

MARKING SCHEME
SAMPLE QUESTIONG PAPER II
ACCOUNTANCY

PART A: PARTNERSHIP AND COMPANY ACCOUNTS

1. Statement showing calculation of interest

Particulars	A Rs.	B Rs.
1 Interest on capital balance on April 1, 2003:		
A 50,000 x $\frac{10}{100}$	5,000	
B 40,000 x $\frac{10}{100}$		4,000
2 Add: Interest on Additional Capital:		
A 10,000 x $\frac{10}{100}$ x $\frac{9}{12}$	750	
B 1,000 x $\frac{10}{100}$ x $\frac{9}{12}$		75
Total interest Payable	5,750	4,075

Alternate Solution:

(1+1=2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Interest on Capital to A} &= \left(50,000 \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{3}{12} \right) \\
 &+ \left(60,000 \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{9}{12} \right) \\
 &= 1,250 + 4,500 \\
 &= 5,750
 \end{aligned}$$

5. The partnership deed is a written agreement between two or more persons, for managing the affairs of a partnership firm.

Important contents of partnership deed (any four) :

1. Name of the firm,
2. Names and addresses of all partners,
3. Nature and place of the business,
4. Date of commencement of partnership,
5. Duration of partnership, if any,
6. Amount of capital contributed or to be contributed by each partner,
7. Rules regarding operation of bank accounts,
8. Ratio in which profits are to be shared,
9. Interest, if any, on partner's Capital and drawings,
10. Interest on loan by the partner(s) to the firm,
11. Salaries, commission etc., if payable to any partner(s),
12. The safe custody of the books of accounts and other documents of the firm,
13. Mode of auditor's appointment, if any,
14. Rules to be followed in case of admission, retirement and death of a partner,
15. Settlement of accounts on dissolution of the firm,
16. Mode of settlement of disputes among the partners,
17. Any other 4 x ½ = (2)

(1 + 2 = 3)

6. (i) Real Price if the Price is Ex-interest

On June 1, 2003 Ex. interest Price = Rs. 98

Real Price = Ex-interest Price

Therefore Real Price = Rs. 98 (1½)

- (ii) Real Price if the price is Cum-Interest

On June 1, 2003 Cum-interest Price = Rs. 98

Real Price = Cum Interest Price

Less Accrued interest

Accrued interest for 2 months from March 31 to June 1, 2003

$$= 100 \times \frac{8}{100} \times \frac{2}{12} = \text{Rs. } 1.33$$

Therefore Real Price = Rs. 98 - 1.33

= Rs. 96.67 (1½)

Total = (1½+1½) = 3

7. The objective of J.L.P. is to ensure liquidity in the firm to settle the claim of the retiring or deceased partner.

Method of treatment :

1. When Premium paid is treated as an expense.
2. When Premium paid is treated as an asset at an amount equal to the surrender value of J.L.P.

Explain with example (1+1½+1½) = 4

8. Working notes : 2

$$\text{Gain of X} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{5-4}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\text{Sacrifice of Y} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{6-5}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\text{Share of Goodwill to be given by X to Y} = \text{Rs. } 4,00,000 \times \frac{1}{10} = \text{Rs. } 40,000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Profit on revaluation of land} &= \text{Rs. } 8,00,000 - \text{Rs. } 5,00,000 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 3,00,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Loss on revaluation of plant} &= \text{Rs. } 8,00,000 - \text{Rs. } 7,20,000 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 80,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Loss on Revaluation of Furniture} &= \text{Rs. } 1,20,000 - \text{Rs. } 1,00,000 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 20,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profit on revaluation} = \text{Rs. } 3,00,000 - \text{Rs. } 80,000 - \text{Rs. } 20,000 = \text{Rs. } 2,00,000$$

Joint Entries

1.	X's Capital To Y's Capital (Share of goodwill given by X to Y on change in their profit share ratio)	Dr.	40,000		
				40,000	(1)
2.	Land To Revaluation (Profit on revaluation of land recorded)	Dr.	3,00,000		
				3,00,000	(1)
3.	Revaluation To Plant To Furniture (Loss of revaluation of plant and furniture recorded)	Dr.	1,00,000		
				80,000 20,000	(1)
4.	Revaluation To X's Capital To Y's Capital (Profit on revaluation distributed among X and Y)	Dr.	2,00,000		
				80,000 1,20,000	(1)

Total = 4

9. (a) Two provisions of Section 79 of Companies Act 1956

(i) A New Company cannot issue shares at a discount; and

(ii) A New class of shares cannot be issued at a discount.

