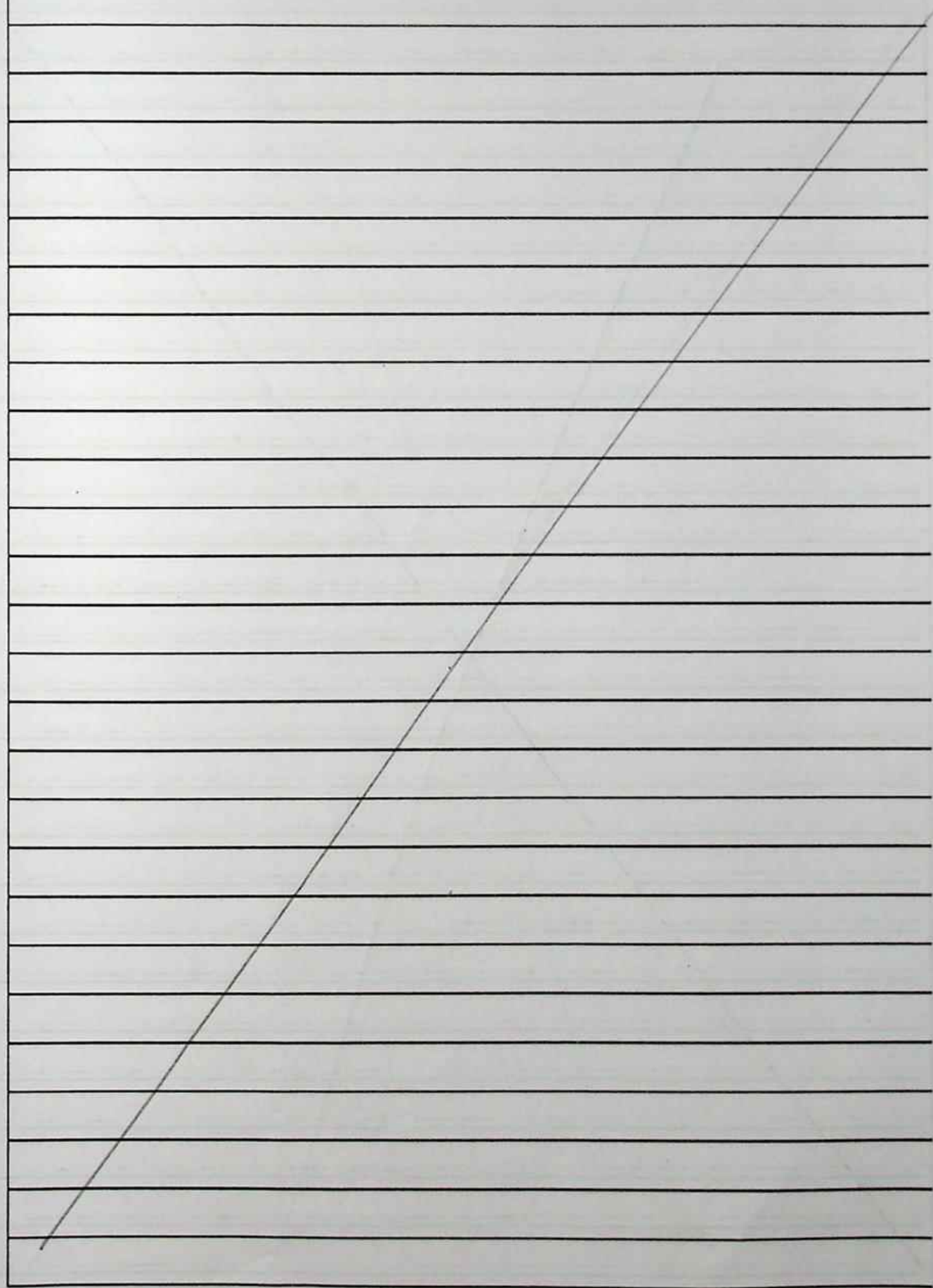
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