- 1. Discuss in your own words some problems associated with the traditional approach of storing data.
- 2. Explain how database addresses each of the challenges mentioned above in (1).
- 3. List the types of database users and discuss how each type interact with the database system.
- 4. Define database and discuss the various types
- 5. Explain the following terms:

a. OLTP

b. OLAP

c. DBMS

d. Relation

e. Tuple

f. Attribute

g. Domain

h. RDBMS

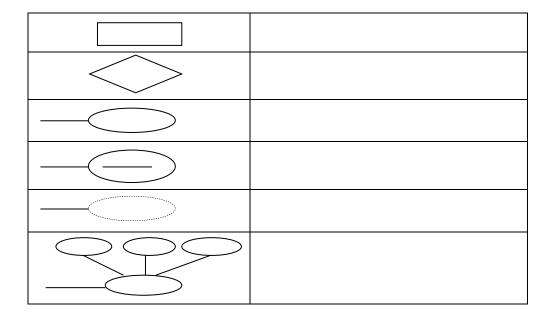
i. DDL

i. DML

- 6. Differentiate between OLTP and OLAP
- 7. Discuss the essential elements of DBMS
- 8. List the properties of relational tables
- 9. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a relational database
- 10. Differentiate between the general levels of the architecture of a DBMS

- 1. Distinguish between null and zero
- 2. Differentiate between data and information
- 3. Discuss the use of validation table and how it ensures data integrity
- 4. Explain the following terms:
 - i. Table
 - ii. Field
- iii. Record
- iv. View
- v. Primary key
- vi. Foreign key
- vii. Database index
- viii. Mandatory participation
- ix. Optional participation
- x. Field specification
- 5. Discuss in brief why views are important
- 6. Explain the various types of relationships permissible among tables in a database
- 7. Discuss the use of linking tables
- 8. Describe two scenarios that necessitates the use of linking tables
- 9. Explain data integrity
- 10. Mention and describe the four types of data integrity in databases

- 1. Explain the ER Model and how it models a database
- 2. List the various elements of Chen's ER model and their respective diagram notation
- 3. Explain the following terms:
 - i. Entity
 - ii. Entity instance
- iii. Entity set
- iv. Attribute
- v. Attribute domain
- vi. Derived attribute
- vii. Multi-valued attribute
- viii. Relationship instance
- ix. Cardinality
- 4. Distinguish between simple attribute and composite attribute
- 5. Write down the meaning of the following notations for ER diagrams



- 1. Explain the concept of Normalization and discuss the goal it seeks to achieve
- 2. Discuss the principle of functional dependencies and full functional dependence
- 3. List the process of transforming a table into the following:
 - i. First Normal Form
 - ii. Second Normal Form
- iii. Third Normal Form
- 4. Define the following:
 - i. Database transaction
 - ii. Concurrency control
- 5. What does the acronym ACID stand for?
- 6. Discuss the various transaction ACID rules
- 7. Discuss the reasons for ensuring concurrency control in database transactions
- 8. Explain the following concurrency control mechanisms and state at least one scenario each in which a mechanism is applicable:
 - i. Optimistic
 - ii. Pessimistic
- iii. Overly optimistic

- 1. Explain why fact-finding precedes database design
- 2. Discuss the various fact-finding techniques used in database design
- 3. List at least three advantages of the various fact-finding techniques discussed in (2) above
- 4. List at least three disadvantages of the various fact-finding techniques discussed in (2) above
- 5. Distinguish between the following terms:
 - i. Open-ended questions and Close-ended questions
 - ii. Structured and Unstructured interviews
- iii. Free-format questions and Fixed-format questions
- 6. Discuss the steps involved in database design process

- 1. Discuss the various elements of SQL language and give two examples each
- 2. Discuss the uses of the following SQL clauses:
 - a. FROM
 - b. WHERE
 - c. GROUP BY
 - d. HAVING
 - e. ORDER BY
- 3. Discuss the various SQL Command categories and their general functions
- 4. State the use of the following SQL commands and give two (2) examples each:
 - a. CREATE

g. SELECT

b. ALTER

h. UPDATE

c. DROP

i. DELELTE

d. TRUNCATE

j. GRANT

e. RENAME

k. REVOKE

f. INSERT

- 1. JOIN
- 5. Differentiate between Inner and Outer joints
- 6. Explain the following and state their uses:
 - a. Database Constraints
 - b. Database Triggers
- 7. Distinguish between the following in terms of their uses:
 - a. Int, SmallInt, TinyInt and BigInt
 - b. Float and Decimal
 - c. Char, VarChar and NVarChar
- 8. Define the following and give two (2) examples each:
 - a. Entity constraints
 - b. Domain constraints
 - c. Referential integrity constraints
- 9. Discuss the two types of SQL Triggers and how to use them