(b) Distinction between Capital Reserve and Reserve Capital

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Reserve Capital	Capital Reserve
1. It is a part of uncalled capital of the company	1. It is the remaining part of shares forfeited A/c after the re-issue of forfeited shares ($\frac{1}{2}$)
2. It is never shown specifically in the Balance Sheet of the Company	2. It is shown clearly in the liabilities side of the company's Balance Sheet under the heading "Reserve of Surplus" ($\frac{1}{2}$)
	$1 + 1 = 2$

10 (a)

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	Machine A/c Dr.		5,40,000	
	To Atlas Ltd. (Machine purchased)			5,40,000 ($\frac{1}{2}$)
	Atlas Ltd. Dr.		5,40,000	
	Discount on Issue of Shares Dr.		60,000	
	To Equity share Capital (60,000 equity shares issued to settle Atlas Ltd. account)			6,00,000 ($1\frac{1}{2}$)

Working Notes

$$\text{No. of shares to be issued} = \frac{5,40,000}{9}$$

$$= 60,000$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 2)$$

10.(b)

KMHD Ltd.

		Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.	
Share Capital A/c	Dr.	10,000		
To Share forfeited A/c			6,000	
To Calls in Arrears A/c			3,000	
To Discount on Issue of Shares A/cs (Being 200 shares forfeited and Rs. 3,000 being calls in arrears)			1,000	(½)
Bank A/c	Dr.	18,000		
Discount A/c	Dr.	1,000		
Shares forfeited A/c	Dr.	1,000		
To Share Capital A/c (Being 200 shares reissued @ Rs. 90)			20,000	(½)
Share forfeited A/c	Dr.	5,000		
To Capital Reserve A/c (Being the balance amount of shares forfeited and transferred to Capital Reserve A/c)			5,000	(½)

Total = 2

11.	8% Debentures A/c	Dr.	2,00,00,000		
	Premium of Redemption of Debentures A/c	Dr.	20,00,000		
	To Debenture Holders A/c (Being the amount of 25% of Debentures and premium on redemption to be converted into shares)			2,20,00,000	(1½)

Debenture holders A/c	Dr.	2,20,00,000	
To Share Capital A/c			1,37,50,000
To Security Premium A/c			82,50,000
(Being issue of 2,75,000 shares of Rs. 50 each at premium of 60% to the debenture holders on conversion of 2,00,000 debentures)			

Working Note :

- (a) Amount to be converted = Rs. 2,20,00,000
- (b) Issue price of a share of Rs. 50 at a premium of 60% = Rs. 50 + Rs. 30 = Rs. 80
- (c) Number of shares to be issued on conversion (a/b) = $\frac{2,20,00,000}{80}$ 2,75,000 shares of Rs. 50 each (1)
- Total = 4

12 Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Debit Amount Rs.	Credit Amount Rs.
	Realisation A/c	Dr.	1,25,900	
	To Plant & Machinery A/c			43,600
	To Stock A/c			16,000
	To Investment A/c			47,600
	To Joint Life Policy Investment			15,000
	To Furniture			3,700
	(Transfer of sundry assets to Realisation A/c)			(½)

Creditors A/c	Dr.		57,400	
Joint Life Policy Reserve A/c	Dr.		15,000	
To Realisation A/c				72,400
(Transfer of sundry liabilities to Realisation A/c)				(½)
A's Capital A/c	Dr.		41,000	
To Realisation A/c				41,000
(Being investments and stock taken over by A)				(1)
Bank A/c	Dr.		1,00,740	
To Realisation A/c				1,00,740
(Being assets realised – JLP, Furniture and Plant)				(1)
Realisation A/c	Dr.		57,400	
To Bank A/c				57,400
(Being creditors paid)				(1)
Realisation A/c	Dr.		30,840	
To A's Capital A/c				15,420
To B's Capital A/c				10,280
To C's Capital A/c				5,140
(Being profit on realisation credited to to partners in their profit Sharing ratio, i.e. 3:2:1)				(1)

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (Rs.)	Cr. Amount (Rs.)
	A's Capital A/c	Dr.	4,420	
	B's Capital A/c	Dr.	30,280	
	C/s Capital A/c	Dr.	15,140	
	To Bank			49,840
	(Being final Payment to Partners)			

