3rd Sessional

4th Semester / Comp. Engg.

Subject: Database Management System

Section - A

Ans - 1

(ii) NVL function :

The NVL function in DBMS (Database Management System) is used for replacing the NULL value. A value that is unassigned or unknown is known as NULL value.

The NVL function replaces the NULL value with an actual value.

(iii) COMMIT :

The COMMIT tells about a successful end-of-transaction. It means that the given logical work is done now and now the Database is in the state it was previously and all the changes have been made successfully. After this, all the work done can now be 'committed' or 'made permanent'.

ROLLBACK :

The ROLLBACK tells about any unsuccessful end-of-transaction. It means

that the logical work given is not completed or is interrupted. And now the work done is "rolled back".

(iv) DDL → Data Definition Language
It consists of the commands used for creating objects in the database.

DCL → Data Change Language
It consists of the commands used for making changes in the database.

(v) The function of the GROUP BY clause is to group/sort data according to some key or column.
It basically groups data according to some data category and only shows the matching data.
⇒ It acts like HAVING clause.

(vi) HAVING clause :
It is used with the GROUP BY clause to get more filtered and specific data item/items. After using GROUP BY clause, we can use HAVING clause to filter the data further.

**HAVING** clause →

FROM    tables
WHERE   area
GROUP BY   column 1, column 2, ---.
HAVING    condition 1, condition 2,... -

## Section - B

**Ans-2**

**SQL :**

SQL is a structured Query language. This language helps in managing a database with different commands used for different purpose.
It also have some features to present the database into some more convenient and readable form. It has some good security features as well which can be applied to the databases to increase their security. We can apply passwords for accessing database or access limit at a time and even much more.
The language does not have a predefined Structure to be followed while modifying database. That is why, SQL is also known as non-procedural language.

* Various features of SQL are :

i) It is a non-procedural language.

ii) It is a query language which have different queries for different purpose.

iii) It enables the end user and other users to deal with the database in many different database management systems.

iv) The work done in SQL is easy to port.

v) SQL is independent language and every person can apply it the way they want.

vi) SQL focuses on what is to be done rather than how it is to be done.

vii) SQL is very easy to learn language.

viii) Besides the fact it is easy to learn, it can make complex changes happen.

ix) In SQL, you can expect the result of any command before applying and seeing its result.

x) It is vastly used language for managing databases of schools, colleges, many companies, etc.