

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA JALALABAD**  
**Holiday Homework for AUTUMN BREAK (Session 2023-24)**  
**Subject: ECONOMICS (Class-XII)**

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1. Revise the entire syllabus for Preboard-I.
2. Solve the Test papers of monthly test.
3. Learn and Revise the Questions given in NCERT text-book of all the chapters.
4. SAMPLE PAPERS- solve the sample paper-2023 issued by CBSE
5. Complete the PROJECT WORK on any topic as given in the syllabus.

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA BSF JALALABAD**  
**AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2023-24)**  
**ACCOUNTANCY**  
**CLASS- XII**

<b>PART A</b> <b>(Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organizations, Partnership Firms and Companies)</b>						
<b>1</b>	What do you mean by Reconstitution of firm?	<b>1</b>				
<b>2</b>	At what rate is interest payable on the amount remaining unpaid to the executor of deceased partner, in absence of any agreement among partners, when (s)he opts for interest and not share of profit. (a) 12% p.a. (b) 8% p.a. (c) 6% p.a. (d) 7.5%p.a.	<b>1</b>				
<b>3</b>	State the order of payment of the following, in case of dissolution of partnership firm.  i. to each partner proportionately what is due to him/her from the firm for advances as distinguished from capital (i.e. partner' loan); ii. to each partner proportionately what is due to him on account of capital; and iii. for the debts of the firm to the third parties;	<b>1</b>				
<b>4</b>	A and B are partners in a firm having a capital of ₹ 54,000 and ₹ 36,000 respectively. They admitted C for 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> share in the profits C brought proportionate amount of capital. The Capital brought in by C would be: a) ₹ 90,000 b) ₹ 45,000 c) ₹ 5,400 d) ₹ 36,00	<b>1</b>				
<b>5</b>	Amit, a partner in a partnership firm withdrew ₹ 7,000 in the beginning of each quarter. For how many months would interest on drawings be charged?	<b>1</b>				
<b>6</b>	Ankit, Unnati and Aryan are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. They decided to share future profits in the ratio of 2:3:5 with effect from 1 <sup>st</sup> April,2018. They had the following balance in their balance sheet, passing necessary Journal Entry:	<b>1</b>				
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Particulars</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Amount(₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Profit and loss Account (Dr)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Amount(₹)	Profit and loss Account (Dr)	60,500	
Particulars	Amount(₹)					
Profit and loss Account (Dr)	60,500					
<b>7</b>	A and B are partners in a firm. They admit C as a partner with 1/5 <sup>th</sup> share in the profits of the firm. C brings ₹ 4,00,000 as his share of capital. Calculate the value of C's share of Goodwill on the basis of his capital, given that the combined capital of A and B after all adjustments is ₹ 10,00,000	<b>1</b>				
<b>8</b>	Riyansh, Garv and Kavleen were partners in a firm sharing profit and loss in the ratio of 8:7:5. On 2 <sup>nd</sup> November 2018, Kavleen died. Kavleen's share of profits till the date of her death was	<b>1</b>				

	calculated at ₹ 9,375. Pass the necessary journal entry.	
9	A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. On 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2019 they decided to admit C their new ratio is decided to be equal. Pass the necessary journal entry to distribute Investment Fluctuation Reserve of ₹ 60,000 at the time of C's admission, when Investment appear in the books at ₹ 2,10,000 and its market value is ₹ 1,90,000.	1
10	'Complete the following statement' When a liability is discharged by a partner, at the time of dissolution, Capital Account is credited because _____.	1
11	A and B are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They admit C into partnership with 1/5 <sup>th</sup> share which he acquires equally from A and B. Accountant has calculated new profit sharing ratio as 5:3:2. Is accountant correct?	1
12	State any one purpose of Securities Premium Reserve?	1
13	A portion of share capital that is reserved by the company and will be utilized only on the happening of winding up of the company is called _____.	1
14	Distinguish between Fixed and Fluctuating Capital Account	3
15	Danish, Ana and Pranjali are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Their books are closed on March 31 <sup>st</sup> every year. Danish died on September 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2019, The executors of Danish are entitled to:- i. His share of Capital i.e. ₹ 5,00,000 along-with his share of goodwill. The total goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 60,000. ii. His share of profit up to his date of death on the basis of sales till date of death. Sales for the year ended March 31, 2019 was ₹ 2,00,000 and profit for the same year was 10% on sales. Sales shows a growth trend of 20% and percentage of profit earning is reduced by 1%. iii. Amount payable to Danish was transferred to his executors. Pass necessary Journal Entries and show the workings clearly. OR	4



- a) Mehar Ltd. issued ₹ 1,00,000, 12% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5% redeemable at a premium of 2%
- b) 12 % Debentures were issued at a discount of 10% to a vendor of machinery for payment of ₹ 9,00,000
- c) Issue of 10,000 11% debentures of ₹ 100 each as collateral in favour of State Bank of India. Company opted to pass necessary entry for issue of debentures.