(Realisation A/c and Bank A/c may be prepared as working notes - no marks Total = 6

OR

Realisation A/c

Particulars	Amount Rs.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
To Plant & Machinery	30,000	By Provision for doubtful debts	450
To Stock	5,500	By Creditors	10,000
To Investments	15,000	By Bills Payable	3,700
To Accounts Receivable	7,100	By Investment Fluctuation Fund	4,500
To P's Capital A/c (Commission)	1,000	By P's Capital A/c (Investments)	12,500
To Cash (Realisation expenses)	900	By Cash (Stock + Debtors)	11,500
To Cash (Creditors + Bill Payable)	13,700	By Cash (Machinery)	22,500
		By Loss transferred to	
		P's Capital A/c	4,830
		R's Capital A/c	3,220
	73,200		8,050
			73,200

(4)

Partner's Capital A/c

Particulars	P	R	Particulars	P	R
Realisation A/c	12,500		Balance b/d	37,500	15,000
Realisation A/c	4,830	3,220	Realisation A/c	1,000	
Cash	21,170	11,780			
	38,500	15,000		38,500	15,000

(1 mark for each Partner's Capital A/c)

(Cash A/c may be prepared as working note - but no marks)

4 + 2 = 6

13.	Bank A/c	Dr.	1,28,000			
	To Share Applications A/c			1,28,000		
	(Being cash received @ Rs. 4 per share on application for 32,000 shares)					½
	Share Application A/c	Dr.	1,28,000			
	To Share Capital A/c			1,28,000		
	(Being the share application money received transferred to share capital account)					½
	Share Allotment A/c	Dr.	64,000			
	To Share Capital A/c			64,000		
	(Being share allotment money @ Rs. 2 per share due on 32000 shares)					½
	Bank A/c	Dr.	62,000			
	Calls-in-Arrears	Dr.	2,000			
	To Share Allotment A/c			64,000		
	(Being cash received on 31,000 shares on account of allotment @ Rs. 20 arrears on 1000 shares)					½

Share First Call A/c	Dr.	64,000		
To Share Capital A/c			64,000	
(Being First Call money @ Rs. 2 on Rs. 32,000 shares due)				
Bank A/c	Dr.	58,000		
Calls-in-Arrears A/c	Dr.	6,000		
To Share First Call A/c			64,000	
(Being amount received on 29,000 shares. Arrears on 3000 shares)				
Share Second & Final Call A/c	Dr.	64,000		
To Share Capital A/c			64,000	
(Being second call money due @ 2 per share on 32,000 shares)				
Bank A/c	Dr.	48,000		
Call-in-Arears	Dr.	16,000		
To Share Second and Final Call A/c			64,000	
(Being the amount received @ Rs. 2 on 24,000 shares and calls in arrears on 8,000 shares)				
Shares Capital A/c	Dr.	30,000		
To Share forfeited A/c			16,000	
To Calls-in-Arrears A/c			14,000	
(Being 3,000 shares forfeited on which less than Rs. 8 has been received. Calls in arrear on 2,000 shares Rs. 8,000 and on 1,000 shares Rs. 6,000)				

½

½

½

½

Bank A/c	Dr.	24,000		
Shares forfeited A/c	Dr.	6,000		
To Share Capital				30,000
(Being 3,000 shares issued to Kamal @ Rs. 8 per share fully paidup)				(½)
Share forfeited A/c	Dr.	10,000		
To Capital Reserve				10,000
(Being the remaining amount of shares forfeited account transferred to capital reserve)				(1)

Total = 6

14.

2003 Sep. 30	8% Debenture A/c	Dr.	40,00,000	
	To Own Debentures A/c			8,50,000
	To Gain on Cancellation of Debentures A/c			50,000
	to Debenture holders A/c			31,00,000
	(Being own debentures cancelled and the amount payable to debenture holders on redemption of other debenture) (Two entries can also be passed)			
	Debenture holders A/c	Dr.	31,00,000	
	To Bank A/c			31,00,000
	(Being the amount paid to debenture holders on redemption)			

Gain on Cancellation of Debentures A/c	Dr.	50,000	
To Capital Reserve A/c			50,000
(Being the gain on cancellation of debentures account transferred to Capital Reserve)			
(a) Interest on Debentures A/c	Dr.	1,24,000	
To Debenture holders A/c			1,24,000
(Being interest payable to debenture holders other than own Debentures held)			
(b) Debentures holders A/c	Dr.	1,24,000	
To Bank A/c			1,24,000
(Being interest paid to Debenture holders)			
(c) Interest on Debentures A/c	Dr.	36,000	
To Interest on own Debenture A/c			36,000
(Being interest on own debentures for six months)			

Note : Entries (a) and (b) can be combined.

