

# Sample Question Paper

## Accountancy (055): Class XII: 2017-18

### Marking Scheme

#### Part A

#### (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. Solution: Individually: Partners ½

Collectively: Firm ½

2. Solution: Net Amount of Loss transferred to:

A's Capital Account: Rs. 87,000 ½

C's Capital Account: Rs. 29,000 ½

3. Solution: Ratio of H, P and S is 4 : 3 : 3

$$H's \text{ Gain} = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{20}{100} = \frac{3}{50}$$

$$H's \text{ new share} = H's \text{ old share} + H's \text{ Gain}$$

$$= \frac{4}{10} + \frac{3}{50} = \frac{23}{50} \quad \text{½}$$

$$S's \text{ Gain} = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{80}{100} = \frac{12}{50}$$

$$S's \text{ new share} = S's \text{ old share} + S's \text{ Gain}$$

$$= \frac{3}{10} + \frac{12}{50} = \frac{27}{50} \quad \text{½}$$

New Profit sharing Ratio of H and S is 23 : 27

4. Solution: In case of dissolution of partnership, the firm continue to do business but with a changed agreement. In case of dissolution of partnership firm, the firm ceases to exist, the assets of the firm are realised and its liabilities are discharged. 1

5. Solution: Irredeemable debentures are called perpetual debentures because these are not repayable during the life span of the company. 1

6. Solution: Shares can not be converted into debentures or any other security whereas the debentures can be converted into shares if the terms so provide. 1

7. Solution: (i)

K K Limited

## Journal

Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amount (Rs.)	Dr. Amount (Rs.)
	Bank Account Dr. To Bank Loan Account ( Obtained loan from State Bank of India @ 9 %.)		10,00,000	10,00,000

1

(ii)

K K Limited

## Journal

Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amount (Rs.)	Dr. Amount (Rs.)
	Bank Account Dr. To Bank Loan Account ( Obtained loan from State Bank of India @ 9 %.)		10,00,000	10,00,000
	Debenture Suspense Account Dr. To 9 % Debentures Account (Issued 9 % Debentures as collateral security in favour of State Bank of India)		15,00,000	15,00,000

1+1

8. Solution:

## R's Capital Account

Date 2017	Particulars	JF	Amount (Rs)	Date 2017	Particulars	JF	Amount (Rs)
Jun 30	To Drawings A/C		60,000	Apr 1	By Balance b/d		6,50,000
Jun 30	To Interest on Drawings A/C		900	Jun 30	By Interest on Capital A/c		16,250
Jun 30	To R's Executor's A/c		6,35,350	Jun 30	By Profit & Loss Suspense A/C		30,000
			6,96,250				6,96,250

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ Note:  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark may be deducted if the dates are not correctly recorded.

9. Solution:

M M Limited

## Balance Sheet

as at .....

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Note Number	Current Year Rs.	Previous Year Rs.
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
a) Share Capital	1	11	10

1

## Notes to Accounts:

Note Number 1

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Current Year Rs.
Share Capital:	
Authorised Capital 2,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	200
Issued Capital 11,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100 each	11
Subscribed Capital Subscribed and Fully paid 11,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100 each	11

1 + ½ + ½ = 2

## 10. Solution:

V K Limited  
Journal

Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amount (Rs.)	Dr. Amount (Rs.)
	Machinery Account Dr. To Modern Equipment Manufacturers Limited (Purchased machinery for Rs. 7,00,000 from Modern Equipment Manufacturers Limited )		7,00,000	7,00,000
	Modern Equipment Manufacturers Ltd. A/C Dr. Loss on Issue of 9 % Debentures Account Dr. To 9 % Debentures Account To Equity Share Capital Account To Securities Premium Account To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/C (Issued Rs. 1,00,000 9 % debentures at a discount of 10 % redeemable at a premium of 10 % and 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued at a premium of 15 %)		6,65,000 20,000	1,00,000 5,00,000 75,000 10,000
	Modern Equipment Manufacturers Ltd. A/C Dr. To Bills Payable Account (Acceptance given to Modern Equipment Manufacturers Limited)		35,000	35,000

