

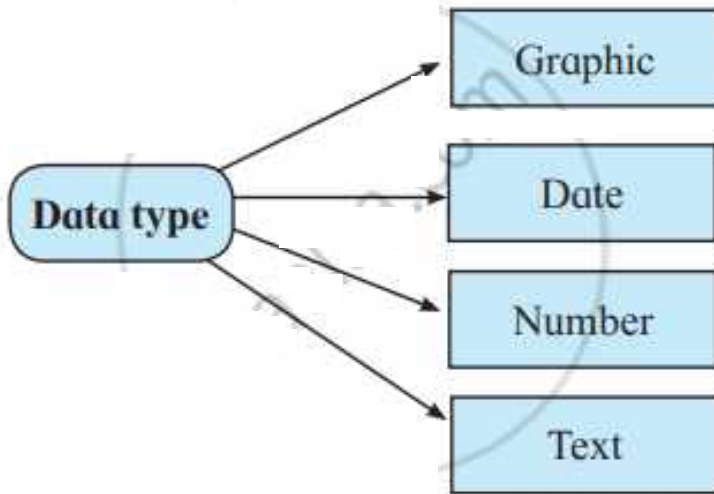
## Chapter 2: Introduction to DBMS

### EXERCISE [PAGES 28 - 29]

Exercise | 1.1 | Page 28

#### QUESTION

Tick whichever box is not valid.



- Graphic
- Date
- Number
- Text

#### SOLUTION

Graphic

Exercise | 1.2 | Page 28

#### QUESTION

Student wants to create a field pincode in a table, which data type he will choose?

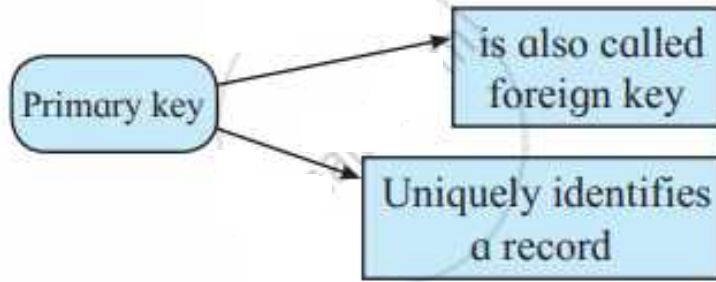
#### SOLUTION

INT

Exercise | 1.3 | Page 28

## QUESTION

Tick the appropriate box.



- is also called foreign key
- Uniquely identifies a record

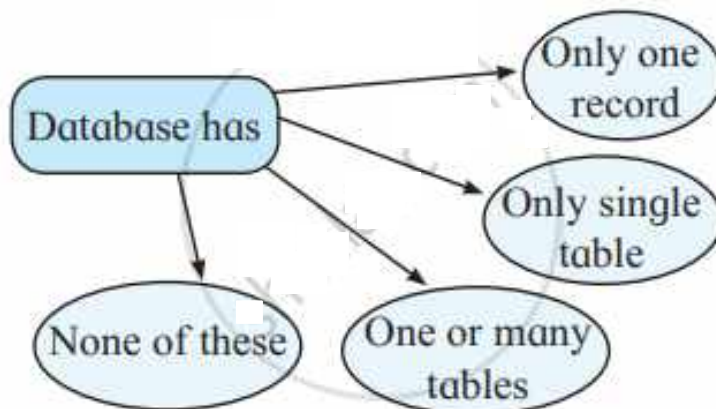
## SOLUTION

Uniquely identifies a record

Exercise | 1.4 | Page 28

## QUESTION

Tick the appropriate circle.