1 mark for each entry

Total = 6

15.

Revaluation Account

Dr.		Cr.	
Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Buildings	80,000	By Land	1,50,000
L's Capital	43,750		
M's Capital	26,250		
	1,50,000		1,50,000

(2 marks)

Capital Accounts

Dr.

Cr.

	L Rs.	M Rs.	N Rs.		L Rs.	M Rs.	N Rs.
To Balance c/d	15,35,750	8,47,250	6,00,000	By Balance b/d	12,85,000	7,16,000	
				By Reserve Fund	1,50,000	90,000	
				By Premium (19.5)	57,000	15,000	
				By Revaluation A/c	43,750	26,250	
				By Cash			6,00,000
	15,35,750	8,47,250	6,00,000		15,35,750	8,47,250	6,00,000

(3 marks)

Cash A/c

Dr.

Cr.

To Balance b/d	1,39,000	By Balance c/d	8,11,000
To N's Capital	6,00,000		
To Premium	72,000		
	8,11,000		8,11,000

Balance Sheet of L, M and N as at March 31,2003

Capitals : L	15,35,750		Land	7,50,000
M	8,47,250		Building	8,00,000
N	6,00,000	29,83,000	Other Fixed Assets	3,90,000
S. Creditors		1,49,000	Stock	1,98,000
			DSS	1,83,000
			Cash in hand and at Bank	8,11,000
		31,32,000		31,32,000

(2 marks)

Total = 8

Working Note :

1. Sacrifice made by :

$$L = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{7}{15} = \frac{75-56}{120} = \frac{19}{120}$$

$$M = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{5}{15} = \frac{45-40}{120} = \frac{5}{120}$$

$$\text{Sacrifice Ratio: } L : M \\ 19 : 5$$

2. Amount of Premium to be brought by N :

$$3,60,000 \times \frac{1}{5} = 72,000$$

3. (i) Share of L in Premium brought by N :

$$\frac{19}{24} \times 72,000 = 57,000$$

(ii) Share of M in Premium brought by N :

$$\frac{5}{24} \times 72,000 = 15,000$$

OR

Revaluation A/c

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Plant & Machinery	35,000	By Land	1,20,000
To Provision for doubtful debts	6,000		
To J	39,500		
K	23,700		
L	15,800		
	79,000		
	1,20,000		1,20,000

Capital A/c

Dr.

Cr.

Particulars	J	K	L	Particulars	J	K	L
To L (in gaining ratio 5:3)	37,500	22,500	—	By balance b/d	5,78,800	3,47,800	2,37,900
To Cash	-	-	75,000	By Revaluation A/c	39,500	23,700	15,800
To L's Loan A/c	-	-	2,38,700	By J (gaining ratio)	-	-	37,500
To balance c/d	5,80,800	3,49,000	-	By K (gaining ratio)	-	-	22,500
	6,18,300	3,71,500	3,13,700		6,18,300	3,71,500	3,13,700

Cash A/c

Dr.

Cr.

Paticulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To balance b/d	1,08,000	By L	75,000
		By balance c/d	33,000
	1,08,000		1,08,000

Balance Sheet as at March 31,2003

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capitals		Land	3,05,000
J	5,80,800	Buildings	2,87,000
K	<u>3,49,000</u>	Plant & Machinery	3,51,000
L's Loan A/c	2,38,700	Stock	1,85,000
Creditors	78,600	Debtors	86,100
		Cash	33,000
	12,47,100		12,47,100

Workings

Book value of investments sold	12,000
(30% of Rs. 40,000)	
Add Profit	<u>6,000</u>
Sale value of investments	18,000
Investments at the end of the period	30,000
Less : Book value of unsold investment	28,000
(70 of Rs. 40,000)	
Investment purchased	<u>2,000</u>

Answer

Cash inflow Rs. 18,000 (I)

Cash outflow Rs. 2,000 (I)