**Or**

Faith and Belief Ltd has total redeemable debentures of ₹ 5,00,000. It decides to redeem these debentures in two instalments of ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 on December 31<sup>st</sup> 2018 and March 31<sup>st</sup> 2020 respectively. Assuming that the Company has sufficient funds in Debenture Redemption Reserve Account, pass necessary journal entries for the year ending March 31<sup>st</sup> 2020.

- 16** Gautam and Yashica are partners in a firm, sharing profits and losses in 3:1 respectively. The balance sheet of the firm as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 was as follows:

**Balance Sheet  
As at 31.3.2018**

Liabilities	Amt(₹)	Assets	Amt(₹)
Sundry creditors	50,000	Furniture	60,000
Bills payable	30,000	Stock	1,40,000
Capitals		Debtors	80,000
Gautam           4,00,000		Cash in hand	90,000
Yashica           1,00,000		Machinery	2,10,000
	5,00,000		
	<b>5,80,000</b>		<b>5,80,000</b>

Asma is admitted as a partner for 3/8<sup>th</sup> share in the profits with a capital of ₹2,10,000 and ₹50,000 for her share of goodwill. It was decided that:

- i. New profit sharing ratio will be 3:2:3
- ii. Machinery will depreciated by 10% and Furniture by ₹5,000.
- iii. Stock was re-valued at ₹ 2,10,000.
- iv. Provision for doubtful debts is to be created at 10% of debtors.
- v. The capitals of all the partners were to be in the new profit sharing ratio on basis of capital of new partner any adjustment to be done through current accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners Capital Account and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

**Or**

X,Y and Z were in partnership sharing profits in proportion to their capitals. Their Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 was as follows:

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors	16,600	Cash	15,000
Workmen's Compensation	9,000	Debtors                   21,000 Less-Prov for Doubtful Debts (1400)	19,600
Fund		_____	
General Reserve	6,000	Stock	19,000

**8**

Capitals :		Machinery	58,000
X        90,000		Building	1,00,000
Y        60,000	1,80,000		
Z        30,000			
	<b>2,11,600</b>		<b>2,11,600</b>

On the above date, Y retired owing to ill health. The following adjustments were agreed upon for calculation of amount due to Y.

- Provision for Doubtful Debts to be increased to 10% of Debtors.
- Goodwill of the firm be valued at ₹ 36,000 and be adjusted into the Capital Accounts of X and Z, who will share profits in future in the ratio of 3:1.
- Included in the value of Sundry Creditors was ₹ 2,500 for an outstanding legal claim, which will not arise.
- X and Z also decided that the total capital of the new firm will be ₹ 1,20,000 in their profit sharing ratio. Actual cash to be brought in or to be paid off as the case may be.
- Y to be paid ₹ 9,000 immediately and balance to be transferred to his Loan Account.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of the new firm after Y's retirement.

- 17 Saregama Ltd invited applications for issuing 80,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 10. The amount was payable as follows  
On Application – ₹ 30  
On allotment – ₹ 30 (including a premium of ₹ 10)  
On 1<sup>st</sup> call – ₹ 30  
On Final Call Balance  
Applications of 1,20,000 shares were received. Allotment was made on pro rata basis to all applicants. Excess money received on application was adjusted on sums due on allotment. Dhvani, who was allotted 1,600 shares, failed to pay allotment money and Sargam who applied of 6,000 shares did not pay 1<sup>st</sup> call money. These shares were forfeited immediately after 1<sup>st</sup> call. 2,000 of these shares (including all shares of Dhvani were issued to Tarang for ₹ 95 per share as 80 paid up. Pass necessary journal entries in books of Saregama Ltd. by opening call in arrear, call in advance account, if final call has not been made.
- Or**
- X Ltd. forfeited 10 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 7 called up on which the shareholder had paid application and allotment money of ₹ 5 per share. Out of these, 8 shares were re-issued to Y for ₹ 8 per share at ₹ 8 per paid up per share. Record the journal entries for forfeiture and reissue of shares by opening call in arrear, call in advance account.
  - L ltd forfeited Mr M's shares who has applied for 600 shares and was allotted 400 shares failed to pay allotment money of ₹ 4 per share including premium of ₹ 2 on which he had paid application money of ₹ 2 only. Pass necessary journal entries for forfeiture of shares by opening call in arrear, call in advance account.
  - Crown Ltd forfeited 50 shares of ₹ 10 each, for non- payment of final call money of ₹ 3 per share. Out of these 20 shares were reissued to Taj at ₹ 8 per share. Record the journal entries for forfeiture and reissue of shares assuming that the company maintains call in arrear, call in advance account.