- Only one record
- Only single table
- One or many tables
- None of these

## SOLUTION

One or many tables

**QUESTION**

Observe the field names of a database given below in 'Column A' related to Bus reservation. Write suitable data types for each field in front of the respective field in 'Column B'

Column A (Field Name)	Column B (Data Type)
Passenger Name	

**SOLUTION**

Column A (Field Name)	Column B (Data Type)
Passenger Name	Text

Observe the field names of a database given below in 'Column A' related to Bus reservation. Write suitable data types for each field in front of the respective field in 'Column B'

Column A (Field Name)	Column B (Data Type)
Gender	

**SOLUTION**

Column A (Field Name)	Column B (Data Type)
Gender	Text

**QUESTION**

Observe the field names of a database given below in 'Column A' related to Bus reservation. Write suitable data types for each field in front of the respective field in 'Column B'

Column A (Field Name)	Column B (Data Type)
Age	

**SOLUTION**

Column A (Field Name)	Column B (Data Type)

Age	Int
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Exercise | 2 | Page 28

### QUESTION

Observe the field names of a database given below in 'Column A' related to Bus reservation. Write suitable data types for each field in front of the respective field in 'Column B'

Column A (Field Name)	Column B (Data Type)
Mobile Number	

### SOLUTION

Column A (Field Name)	Column B (Data Type)
Mobile Number	Int

Exercise | 3 | Page 28

### QUESTION

Write the use of following SQL command

INSERT

### SOLUTION

Insert data into a table

Exercise | 3 | Page 28

### QUESTION

Write the use of following SQL command

UPDATE

### SOLUTION

Update data in a table

Exercise | 4 | Page 28

### QUESTION

Create a table for the information given below by choosing appropriate data types. Specify proper primary key for the table 1) Movie 2) Actor

1. Movie (Registration\_no, movie\_name, Realease\_Date)

2. Actor (actor\_id, Actor\_name, birth\_date )

### SOLUTION

```
Create table movie (  
Registration_no smallint primary key,  
movie_name varchar (20),  
Release_Date date  
);  
Create table actor (  
actor_id smallint primary key,  
Actor_name varchar (20),  
birth_date date  
);
```

Exercise | 5.1 | Page 29

### QUESTION

Consider the following table Stationary. Write SQL commands for following statement.

S_ID	S_Name	C_Name	Price	Quantity
001	Note Book	ABC	20	50
002	Pencil Box	XYZ	10	80
003	A4 Pages rim	PQR	600	2

Write SQL command to create above Table

### SOLUTION

```
Create table Stationary (  
S_ID int primary key,  
S_Name varchar (20),  
C_Name varchar (20),  
Price smallint,  
Quantity smallint  
);
```

Exercise | 5.2 | Page 29

### QUESTION

Consider the following table Stationary. Write SQL commands for following statement.

--	--	--	--	--

S_ID	S_Name	C_Name	Price	Quantity
001	Note Book	ABC	20	50
002	Pencil Box	XYZ	10	80
003	A4 Pages rim	PQR	600	2

Write SQL command to insert above mentioned record in table

### SOLUTION

```
INSERT INTO Stationary values
(001, 'Note Book', 'ABC', 20, 50)
(002, 'Pencil Box', 'XYZ', 10, 80)
(003, 'A4 Pages rim', 'PQR', 600, 2);
```

Exercise | 5.3 | Page 29

### QUESTION

Consider the following table Stationary. Write SQL commands for following statement.

S_ID	S_Name	C_Name	Price	Quantity
001	Note Book	ABC	20	50
002	Pencil Box	XYZ	10	80
003	A4 Pages rim	PQR	600	2

To delete above table.

### SOLUTION

```
DROP table Stationary;
```

Exercise | 6.1 | Page 29

### QUESTION

What is a database?

### SOLUTION

A DBMS is a collection of programs (computer based system) that enables the user to create and maintain a database it is used to define, construct and manipulate the data in the database for various applications. It provides information storage, organization and retrieval capabilities. The DBMS also enforces necessary access restrictions and security measures in order to protect the database. Various types of control systems within the DBMS make sure that the database continues to function properly.

They Include Integrity system Security system Concurrency control system Recovery control system Some DBMS enable us to define “views” of the database. A view is how the database appears to the user. This enables us to show only the relevant information to different types of users and it increases security, as certain users will not be able to see data which they are not meant to see.

Exercise | 6.2 | Page 29

## QUESTION

What are the advantages of a DBMS?

## SOLUTION

**Redundancy is controlled:** In File Processing System, duplicate data is created in many places because all the programs have their own files. This creates data redundancy which in turns wastes labor and space. 'In Database Management System, all the files are integrated in a single database. The whole data is stored only once at a single place so there is no chance of duplicate data.