2 marks

17. (a) Financing Activity
 (b) Investing Activity
 (c) Operating Activity
 (d) Operating Activity

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ 18. **Comparative Income Statement for the year ending.... 2002 & 2003**

Particulars	2002 (Rs.)	2003 (Rs.)	Absolute change (Rs.)	Percentage change (%)
Net Sales	4,12,000	3,20,000	(92,000)	22.33
Less : Cost of Goods sold	3,12,000	2,30,000	(82,000)	26.28
Gross Profit	1,00,000	90,000	(10,000)	10.00
Less : Administrative Expenses	25,000	18,000	(7,000)	28.00
Profit before Tax	75,000	72,000	(3,000)	4.00
Provision for Tax @ 40%	30,000	28,800	(1,200)	4.00
Net Profit after Tax	45,000	43,200	(1,800)	4.00

 $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for each correct step $= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

Ignore last step

19. Financial statements convey about the financial performance and financial position of a business entity. Financial statement analysis has significance for bankers and creditors since they are interested in assessing whether the interest on credit extended by them will be received periodically and the Company will be able to repay the amount advanced or not. Financial statement analysis helps in assessing the liquidity, solvency, profitability and efficiency of the enterprise.

(3)

$$20. \text{ Current Ratio} = 2$$

$$\text{Current Assets} = \text{Rs. } 8,00,000$$

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

$$2 = \frac{\text{Rs. } 8,00,000}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

$$\text{or, Current liabilities} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 8,00,000}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$= 4,00,000$$

$$\text{Liquid ratio} = \frac{\text{Liquid Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

$$1.5 = \frac{\text{Liquid Assets}}{4,00,000}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or Liquid Assets} &= 1.5 \times 4,00,000 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 6,00,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Inventory} = \text{Current Assets} - \text{Liquid Assets}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 8,00,000 - \text{Rs. } 6,00,000$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2,00,000 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Inventory Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cost of goods sold}}{\text{Average inventory}}$$

$$6 = \frac{\text{Cost of goods sold}}{2,00,000}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or, Cost of Goods sold} &= 6 \times 2,00,000 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 12,00,000 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Now, if goods are sold at 25% profit on cost then it means that if cost is Rs. 100, sales are Rs. 125

$$\begin{aligned} \text{so, if cost is Rs. } 12,00,000, \text{ sales are} &= \frac{125}{100} \times 12,00,000 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 15,00,000 \end{aligned}$$

Annual Sales are Rs. 15,00,000 (Total = 4)

21. Balance of P & L as at Dec. 31, 2002	60,000
Add Transfer to G.R. during the year (10,000-4,000)	<u>6,000</u>
	66,000
Less Balance of P & L as at Dec., 31, 2001	50,000
Net Profit before Tax	<u><u>16,000</u></u>

Machinery A/c

To Balance b/d	49,000	By Depreciation Expense	10,000
To Cash (purchase of Machinery) (Bal. fig.)	59,000	By Balance c/d	98,000
	<u>1,08,000</u>		<u>1,08,000</u>

Statement of Cash Flows

	Rs.	Rs.
(A) <u>Cash flow from Operating Activities</u>		
(a) Net Profit before Tax	16,000	
Add Dep. on Machinery	10,000	
Goodwill written-off	<u>10,000</u>	

(b) Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	36,000		
Add Increase in B. Payable	10,000		
Less Decrease in Creditors	(2,000)		
Less Decrease in Debtors	<u>(5,000)</u>		
(c) Net Cash from Activities		39,000	3
(B) Cash flow from Investing Activities			
Cash used for purchase of Building	(50,000)		
Cash used for purchase of Machinery	<u>(59,000)</u>		
Net Cash used for Investing Activities		(1,09,000)	(1)
(C) Cash flow from Financial Activities			
Cash from issue of share Capital	<u>80,000</u>		
Net Cash from Financing Activities		80,000	(1)
(D) Net Increase in Cash		10,000	
(E) Balance of Cash in the beginning		20,000	
(F) Balance of Cash at the end		30,000	(1)

Total = 6 marks

OR**Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2003**

Particulars	Details	Amount
A Cash flow from operating Activities		
Net Profit before Tax	10,000	
Adjustments for non-cash & non operating items		
Add : Depreciation	1,000	½
Preliminary Expenses written off	40,000	½
loss on sale	5,000	½
Operating profit before working Capital changes	<u>56,000</u>	½