3

## 11. Solution:

E, F and G

## Journal

Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amount (Rs.)	Dr. Amount (Rs.)
	Realisation Account Dr. To Land & Building Account To Furniture Account To Machinery Account To Debtors Account (Individual Assets accounts closed by transferring their balances to Realisation Account)		2,76,500	1,00,000 50,000 90,000 36,500

Creditors Account	Dr.	45,000	
Outstanding Expenses Account	Dr.	17,000	
To Realisation Account (Individual External Liabilities Accounts closed by transferring their balances to Realisation Account)			62,000
Bank Account	Dr.	1,08,900	
To Realisation Account ( Land & Building realized)			1,08,900
Bank Account	Dr.	12,500	
To Realisation Account ( Furniture realized)			12,500
Bank Account	Dr.	9,000	
To Realisation Account ( Machinery Sold as scrap)			9,000
Realisation Account	Dr.	42,750	
To Bank Account (Creditors paid at a discount of 5%)			42,750
Realisation Account	Dr.	17,000	
To Bank Account (Paid outstanding Expenses)			17,000
Realisation Account	Dr.	5,000	
To F's Capital Account  (Remuneration paid to F for undertaking dissolution process)			5,000
E's Capital Account	Dr.	59,540	
F's Capital Account	Dr.	29,770	
G's Capital Account	Dr.		
To Realisation Account ( Loss on Realisation transferred to partners' Capital Accounts)			1,48,850
Bank Account	Dr.	30,270	
To G's Capital Account ( Final payment received from G)			30,270
E's Capital Account	Dr.	1,89,540	
F's Capital Account	Dr.	1,59,540	
To Bank Account ( Final payment made to E and F)			3,49,080

4

12.

Solution:

A, B and C

Journal

Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amount (Rs.)	Dr. Amount (Rs.)
	C's Capital Account	Dr.	50,000	
	To A's Capital Account (Treatment of goodwill due to change in profit sharing ratio)			50,000
	Reserve Fund Account	Dr.	18,000	
	To A's Capital Account			9,000
	To B's Capital Account			6,000
	To C's Capital Account (Reserve Fund transferred to partners' capital			3,000

accounts in their old profit sharing ratio)		18,000	18,000
Revaluation Account To Fixed Assets Account (Revaluation of fixed assets on change in profit sharing ratio)	Dr.	9,000 6,000	
A's Capital Account B's Capital Account C's Capital Account To Revaluation Account (Loss on revaluation transferred to partners' capital accounts)	Dr. Dr. Dr.	3,000	18,000
A's Capital Account To A's Current Account ( Adjustment of capital by opening of current account)	Dr.	60,000	60,000
C's Current Account To C's Capital Account (Adjustment of capital by opening of current account)	Dr.	60,000	60,000

4

13.

Solution:

## Profit &amp; Loss Appropriation Account

for the year ended on March 31, 2017

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
To Interest on Capital:		By Profit & Loss Account- Net Profit b/d	85,000
L's Current Account	24,750	By Interest on Partners' Drawings	
M's Current Account	27,000	L's Current Account	720
N's Current Account	<u>29,250</u>	M's Current Account	1,080
	81,000	N's Current Account	<u>1,440</u>
To Profit transferred to Partners' Current Accounts			3,240
L	1,448		
M	2,172		
N	<u>3,620</u>		
	7,240		
	<u>88,240</u>		<u>88,240</u>

4

## Partners' Capital Account

Date	Particulars	L	M	N	Date	Particulars	L	M	N
2016 Jul 1	To Bank Account			1,00,000	2016 Apr 1	By Balance b/d	2,00,000	3,00,000	4,00,000
2017 Mar 31	To Balance c/d	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	Jul 1	By Bank Account	1,00,000		
		<u>3,00,000</u>	<u>3,00,000</u>	<u>4,00,000</u>			<u>3,00,000</u>	<u>3,00,000</u>	<u>4,00,000</u>

2

14.