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**PART B**

**OPTION 1**

**(Analysis of Financial Statements)**

- 18 What will be the effect on current ratio if a bills payable is discharged on maturity?

1

- 19 The two basic measures of operational efficiency of a company are

- Inventory Turnover Ratio and Working Capital Turnover Ratio
- Liquid Ratio and Operating Ratio
- Liquid Ratio and Current Ratio

1

	d) Gross Profit Margin and Net Profit Margin																																									
20	Debt Equity Ratio of a company is 1:2. Purchase of a Fixed asset for ₹ 5,00,000 on long term deferred payment basis will increase, decrease or not change the ratio?	1																																								
21	State the importance of financial analysis for labour unions.	1																																								
22	M/s Mevo and Sons.; a bamboo pens producing company, purchased a machinery for ₹ 9,00,000. It received dividend of ₹ 70,000 on investment in shares. The company also sold an old machine of the book value of ₹ 79,000 at a loss of ₹ 10,000. Compute Cash flow from Investing Activities.	1																																								
23	Common size analysis is also known as _____ analysis. (fill in the blank)	1																																								
24	While preparing Cash Flow Statement, match the following activities I. Payment of cash to acquire Debenture by an Investing Company II. Purchase of Goodwill III. Dividend paid by manufacturing company a. Financing activity b. Investing Activity c. Operating activity	1																																								
25	From the following details calculate Interest Coverage Ratio:  Net profit after tax - ₹ 7,00,000 6% debentures of ₹ 20,00,000 Tax Rate 30%  <b>Or</b> Under which major heads and sub-heads will the following items be placed in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013? (i) Debentures with maturity period in current financial year (ii) Securities Premium Reserve (iii) Provident Fund	3																																								
26	Following information is extracted from the Statement of Profit and Loss of Crypto Finance Ltd. For the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018. Fill in the missing figures  <b>Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss  for the years ended 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2018</b>	4																																								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>2016-17 (₹)</th> <th>2017-18 (₹)</th> <th>Absolute Increase/ Decrease (₹)</th> <th>Percentage Increase/ Decrease (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revenue from Operations</td> <td>10,00,000</td> <td>?</td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add other Income</td> <td>?</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>?</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Revenue</td> <td>?</td> <td>12,60,000</td> <td>?</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less Employee Benefit Expenses</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit before tax</td> <td>10,00,000</td> <td>12,00,000</td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less Tax (50%)</td> <td>5,00,000</td> <td>6,00,000</td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit after tax</td> <td>5,00,000</td> <td>6,00,000</td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	2016-17 (₹)	2017-18 (₹)	Absolute Increase/ Decrease (₹)	Percentage Increase/ Decrease (%)	Revenue from Operations	10,00,000	?	2,00,000	20%	Add other Income	?	60,000	?	20%	Total Revenue	?	12,60,000	?	20%	Less Employee Benefit Expenses	50,000	60,000	10,000	?	Profit before tax	10,00,000	12,00,000	2,00,000	?	Less Tax (50%)	5,00,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	?	Profit after tax	5,00,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	20%	
Particulars	2016-17 (₹)	2017-18 (₹)	Absolute Increase/ Decrease (₹)	Percentage Increase/ Decrease (%)																																						
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Profit after tax	5,00,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	20%																																						
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>From the following Balance Sheet of R Ltd., Prepare a Common Size Statement  Balance Sheet As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Note no.</th> <th>31.3.2019 (₹)</th> <th>31.3.2018 (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Note no.	31.3.2019 (₹)	31.3.2018 (₹)																																					
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<b>I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
1. Shareholder's Funds:			
a. Share Capital		5,00,000	4,00,000
b. Reserve and Surplus		1,60,000	1,20,000
2. Current Liabilities:			
a. Trade Payable		1,40,000	80,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>8,00,000</b>
<b>II ASSETS</b>			
1. Non-Current Assets:			
a. Fixed Assets:			
i. Tangible Assets		3,20,000	2,40,000
ii. Intangible Assets		40,000	60,000
2. Current Assets			
a. Inventories		1,60,000	60,000
b. Trade Receivables		2,40,000	2,00,000
c. Cash and Cash Equivalents		40,000	40,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>8,00,000</b>