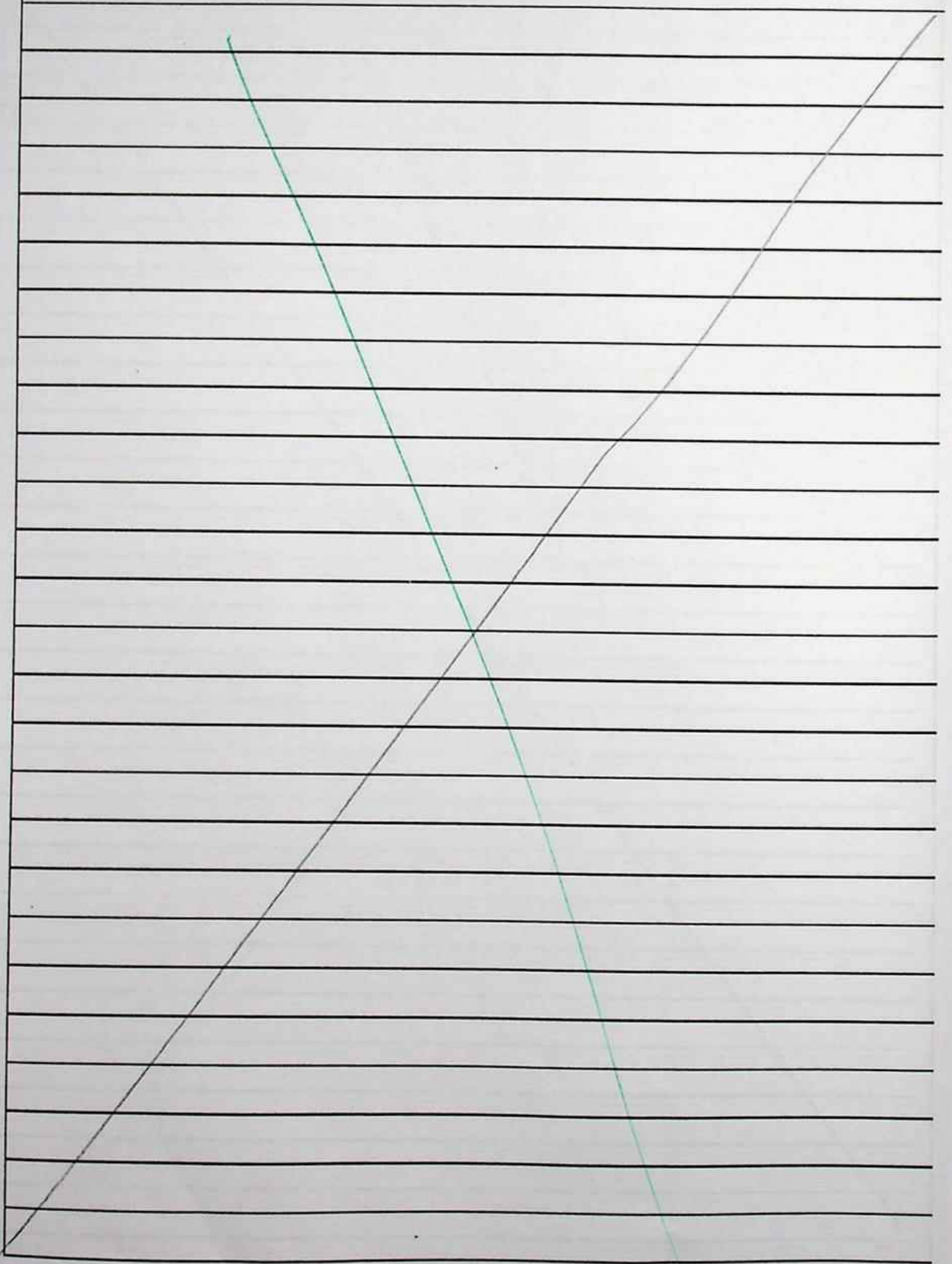