Solution:

P P Limited

Journal

Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amount (Rs.)	Dr. Amount (Rs.)
(a)	Bank Account Dr.		47,000	
(i)	To 9% Debenture Application & Allotment A/C (Application money received for 500 9% Debentures )			47,000
(ii)	9% Debenture Application & Allotment A/C Dr. Loss on issue of Debentures Account Dr.		47,000 7,500	
	To 9 % Debentures Account To Premium on redemption Account (Application money transferred to 9 % Debentures account and recorded loss on issue of debentures and premium on redemption)			50,000 4,500
(b)(i)	Bank Account Dr.		12,00,000	
	To 9% Debenture Application & Allotment A/C (Application money received for Rs. 10,00,000 9% Debentures )			12,00,000
(ii)	9% Debenture Application & Allotment A/C Dr. Loss on issue of Debentures Account Dr.		12,00,000 1,00,000	
	To 9 % Debentures Account To Securities Premium Account To Premium on redemption Account (Application money transferred to 9 % Debentures account and Securities Premium Reserve Account and recorded loss on issue of debentures and premium on redemption)			10,00,000 2,00,000 1,00,000
(c)	Bank Account Dr.		2,85,000	
(i)	To 8 % Debenture Application & Allotment A/C (Application money received for 3,000 8% Debentures )			2,85,000
(ii)	8% Debenture Application & Allotment A/C Dr. Loss on issue of Debentures Account Dr.		2,85,000 30,000	
	To 8 % Debentures Account To Premium on redemption Account (Application money transferred to 8 % Debentures account and recorded loss on issue of debentures and premium on redemption)			3,00,000 15,000

6

15. Solution

Discount on Issue of 10 % Debentures Account

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount (Rs)	Date	Particulars	JF	Amount (Rs)
2013 Apr 1	To 10 % Debentures A/C		81,000	2014 Mar 31	By Statement of Profit & Loss		27,000
					By Balance c/d		54,000
			81,000				81,000

2014 Apr 1	To Balance b/d	54,000	2015 Mar 31	By Statement of Profit & Loss By Balance c/d	27,000
		54,000			27,000
2015 Apr 1	To Balance b/d	27,000	2016 Mar 31	By Statement of Profit & Loss By Balance c/d	18,000
		27,000			9,000
					27,000

2+2+2=6

16. Solution:

Journal

Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amount (Rs.)	Dr. Amount (Rs.)
	Bank Account Dr. To Equity Share Application Account (Application money received )		16,36,000	16,36,000
	Equity Share Application Account Dr. To Equity Share Capital Account To Equity Share Allotment Account To Bank Account To Calls in Advance Account (Application money transferred to Equity Share Capital account, Equity Share Allotment account, Calls in Advance account and remaining amount refunded)		16,36,000	10,00,000 5,03,500 1,10,000 22,500
	Equity Share Allotment Account Dr. To Equity Share Capital Account (Allotment money due on 5,00,000 equity shares @ Rs. 3 each)		15,00,000	15,00,000
	Bank Account Dr. To Equity Share Allotment Account (Net amount of Allotment money received)		9,96,500	9,96,500
	Equity Share First Call Account Dr. To Equity Share Capital Account (First Call money due on 5,00,000 equity shares @ Rs. 2 each)		10,00,000	10,00,000
	Bank Account Dr. Calls in Advance Account Dr. To Equity Share First Call Account (First call money received)		9,97,000 3,000	10,00,000
	Equity Share Final Call Account Dr. To Equity Share Capital Account To Securities Premium Reserve Account (Final Call money due on 5,00,000 equity shares @ Rs. 13 each including premium of Rs. 10 each)		65,00,000	15,00,000 50,00,000
	Bank Account Dr. Calls in Advance Account Dr. Call in Arrears Account Dr. To Equity Share Final Call Account (Final call money received)		63,89,500 19,500 91,000	65,00,000
	Share Capital Account Dr. Securities Premium Reserve Account Dr. To Share Forfeiture Account To Calls in Arrears Account ( Manohar's Shares forfeited )		70,000 70,000	49,000 91,000

