

Unit - 2 Adobe Page Maker  
Part - A

I. One Mark Questions

1. DTP Stands for ?
  - A. Desk Top Publishing**
  - B. Desk Top Publication
  - C. Doctor To Patient
  - D. Desk Top Printer
2. Which one is DTP Software?
  - A. LOTUS 123
  - B. Page Maker**
  - C. maya
  - D. Flash
3. Which menu Contains the new option?
  - A. File**
  - B. Edit
  - C. Layout
  - D. Type
4. In Page Maker window , the area outside of the dark border is referred to as?
  - A. Page
  - B. Paste board**
  - C. Black board
  - D. Flash board
5. Short cut to close a document in page maker is-----?
  - A. Ctrl + A
  - B. Ctrl + B
  - C. Ctrl + C
  - D. Ctrl + W**
6. A ----- tool is used for magnifying the particular portion of the area ?
  - A. Text Tool
  - B. Line Tool
  - C. Zoom Tool**
  - D. Hand Tool
7. Which tool is used drawing “ Box “ ?
  - A. Line
  - B. Ellipse
  - C. Rectangle**
  - D. Text

8. In which Menu the “ Place “ option is present ?
- A. **File**
  - B. Edit
  - C. Layout
  - D. Window
9. To select an entire document using the keyboard?
- A. **Ctrl+A**
  - B. Ctrl+ B
  - C. Ctrl+ C
  - D. Ctrl+ D
10. Shortcut to “ Print ” a document in Page Maker is ----- ?
- A. Ctrl + A
  - B. **Ctrl + P**
  - C. Ctrl + C
  - D. Ctrl + V

### Part - B

#### II. Very Short Answer.

##### 1. What is Desktop Publishing ?

Desktop publishing (abbreviated DTP) is the creation of page layouts for documents using DTPSoftware.

##### 2. Give some example of DTP Software ?

Popular DTP software are **Adobe PageMaker, Adobe InDesign, QuarkXPress**, etc.

##### 3. Write the steps to open Page Maker ?

We can open Adobe PageMaker using the command sequence,  
**Start→All Programs → Adobe → Pagemaker 7.0 → Adobe PageMaker 7.0.**

##### 4. How to you create a New document in Page Maker ?

To create a new document,

- Choose **File → New** in the menu bar. (or) Press **Ctrl + N** in the keyboard.
- Now **Document Setup dialog box** appears.
- Enter the appropriate settings for your new document in the Document Setup dialog box.
- Click on **OK**. Now a new document called **Untitled - 1** opens on the screen.

**5. What is a “ Paste Board “ in Page Maker ?**

- A document page is displayed within a dark border.
- The area outside of the dark border is referred to as the pasteboard.
- Data placed in the pasteboard is not visible when you print the document.
- Pasteboard is used to temporarily hold elements while designing your document.







**Part - C**

**III. Short Answer.**

**1. Mention Three Tool in Page Maker and Write their Keyboard Shortcuts?**

Sl.No	Tools	Keyboard Shortcut
1	Pointer Tool	F9
2	Rotating Tool	Shift + F2
3	Line Tool	Shift + F3

**2. Write the use of any Three Tools in Page Maker along with Symbols?**

Tool	Tool box	Cursor	Use
Pointer Tool			Used to select, move, and resize text objects and graphics.
Text Tool			Used to type, select, and edit text.
Rotating Tool			Used to select and rotate objects.

**3. How do you rejoin Split Blocks ?**

**1. Rejoining split Blocks:**

To rejoin the two text blocks,

1. Place the cursor on the bottom handle of the second text block, click and drag the bottom handle up to the top.
2. Then place the cursor on the bottom handle of the first text block, and click and drag the bottom handle down if necessary.

**4. How do link frames in text ?**

- To link Frames containing text,
  1. Draw a **second frame** with the Frame tool of your choice.
  2. Click the **first frame** to select it.

3. Click on the **red triangle** to load the text icon.
4. Click the **second frame**.
5. PageMaker flows the text into the second frame.























**5. What is the use Master Page ? And its uses?**







- Any text or object that you place on the master page will appear on the entire document pages to which the master is applied.
- Master Pages commonly contain repeating logos, page numbers, headers, and footers.
- Master items cannot be selected on a document page.

**Part D**

**IV. Write in Detail**

**1. Explain the tools in Page Maker Tool Box?**

Tool	Toolbox	Cursor	Use
Pointer Tool			Used to select, move, and resize text objects and graphics.
Text tool			Used to type, select, and edit text.
Rotating tool			Used to select and rotate objects.
Cropping tool			Used to trim imported graphics.
Line tool			Used to draw straight lines in any direction.
Constrained line tool			Used to draw vertical or horizontal lines.
Rectangle tool			Used to draw squares and rectangles.
Rectangle frame tool			Used to create rectangular placeholders for text and graphics.
Ellipse tool			Used to draw circles and ellipses.
Ellipse frame tool			Used to create elliptical placeholders for text and graphics.
Polygon tool			Used to draw polygons.