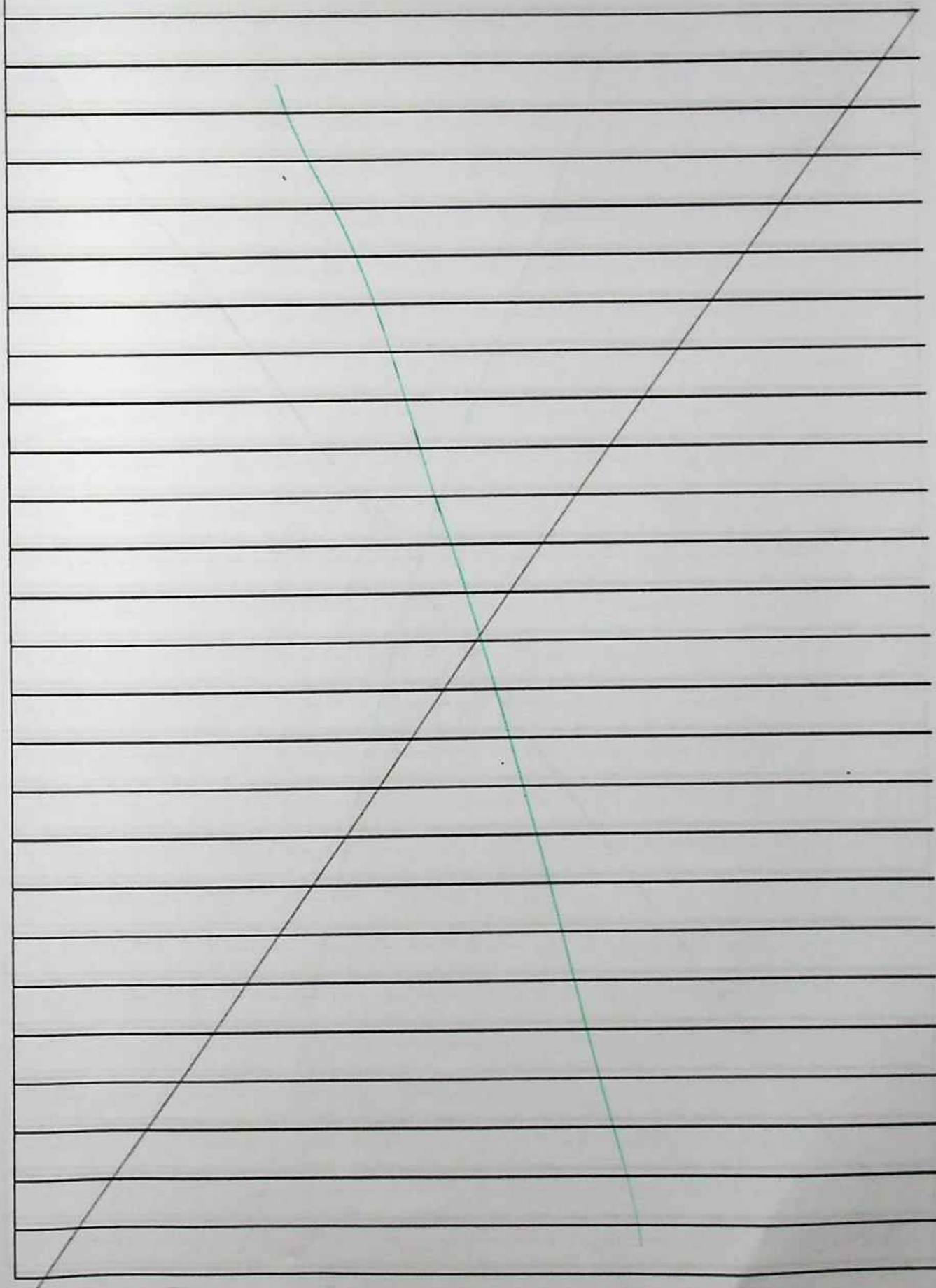


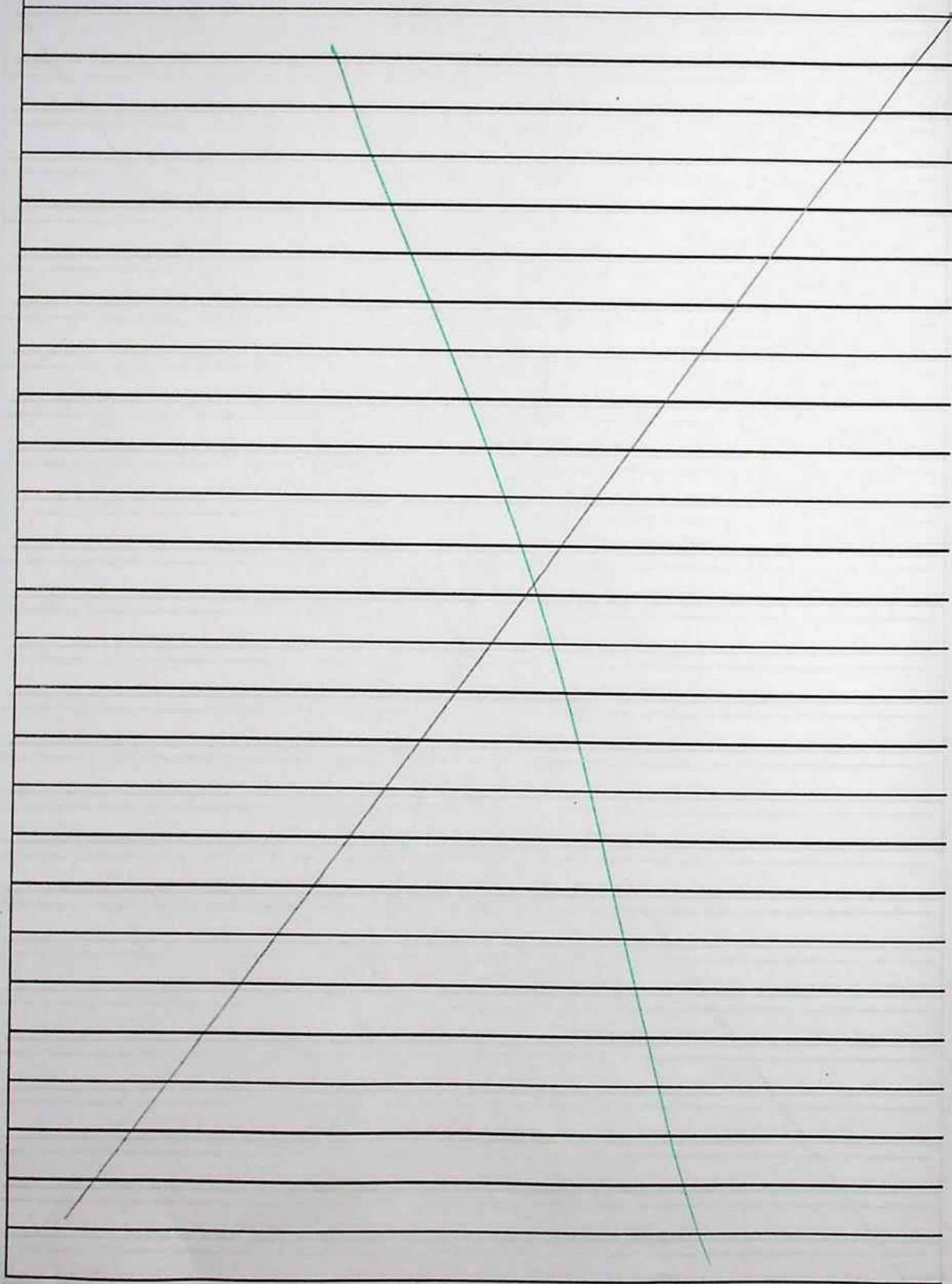














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