Bank Account	Dr.	70,000	
To Share Capital Account			49,000
To Securities Premium Reserve Account (Forfeited Shares of Manohar re-issued)			21,000
Share Forfeiture Account	Dr.	49,000	
To Capital Reserve Account (Share forfeited account in respect of 400 shares transferred to capital reserve account)			49,000

8

OR

## (a) Share Forfeiture Account

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount (Rs)	Date	Particulars	JF	Amount (Rs)
	To Share Capital Account		4,000		By Share Capital A/C		30,000
	To Capital Reserve A/C		16,000				
	To Balance c/d		10,000				
			30,000				30,000

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ 

## (b) Journal

Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amount (Rs.)	Dr. Amount (Rs.)
	Share Capital Account	Dr.	14,400	
	Securities Premium Reserve Account	Dr.	3,600	
	To Share Forfeiture Account			14,400
	To Calls in Arrears Account ( Shares forfeited )			3,600
	Bank Account	Dr.	6,000	
	Share Forfeiture Account	Dr.	2,000	
	To Share Capital Account ( 400 Shares re-issued @ Rs. 15 each)			8,000
	Share Forfeiture Account	Dr.	6,000	
	To Capital Reserve Account (Gain on re-issue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve account)			6,000

## Working Notes:

- (i) Since the Shares are allotted in the proportion of 5 : 4, therefore for 900 applied shares, shares allotted are  $\frac{4}{5} \times 900 = 720$  Shares.
- (ii) Application Money Received on 900 Shares =  $900 \times 16 = 14,400$   
Amount adjusted on Application =  $720 \times 16 = \underline{11,520}$   
Amount to be adjusted on Allotment =  $\underline{2,880}$
- (iii) Allotment Money due on 720 Shares =  $720 \times 7 = 5,040$   
Less: Already received =  $\underline{2,880}$   
Allotment Money not received =  $\underline{2,160}$
- (iv) Calls in Arrears:  
Allotment Money = 2,160  
First & Final Call Money =  $\underline{1,440}$   
3,600

(1 mark for each correct Journal Entries and 1 mark for Working Notes)



(c)

## Journal

Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amount (Rs.)	Dr. Amount (Rs.)
	Bank Account Dr. Share Forfeited Account Dr. To Share Capital Account (1,200 Shares re-issued for Rs. 10,800 as fully paid up)		10,800 1,200	12,000
	Share Forfeiture Account Dr. To Capital Reserve Account (Gain on re-issue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve account)		7,200	7,200

1 X 2 = 2

17.

Solution:

## Revaluation Account

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
To Plant & Machinery	20,000	By Provision for Doubtful Debts	750
To Profit transferred to Partners' Current Accounts		By Land & Building	90,000
A	35,375		
B	21,225		
C	<u>14,150</u>		
	70,750		
	<u>90,750</u>		<u>90,750</u>

## Partners' Current Accounts

Date	Particulars	A	B	C	Date	Particulars	A	B	C
2017 Mar 31	To C's Current Account	38,250	22,950	48,200	2017 Mar 31	By Revaluation Account	35,375	21,225	14,150
	To Profit & Loss A/C	1,20,500	72,300	42,150		By A's Current Account			38,250
	To C's Capital Account					By B's Current Account			22,950
						By General Reserve	37,500	22,500	15,000
						By Balance c/d	85,875	51,525	
		<u>1,58,750</u>	<u>95,250</u>	<u>90,350</u>			<u>1,58,750</u>	<u>95,250</u>	<u>90,350</u>

## Partners' Capital Accounts

Date	Particulars	A	B	C	Date	Particulars	A	B	C
2017 Mar 31	To Bank Account			35,500	2017 Mar 31	By Balance b/d	5,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000
	To C's Loan Account			2,06,650		By C's Current Account			42,150
	To Balance c/d	5,00,000	3,00,000				<u>5,00,000</u>	<u>3,00,000</u>	<u>2,42,150</u>
		<u>5,00,000</u>	<u>3,00,000</u>	<u>2,42,150</u>					

## Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2017

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)

Capitals:			Bank	21,000
A	5,00,000		Stock	9,000
B	<u>3,00,000</u>		Debtors	15,000
		8,00,000	Less: Provision for D. Debts	<u>750</u> 14,250
C's Loan		2,06,650	Plant & Machinery	1,80,000
Creditors		23,000	Land & Building	6,90,000
Outstanding Salary		7,000	A's Current Account	85,875
B's Loan		15,000	B's Current Account	51,525
		<u>10,51,650</u>		<u>10,51,650</u>

8

OR

Journal

Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amount (Rs.)	Dr. Amount (Rs.)
	C's Loan Account Dr. To C's Capital Account (C's Loan account transferred to his capital account)		1,30,000	1,30,000
	Bank Account Dr. To Premium for Goodwill Account (New partner C brings in his share of goodwill)		17,500	17,500
	Premium for Goodwill Account Dr. To P's Capital Account To K's Capital Account (Premium for Goodwill transferred to old partners' capital accounts in their sacrificing ratio)		17,500	8,750 8,750
	Revaluation Account Dr. To Plant & Machinery Account (Revaluation of Plant & Machinery on admission of new partner)		14,550	14,550
	Land & Building Account Dr. To Revaluation Account (Revaluation of Land & Building on admission of new partner )		28,000	28,000
	Revaluation Account Dr. To P's Capital Account To K's Capital Account (Profit on revaluation transferred to partners' capital accounts)		13,450	6,725 6,725
	General Reserve Account Dr. To P's Capital Account To K's Capital Account (General Reserve transferred to partners' capital account)		1,00,000	50,000 50,000
	Profit & Loss Account Dr. To P's Capital Account To K's Capital Account (Profit & Loss account transferred to partners' capital account)		45,000	22,500 22,500
	P's Capital Account Dr. K's Capital Account Dr. To Bank Account (Cash paid to P for adjustment of his capital)		1,92,975 92,975	2,85,950

Part B

Option I

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

18. Solution: Any two of the followings: 1

(i) Royalties

(ii) Commission Received

(iii) Any other revenue receipts

19.

Solution: For P P Limited: Operating Activity ½

For G G Limited: Investing Activity ½

20.

Solution: (a)

S. No.	Items	Major Head	Sub Head
(i)	Securities Premium Reserve	Shareholders' Funds	Reserves & Surplus
(ii)	Calls in Advance	Current Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities
(iii)	Stores & Spares	Current Assets	Inventory

3

(b) Any two of the following values: Transparency, Honesty, Abiding the Law. (Or any other relevant value) 1

21.

Solution: Interest Coverage Ratio= Net Profit before Interest and Tax/ Interest on Long Term Debts

Net Profit after Tax = Rs. 6,00,000

Tax Rate = 40 %

Net Profit before tax =  $100 / (100 - \text{Tax}) \times \text{Net Profit after tax}$

$$= 100 / 60 \times 6,00,000 = 10,00,000$$

Interest Coverage Ratio= Net Profit before Interest and Tax / Interest on Long Term Debts 1

$$= 10,00,000 / 4,80,000 = 2.08 \text{ Times} \quad 1$$

Significance of Interest Coverage Ratio: It reveals the number of times Interest on Long Term Debts is covered by the profits available. A higher ratio ensures safety of interest on Long Term Debts. 1

The Interest coverage ratio will improve if the company decides to redeem Rs. 5,00,000 debentures assuming that Net Profit after interest and the tax rate will be same. 1

22.

Solution:

X L Limited

Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2016 and 2017

Particulars	2015-16 Amount (Rs.)	2016-17 Amount (Rs.)	Absolute Change (Rs.)	% age Change
Revenue from Operations	50,00,000	80,00,000	30,00,000	60
Expenses:				
(a) Employee Benefit Expenses: 10 % of Revenue from Operations	5,00,000	8,00,000	3,00,000	60
(b) Other Expenses	10,00,000	12,00,000	2,00,000	20
Net Profit before Tax	35,00,000	60,00,000	25,00,000	71.43
Less: Tax	14,00,000	24,00,000	10,00,000	71.43
Net Profit after Tax	21,00,000	36,00,000	15,00,000	71.43

( 1 mark for each column) 4

23.