**Sharing of Data:** In a database, the users of the database can share the data among themselves. There are various levels of authorization to access the data. And consequently the data can only be shared based on the correct authorization protocols being followed.

**Data Security:** Data Security is vital concept in a database. Only authorized users should be allowed to access the database and their identity should be authenticated using a username and password. Unauthorized users should not be allowed to access the database under any circumstances as it violates the integrity constraints.

**Enforces integrity constraints:** Constraints are used to store accurate data because there are many users who feed data in database. Data stored in database should always be correct and accurate. DBMS provides the capability to enforce these constraints on database.

**Provides backup and recovery of data:** Data loss is a very big problem for all the organizations. In traditional tile processing system, a user needs to backup the database after a regular interval of time that wastes lots of time and resources.\_If the volume of data is large then this process may take a very long time.

Exercise | 6.3 | Page 29

## QUESTION

What do you understand by Data Model?

## SOLUTION

A Database model defines the logical design and structure of a database and defines how data will be stored, accessed and updated in a database management system.

While the Relational Model is the most widely used database model.

### **Relational Model:**

It is the most popular data model in DBMS. Relational model is the primary data model. Which is widely used for data processing. This model has all properties required to Process data with storage efficiency.

Exercise | 6.4 | Page 29

### **QUESTION**

What is a primary key?

### **SOLUTION**

Primary Key: A column in the table that uniquely identifies each row in that table is called a primary key.

Exercise | 6.5 | Page 29

### **QUESTION**

What is DDL (Data Definition language)?

### **SOLUTION**

DDL statements or commands are used to define and modify the database structure of your tables or schema. When you execute a DDL statement, it takes effect immediately

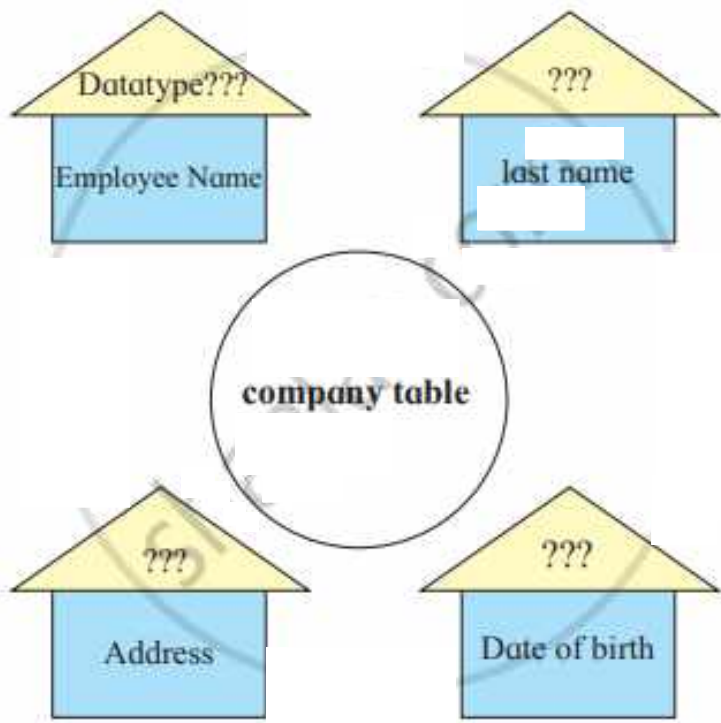
Some examples of DDL commands are CREATE, ALTER and DROP

Exercise | 7 | Page 29

### **QUESTION**

In a company the data is stored in a table under the following fields Employee number, Last name, Date of birth, Address. Which data type will you use for the above field.





### SOLUTION

Employee number: INT

Employee Name: VARCHAR

Last Name: VARCHAR

Address: VARCHAR

Date of Birth: DATE

Exercise | 8.1 | Page 29

### QUESTION

Complete the following.

To remove access rights or privileges from the database

### SOLUTION

REVOKE

Exercise | 8.2 | Page 29

### QUESTION

Complete the following.

Extracts data from a table

**SOLUTION**

SELECT