

Section A

1. Levels in which three schema architecture can be defined includes
 - A. internal schema
 - B. conceptual schema
 - C. external schema
 - D. all of above
2. Process of converting requests into results between three-schema architecture internal, external and conceptual levels is called
 - A. mapping
 - B. pitching
 - C. transforming
 - D. dependence
3. Type of data independence in which schema can be altered on conceptual level without altering external level is classified as
 - A. conceptual level independence
 - B. external level independence
 - C. logical data independence
 - D. physical data independence
4. Capacity to alter database schema at one level without altering any other schema level is classified as
 - A. data mapping
 - B. data independence
 - C. data dependence
 - D. data transformation
5. Match SQL language with SQL commands
 - 1)DDL i)Revok, Grant
 - 2)DML ii)rename a table
 - 3)TCL iii)insert, update
 - 4)DCL iv)rollback , commit
 - A. 1-iii,2-i,3-ii,4-iv
 - B. 1-iii,2-ii,3-iv,4-i
 - C. 1-ii,2-iii,3-iv,4-i
 - D. 1-i,2-iii,3-ii,4-iv

6. Which is not DDL (data definition language) operation
- A. Renaming a table
 - B. SQL create table
 - C. Add a column to an existing table
 - D. Update data into a table in SQL database

Section B

1. What are the levels in 3-Tier architecture of the DB?
2. Advantages of the Three Tiered Architecture?
3. What are various DDL commands in SQL? Give brief description of their purposes.
4. What are various DML commands in SQL? Give brief description of their purposes.
5. What are various DCL commands in SQL? Give brief description of their purposes.
6. Create database called “Music”

artist
id (PK)INTEGER
Name TEXT
Address TEXT

7. Create table to store artist table.

id	name	Address
1	Tom Chapin	Chicago
2	Harry Chapin	New York

8. Insert above data records to the artist table.
9. Retrieve all the data from the artist table.
10. Change Harry Chapins address as “Brisbane”
11. Delete Tom Chapin from the table.
12. Truncate all data from the table
13. Drop artist table.

Answers

Section A

1. Answer D
2. Answer: A
3. Answer: C
4. Answer: B
5. Answer: C
6. Answer: D

Section B

1.)

- **External View/Level** - how a user views your database / The users' view of the database
- **Conceptual View/Level** - how the database was structured logically / what data is stored in the database and the relationships among the data
- **Internal View/Level** - how the data is stored in the database Physically / how the data is stored and organized for access on your system.

2.)

- It makes the database abstract.
- It lets users view the same data, but in a customized way.
- It Allows smooth migration to another systems.
- It allows changes to the system with no disturbance to the user.

3.)

Following are various DDL or Data Definition Language commands in SQL –

- **CREATE** – it creates a new table, a view of a table, or other object in database.
- **ALTER** – it modifies an existing database object, such as a table.

DROP – it deletes an entire table, a view of a table or other object in the database.

4.)

Following are various DML or Data Manipulation Language commands in SQL –

- **SELECT** – it retrieves certain records from one or more tables.
- **INSERT** – it creates a record.
- **UPDATE** – it modifies records.
- **DELETE** – it deletes records.

5.)

- **GRANT** – it gives a privilege to user.
- **REVOKE** – it takes back privileges granted from user.