Solution:

Ajanta Limited

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2014

Particulars		Amount (Rs.)
<b>I – CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Surplus: Balance in the Statement of Profit & Loss		
Adjustment for Non- Cash and Non-Operating Items		1,20,000
Depreciation	65,000	
Loss on sale of Machinery	3,000	
Interest on Debentures	<u>28,800</u>	
		96,800
Operating Profit before changes in working capital		2,16,800
Add: Decrease in Current Assets and Increase in Current Liabilities		
Inventories	40,000	
Outstanding Rent	20,000	
Creditors	<u>20,000</u>	
		80,000
Less: Increase in Current Assets and Decrease in Current Liabilities		
Bills Payable		80,000
		2,16,800
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		2,16,800
<b>II- CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of Machinery		(2,40,000)
Sale of Machinery		32,000
Purchase of Shares in XYZ Limited		(80,000)
		(2,88,000)

Cash Flow from Investing Activities		(2,88,000)
III- CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	80,000	
Issue of 9 % Debentures	(28,800)	
Interest on Debentures	51,200	
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		51,200
Net Cash Flow		(20,000)
Add: Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		80,000
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		60,000

2+1+1

### Plant & Machinery Account

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
To Balance b/d	13,00,000	By Bank Account	32,000
To Bank Account	2,40,000	By Plant & Machinery Account	15,000
		By Statement of Profit & Loss	3,000
		By Balance c/d	14,90,000
	15,40,000		15,40,000

1

### Accumulated Depreciation Account

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
To Plant & Machinery Account	15,000	By Balance b/d	1,00,000
To Balance c/d	1,50,000	By Statement of Profit & Loss	65,000
	1,65,000		1,65,000

1

### PART – B

#### Option-II

#### Computerised Accounting

18. Sol: (c) 1

19. Sol: (b) 1

20. Sol: The computerized accounting is one the database-oriented applications wherein the transaction data is stored in well-organized database. The user operates on such database using the required interface and also takes the required reports by suitable transformations of stored data into information. Therefore, the fundamentals of computerized accounting include all the basic requirements of any database-oriented application in computers. 4

Accounting framework..... [2]

It is the application environment of the computerized accounting. A healthy accounting framework in terms of accounting principles, coding and grouping structure is a pre-condition for any computerized accounting system.

Operating procedure..... [2]

A well-conceived and designed operating procedure blended with suitable operating environment of the enterprise is necessary to work with the computerized accounting system.

21.

Sol: In computerized accounting system, every day business transactions are recorded with the help of computer software. Logical scheme is applied for codification of account and transaction. Every account and transaction is assigned a unique code. The grouping of accounts is done from the first stage.

[Briefly explaining what is account groups and hierarchy of ledger.]

The hierarchy of ledger accounts is maintained and the data is transferred into Ledger accounts automatically by the computer. In order to produce ledger accounts the stored transaction data is processed to appear as classified so that same is presented in the form of report. The preparation of financial statements is independent of producing the trial balance. 4

22. Sol: Internal manipulation of accounting records is much easier in computerized accounting due to the following: 4

i. Defective logical sequence at the programming stage

ii. Prone to hacking

23.

Sol: Every accounting software ensures data security, safety and confidentiality. Therefore every, software should provide for the following:

- Password Security: Password is a mechanism, which enables a user to access a system including data. The system facilitates defining the user rights according to organization policy. Consequently, a person in an organization may be given access to a particular set of a data while he may be denied access to another set of data. 2

- Data Audit: This feature enables one to know as to who and what changes have been made in the original data thereby helping and fixing the responsibility of the person who has manipulated the data and also ensures data integrity. Basically, this feature is similar to Audit Trial. 2

- Data Vault: Software provides additional security through data encryption. 2