Polygon frame tool			Used to create polygonal placeholders for text and graphics.
Hand tool			Used to scroll the page (an alternative to the scroll bar)
Zoom tool			Used to magnify or reduce an area of the page.

**2. Write the steps to place the text in a frame?**

To place text in a Frame,

1. Click on one of a Frame tool from the Toolbox.
2. Draw a frame with one of PageMaker’s Frame tools (Rectangle frame tool or Ellipse Frame Tool or Polygon frame Tool). Make sure the object remains selected.
3. Click on File. The File menu will appear.
4. Click on Place. The Place dialog box will appear.
5. Locate the document that contains the text you want to place, select it.
6. Click on Open.

Click in a frame to place the text in it. The text will be placed in the frame.

## CHAPTER :3 Introduction to Data base Management System Part - A

### I. One Mark Questions

- Expand DBMS
  - Data Base Management Software**
  - Data Base Memory Software
  - Data Base Management System
  - Data Base Management Solution
- The famous Hierarchical database model
  - IBM**
  - INS
  - IMS
  - MIS
- The first developed network data model was
  - IMS
  - DB2
  - IDS**
  - DBMS
- A composite key is called a
  - Candidate key
  - compound key**
  - Foreign key
  - primary key
- Which one of the following is not a DDL command?
  - INSERT**
  - CREATE
  - ALTER
  - DROP
- The---- diagram gives a logical Structure of the database graphically?
  - Entity - Relation Ship**
  - Entity
  - Architectural Representation
  - Data base
- Which type of below DBMS is MYSQL?
  - Object oriented
  - Hierarchical
  - Relational**
  - Network
- Represents a “tuple” in a relational database?
  - Table
  - Row**
  - Column
  - Object
- Which is the My SQL in stance responsible for data processing?
  - MY SQL Client
  - My SQL Server**
  - SQL
  - Server Daemon Program]
- The Structure representing the organizational view of entire database is know as in MYSQL database .
  - Schema**
  - view
  - Instance
  - Table

### Part – B

### II. Very Short Answer.

#### 1. Define Data Model and list the types of data model used?

A data model that determines the logical structure of a database and fundamentally determines in which manner data can be stored, organized and manipulated.

#### 2. List few disadvantages of file processing system.?

- Data Duplication** – Same data is used by multiple resources for processing, thus created multiple copies of same data wasting the spaces.
- High Maintenance** – Access control and verifying data consistency needs high maintenance cost.

- **Security** – Less security provided to the data.

### 3. What are the ACID properties ?

**ACID Properties** – The acronym stands for Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability.

### 4. What is SQL?

SQL - structured query language is not a database. It is a standardized language used to access the database and the data's are processed to turn into efficient information.

### 5. State few advantages of Relational data base?

The features of RDBMS are

- High Availability
- High Performance
- Robust Transactions and support
- Ease of management
- Less cost

## Part – C

### III. Short Answer.

#### 1. Explain on Evaluation of DBMS ?

- The concept of storing the data started before 40 years in various formats.
- Punched card technology was used to store the data.
- The file systems were known as predecessor of database system.
- Various access methods in file system were indexed, random and sequential access.
- The file system had more limitations to overcome this DBMS was introduced.

#### 2. Explain Types of SQL Commands?

Data Definition Language (DDL)  
Data Manipulation Language (DML)  
Data Query Language (DQL)  
Transaction Control Language (TCL)  
Data Control Language (DCL)

#### 3. Discuss on cardinality in DBMS ?

- Cardinality is defined as the number of items that must be included in a relationship.
- Cardinality is a number of entities in one set mapped with the number of entities of another set via the relationship.
- Three classifications in Cardinality are one-to-one, one-to-many and Many-to-Many.

## 4. List any Five privileges available in mySQL for the User ?

<b>Select_priv</b>	User can select rows from database tables.
<b>Insert_priv</b>	User can insert rows into database tables.
<b>Update_priv</b>	User can update rows of database tables.
<b>Delete_priv</b>	User can delete rows of database tables.
<b>Create_priv</b>	User can create new tables in database.

## 5. Explain the DDL commands?

Table: 3.13 SQL DDL COMMANDS List	
Commands	Description
CREATE	Used to create database or tables
ALTER	Modifies the existing structure of database or table
DROP	Deletes a database or table.
RENAME	used to rename an existing object in the database
TRUNCATE	Used to delete all table records

## Part – D

## IV. Write in detail.

## 1. Discuss on various database models available in DBMS ?

- The database technology came into existence in terms of models with relational and object-relational behavior.