27 From the following Balance Sheet of Dreams Converge Ltd as at 31.3.2018 and 31.3.2017;  
Calculate Cash from operating activities. Showing your workings clearly

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Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2018 (₹)	31.3.2017 (₹)
<b>I. EQUITY AND LIABILITY :</b>			
1. Shareholder's Fund:		7,00,000	5,00,000
a. Share Capital			
b. Reserve and Surplus		3,50,000	2,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities:			
Long Term Borrowings		50,000	1,00,000
3. Current Liabilities:			
a. Trade Payables		1,22,000	1,05,000
b. Short term Provisions (Provision for tax)		50,000	30,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12,72,000</b>	<b>9,35,000</b>
<b>II. ASSETS :</b>			
1. Non Current Assets:			
a. Fixed Assets:			
i. Tangible Assets	1	5,00,000	5,00,000
ii. Intangible Assets	2	95,000	1,00,000
b. Non-current Investments		1,00,000	Nil
2. Current Assets:			
a. Inventory		1,30,000	55,000
b. Trade Receivable		1,47,000	80,000
c. Cash and Cash Equivalents		3,00,000	2,00,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12,72,000</b>	<b>9,35,000</b>

**Notes**

Note Number	Particulars	31.3.2018 (₹)	31.3.2017 (₹)
1	<b>Tangible Assets:</b>		
	Machinery	2,80,000	2,00,000
	Accumulated depreciation	(1,00,000)	(80,000)
		<b>1,80,000</b>	<b>1,20,000</b>



	Equipment	3,20,000	3,80,000
		<b>5,00,000</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>
2	Intangible Assets :		
	Goodwill	95,000	1,00,000
Additional Information:			
i. Machinery of the book value of 80,000 (accumulated depreciation ₹ 20,000 ) was sold at a loss of ₹ 18,000			



**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA BSF JALALABAD**  
**AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2023-24)**  
**BUSINESS STUDIES**  
**CLASS- XII**

Q.	Questions	Marks
1	What are the organizational objectives of management?	1
2	Give any two points of the features of Art.	1
3	“The management principles can be applied to all types of activities.” Which characteristic of management is highlighted by this statement?	1
4	ITC contributes Rs. 1 on the sale of every four classmate notebooks to its rural development initiative that supports, among other projects, primary education in villages. It uses eco-friendly and chlorine free paper for the production of its notebooks. Identify the management objective which ITC is trying to achieve.	1
5	Volvo Ltd’s target is to produce 10,000 shirts per month at a cost of Rs. 100 per shirt. The production manager achieved this target at a cost of Rs. 90 per shirt. Do you think the ‘Production manager’ is effective? Give one reason in support of your answer.	1
6	“In an organisation, the employees are happy and satisfied, there is no chaos and the effect of management is noticeable.” Which characteristic of management is highlighted by this statement?	1
7	Anmol, the sales manager of PQR Ltd., is given the responsibility of selling 2,000 LEDs in a month. This target could be achieved if he has a sales team of 10 people. Presently, only 8 persons are working under him. He was not allowed to hire more persons by his superiors. As a result, he fails to meet the target. Which principle of management is being violated here?	1
8	What is meant by “Effectiveness in Management”?	1
9	Mr. Ram started a small business with limited investment, he hired labour at very less wages. Over the time with broad vision of Ram and hard work of his employees, the business started earning very good revenue. But, with increase in earning capacity of company also Ram did not increase the wages and salary of his employees, they were not able to maintain a reasonable standard of living. Identify the principle of management, overlooked by Mr. Ram.	1
10	What do you meant by principle of management?	1
11	“Expenses on training is an investment and not a wastage.” Clarify. Also give any two advantages of training for the organization	2
12	1. “Our assets walk out of the door each evening. We have to make sure that they come back the next morning.” Narayana Murthy, CEO, Infosys.  Identify and explain the function of management stated in the above lines. Also, explain any two points of importance of this function.	2
13	2. State ‘job enrichment’ and ‘employee participation’ as non-financial incentives. How do they motivate employees?	2