Add: Decrease in Current Assets & Increase in Current Liabilities Provision for doubtful debt	10,000		½
Less: Increase in Current Assets & Decrease in Current Liabilities, Debtors	(64,000)		½
Cash Flow from operating activities before Tax	2,000		
Less : Tax Cash Flows From operating activities after tax	-	2,000	
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Plant	(42,000)		½
Sale of Plant	30,000		½
Sale of Investment	10,000		½
Cash flows from Investing Activities		(2,000)	
C. Cash Flow from financing Activities			
Cash generated during the year		-	
Add: Cash and Cash Equivalants at the beginning of the year		50,000	½
		50,000	½

Workings

(1) Net Profit Before Tax	
Balance of P&L A/c as on 31.03.03	54,000
Less: Balance of P&L A/c as on 31-3-02	50,000
	<hr/> 4,000
Add: Transfer to general Reserve	6,000
	<hr/> 10,000

(2) **Dr.** **Accumulated Depreciation A/c** **Cr.**

Plant A/c	25,000	Bal. B/d	56,000
Bal c/d	32,000	Depreciation	1,000
	57,000		57,000

(3) **Plant A/c**

Bal b/d	1,56,000	Accumulated Depreciation	25,000
Bank (purchase)	42,000	Bank	30,000
		Less on Sale	5,000
		Bal c/d	1,38,000
	1,98,000		1,98,000

(4) **Cash and Cash equivalents**

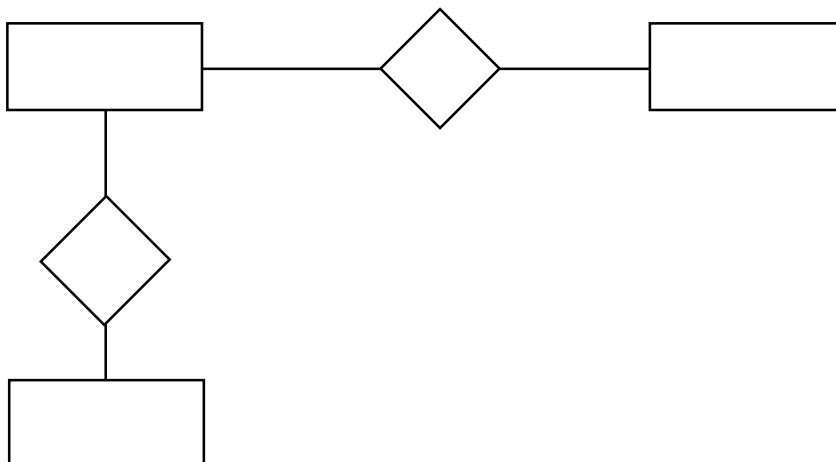
Particulars	Beginning	End
Cash	60,000	70,000
Less Bank Overdraft	10,000	20,000
	50,000	50,000

PART C

COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

16. Explain the concept of Data model with the help of an example.

Answer



17. Explain with one example DML or DCL**Answer****DML**

It means Data Manipulation Language. It is that set of commands of SQL which are used for manipulation of data. Manipulation of data means:

- * Inserting new records
- * Deleting existing records
- * Updating the existing records

DCL

It means Data Control Language. It means that set of commands of SQL which are used to control access to the information stored in the database. It may mean:

- * Granting privilege to different users about access to information
- * Revoking privilege to different users about access to information
- * Privilege may relate to retrieval, manipulation, control, definition of information

18. Write a series of queries to process the transaction data in such a manner as to result into information on Trial Balance.**Answer**

Accounting Reality to be drawn which shows the tables containing data

Depending upon how the tables, are drawn, queries to be created to get the information about:

- * Name of the account
- * Whether debit or credit

- * Amount in the account
- * The total of the sides of debit or credit

19. Formulate the SQL statements for answering the following queries for an assumed design of an Accounting Reality:
- (a) List the transaction details of accounts which have been credited during the month of August, 2003
 - (b) List all the transacted accounts with the amounts by which they have been debited and also the amount with which they have been credited.
 - (c) List the amount of expenses authorised by each of the employees.