## Types of Data Model:

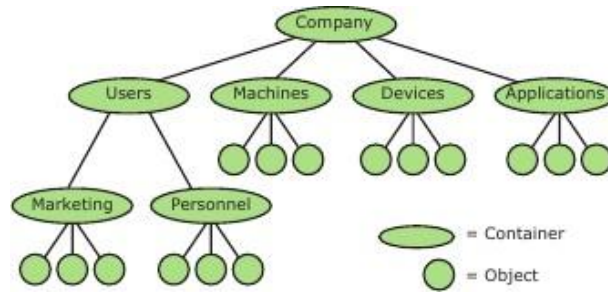
- Hierarchical Database Model
- Network model
- Relational model
- Object-oriented database model

## i) Hierarchical Database Model

- Hierarchical database model was IMS, IBM's first DBMS.
- In this model each record has information in **parent/ child relationship like a tree structure.**
- The collection of records was called as **Record Types / Tables.**
- The individual **records are equal to rows.**
- **Advantages:** Less redundant data, Efficient Search, Data Integrity and Security.



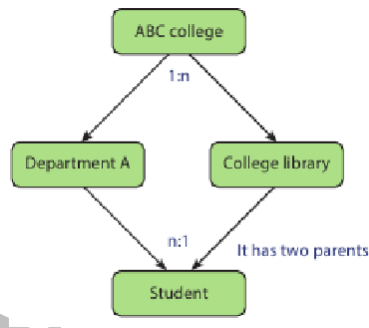
- **Limitations:** Complex to implement and difficulty in handling many to many relationships.



ii) Network model

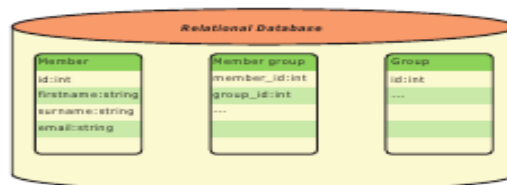
Network model is similar to Hierarchical model except that in this model each member can have more than one owner

- The many to many relationships are handled in a better way.
- This model identified the three database components such as,
- **Network schema:** Schema defines all about the structure of the database.
- **Sub schema:** Controls on views of the database for the user
- **Language for data management:** Basic procedural for accessing the database



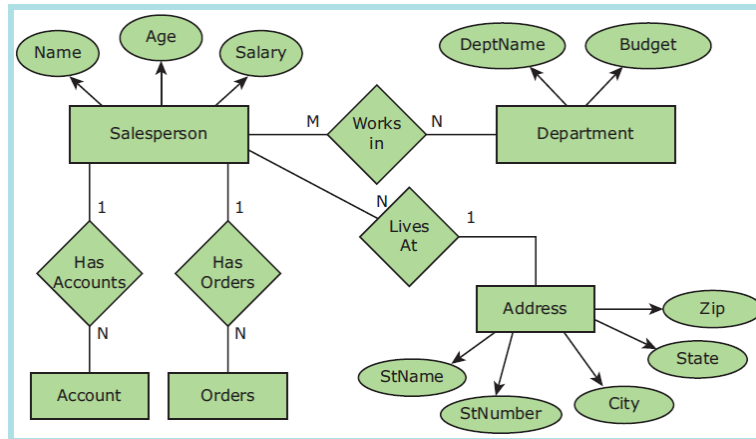
iii) Relational Model

- Oracle and DB2 are few commercial relational models in use.
  - Relational model is defined with two terminologies Instance and Schema.
  - **Instance** – A table consisting of rows and columns
  - **Schema** – Specifies the structure including name and type of each column.
- A relation (table) consists of unique attributes (columns) and tuples (rows)



iv) Object-Oriented Database Model

- This model is the combination of **OOP's concepts and database technologies** and also serves as the base of Relational model.
- Object oriented model uses small, reusable software known as **Objects**.
- These are stored in object oriented database.
- This model efficiently manages large number of different data types.
- Complex behaviors are handled efficiently using OOP's concepts.



2. Discuss in detail on various types of attributes in DBMS ?

Attributes

- An attribute is the information about that entity and it will describe, quantify, qualify, classify, and specify an entity.
- An attribute will always have a single value, that value can be a number or character or string.

**Types of attributes:**

1. Key Attribute
2. Simple Attributes
3. Composite Attributes
4. Single Valued Attribute
5. Multi Valued Attribute

- **Key Attribute**

- ❖ A key attribute describes a unique characteristic of an entity.

- **Simple Attribute**

- ❖ The simple attributes cannot be separated it will be having a single value for their entity.



- **Example:** Name is the attribute for the entity employee and here the value for that attribute is a single value.
- **Composite Attributes**
  - The composite attributes can be subdivided into simple attributes without change in the meaning of that attribute.
  - **Example:** In the above diagram the employee is the entity with the composite attribute Name which are sub-divided into two simple attributes first and last name.
- **Single Valued Attributes:**
  - A single valued attribute contains only one value for the attribute and they don't have multiple numbers of values.

Single Valued Attributes	
Attribute	Value
Age	3
Roll no	85

- **Example: Age-** It is a single value for a person as we cannot give n number of ages for a single person
- **Multi Valued Attributes:**
  - A multi valued attribute has more than one value for that particular attribute.
  - **Example: Degree -** A person can hold n number of degrees so it is a multi-valued attribute.

Attributes and Values	
Attribute	Values
Degree	B.Tech, MBA
Bank_Account	SBI, HDFC