14	3. What is meant by ‘financial management’? State the primary objective of financial management.	2
15	Explain the followings: (i) Principle of Scalar Chain ii) Unity of Command	3
16	Financial market plays an important role in the allocation of scarce resources in an economy by performing many important functions.” In the light of the given statement, state any three functions performed by financial market.	3
17	<p>Shivani had been working as an assistant manager with ‘Johnson Enterprises’ for the last ten years. She was very popular among her colleagues because of her commitment and dedication towards the work. When the manager senior to her retired, all her colleagues thought that now Shivani would be promoted, but to everyone’s surprise, the vacant post was filled by an outsider, Mrs. Rita. Shivani felt demoralised and her performance started declining. She would abstain herself often and could not meet her targets. Mrs. Rita was a good leader, who would not only instruct her subordinates but would also guide and inspire them. She noticed Shivani’s behaviour and felt that her performance could be improved. She started involving Shivani in decision-making issues related to the organisation and made her a part of high level joint-management committee. Shivani was now punctual in the office and her performance started improving.</p> <p>(i) Identify the function of management being performed by Rita. (ii) Name the element of the above function of management which helped Rita to improve Shivani’s behaviour. (iii) State any three features of the element identified in point (ii) above.</p>	3
18	<p>A behaviour study was done on total 100 employees of an organisation. Group A (of 50 employees) was appreciated by the manager for their work. All these employees were given option of flexible working hours and were paid wages at a higher piece rate. On the other hand, Group B (of remaining 50 employees) was criticised for their poor performance. Their increments were stopped and they were paid wages at a lower piece rate.</p> <p>(i) Identify and explain the feature of motivation highlighted in the above case. (ii) What type of leadership is followed by the manager? Justify your answer.</p>	3

19	State any four points that highlight the importance of ‘controlling’ function of management.	4
20	<p>Veg India Ltd.’ is a company engaged in the production of packaged juice since 2020. Over this period, a large number of competitors have entered the market and are putting a tough challenge to ‘Veg India Ltd.’. To face this challenge and to increase its market share, the company has decided to replace the old machinery with an estimated cost of ₹100 crores. To raise the finance, the company decided to issue 9% debentures. The finance department of the company has estimated that the cost of issuing the 9% debentures will be ₹10,00,000. The company wants to meet its flotation cost.</p> <p>(i) Explain the instrument that the company may issue for this purpose.</p> <p>(ii) In which type of financial market, is the instrument explained in (i) above traded? Also, explain how safe the instruments are in this market.</p>	6
21	<p>Financial market plays an important role in the allocation of scarce resources in an economy by performing many important functions.” Explain any four such functions.</p>	6
22	<p>‘Newrange’ is a chain of departmental stores in India with 56 outlets. It sells the best products at the lowest price. The Human Resource department takes care to select, train motivate and retain the employees. Currently, it has 170 full time employees and 30 part time employees. For top-level management, employees are recruited through private consultants. These professionals can entice the needed top executives from other companies by making the right offers. Employees appointed at the entry level are recruited through walk-in. For that, a notice is placed on the notice board specifying the details of the jobs available. ‘New’range’ also encourages present employees or their friends and relatives to refer candidates. They also visit some of the reputed educational institutions to hire some of the most talented and promising students as its employees Newrange shifts workforce from surplus departments to those where there is shortage of staff instead of laying them off.</p> <p>Explain the various internal and external sources of recruitment used by ‘Newrange’ to recruit its employees.</p>	6



AUTUMN BREAK HOME WORK CLASS XII –A/B SUBJECT IP (2023-24)

COMPLETION OF PRACTICAL FILE

1. Creating Series from list, tuple, dictionary and scalar values
2. Accessing and Slicing and vectorized operations in Series object
3. Arithmetic Operations on Series like +, -, \*, /
4. Attributes of Series:
5. fetching rows from series and filtering Head(), Tail(), Max(), min(), sum() , mean() , count()
6. Creating Empty Data frame
7. Creating dataframe using nested list, dictionary, nested or 2d dictionary.
8. Creating dataframe from another dataframe
9. Attributes of Dataframe
10. Accessing single column/ Multiple column /Single Value, Subset of data Frame
11. Modify values rows /columns in data frame
12. Add , Deleting row and columns in Data Frame
13. Arithmetic Operations on Dataframe
14. Using Sum(), Mean(), count(), max(), min() on entire dataframe
15. Using Head or tail on dataframe.
16. CSV File Reading and Writing Data
17. MySQL- Queries : Patient Table
18. MySQL- Queries : Flight
19. MySQL-Queries : Employee
20. MySQL- Queries –Joining Table (a) Accessories & Shopee (b) School & Admin
21. MySQL-Queries – Library Function - Table- Bank
22. Networking – Case Study Base Question.

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18. MySQL- Queries : Flight
19. MySQL-Queries : Employee
20. MySQL- Queries –Joining Table (a) Accessories & Shopee (b) School & Admin
21. MySQL-Queries – Library Function - Table- Bank
22. Networking – Case Study Base Question.