Answers

- (a) Select colname1, colname2
From tablename
Where condition fulfilling data requirement
 - (b) Select colname1, colname2
from tablename
where condition
 - (c) Select colname1, colname2
from tablename
Where condition
20. Formulate the SQL statements for answering the following queries for an assumed design of an Accounting Reality:
- (a) List item wise the quantity sold during the month of September, 2003.
 - (b) Find the Minimum and maximum rate at which each item of goods has been purchased during the period October, 2003.

- (c) Make a list of Invoice No., Date and Amount of Purchases during the period April 1,2003 to March 31, 2004, grouping them month-wise.

Answer

- (a) Select colname1, Colname2
From tablename
Where condition
- (b) Select colname1, Colname2
From tablename
Where condition
- (c) Select colname1, Colname2
From tablename
Where condition

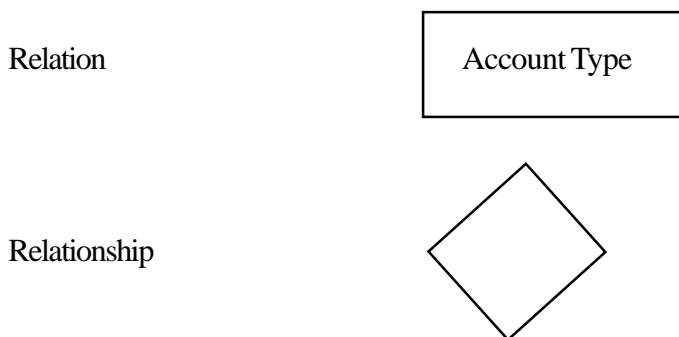
21. Explain the concept of Relationship Degree. How is it different from Relationship Type? Give one example for each.

6

Answer

Relationship Degree

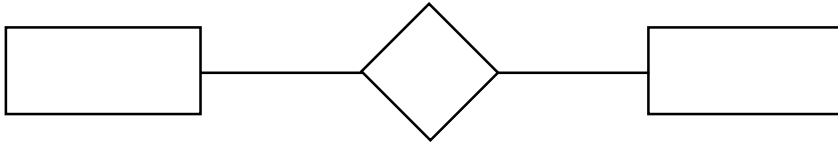
It refers to the number of relations associated with a relationship.



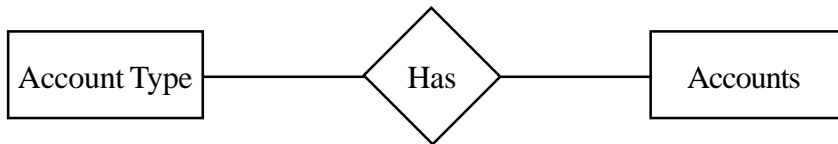
Give an illustration of a relationship of degree of two or three.

Relationship Type

It means the kind of relationship among instances (tuples) of relation (s)



Give an example for Accounting reality.



Relationship type could be:

1. one-to-one
2. one-to-many
3. many-to-many

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - SET II

QUESTION WISE ANALYSIS

S. No.	Instructional Objective	Specification	Content Unit	Form of Question LA/SA/VSA	Marks Allotted	Estimated Difficulty Level + (A,B,C)
1.	Understanding	Calculates	1	VSA	2	B
2.	Knowledge	Recalls	4	VSA	2	A
3.	Understanding	Shows presentation	4	VSA	2	B
4.	Understanding	Passes Journal Entry	5	VSA	2	B
5.	Knowledge	Recalls and lists	1	SA	3	A
6.	Knowledge	Recalls	5	SA	3	A
7.	Knowledge	Recalls	2	SA	3	A
8.	Understanding	Prepares Accounts	3	SA	4	B
9.	Understanding	Passes Journal Entries	4	SA	4	B
10.	Understanding	Prepares Account	5	SA	4	B
11.	Understanding	Passes Journal Entries	5	SA	4	B
12.	Application	Prepares account	2	LA	6	C
13.	Understanding	Prepares Accounts	3	LA	6	C
14.	Understanding	Passes Journal Entries	4	LA	6	B
15.	Understanding	Prepares Accounts	2	LA	8	C
16.	Knowledge	Recalls	6.2	VSA	2	A
17.	Application	Reasons	6.2	VSA	2	C
18.	Knowledge	Recalls	6.1	SA	3	A
19.	Understanding	Finds Ratios	6.1	SA	3	B
20.	Understanding	Calculates	6.1	SA	4	B
21.	Understanding	Calculates/works Out	6.2	LA	6	B

