



RDBMS Class 11 Questions and Answers

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1. Write a short note on MySQL.

Answer – Based on structured query language, MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) created by Oracle (SQL). A systematic collection of data is called a database. Anything from a straightforward shopping list to a photo gallery or a location to store the enormous volumes of information in a business network may be it.

2. Mention features of a DBMS.

Answer – Features of a DBMS –

- Minimum Redundancy and Duplication. ...
- Usage Of Query Languages. ...
- Multi User Access. ...
- Reduced amount of space and money spent on storage. ...
- Data Organization. ...
- Customization of the Database. ...
- Data Retrieval. ...
- Data Integrity is Maintained.

3. What is the difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

Answer – Database Management System is referred to as DBMS, and Relational Database Management System is referred to as RDBMS. Unlike RDBMS, which stores data in the form of tables, DBMS stores data as a file.

4. List some features of MySQL.

Answer – Features of MySQL are –

- a. MySQL based on Client/Server Architecture
- b. Free to use
- c. Highly Flexible
- d. Compatible on many operating system
- e. High performance
- f. High productivity
- g. Platform independent

5. How is Primary Key different from Candidate Key?

Answer – A record in a table is uniquely identified by its primary key, which must be both unique and non-null. There can only be one primary key per table. A candidate key can be used in conjunction with a primary key to uniquely identify records in a table.

6. Define the key(s) used in MySQL.

Answer – There are four different types of Keys –

- a. Primary Key – The group of one or more columns used to uniquely identify each row of a relation is called its Primary Key.
- b. Candidate Key – A column or a group of columns which can be used as the primary key of a relation is called a Candidate key because it is one of the candidates available to be the primary key of the relation.
- c. Alternate Key – A candidate key of a table which is not selected as the primary key is called its Alternate Key.
- d. Foreign Key – A primary key of a base table when used in some other table is called as Foreign Key.

7. State the similarity and difference between the Primary Key, Candidate Key, Alternate Key and Foreign Key

Answer –

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8. Which statement is used to select a database and make it current?

Answer – To choose data from a database, use the SELECT statement. The information received is kept in a result table known as the result-set.

9. How is a database related to table(s)?

Answer – In databases, a table is a collection of data elements (values) organised using a model of vertical columns (named) and horizontal rows, with a cell serving as the intersection of a row and a column. A table can have any number of rows but only a certain number of columns.

10. Write SQL statement to view names of all the tables contained in the current database.

Answer – To display all the table in database –
SQL> SHOW TABLES;

11. In a database there is a table Cabinet. The data entry operator is not able to put NULL in a column of Cabinet? What may be the possible reason(s)?

Answer – The data entry operator cannot enter duplicate values in a column of a cabinet; this is likely because the column contains a primary key.

12. Do Primary Key column(s) of a table accept NULL values?

Answer – Primary Key column does not support NULL Values.

13. There is a table T1 with combination of columns C1, C2, and C3 as its primary key? Is it possible to enter:

a. NULL values in any of these columns?

b. Duplicate values in any of these columns?

Answer –

a. No

b. Not possible

18. What are the differences between DELETE and DROP commands of SQL?

Answer – The DELETE command in Data Manipulation Language (DML) is used to remove tuples or records from a relation or table. In contrast, the DDL command DROP is used to delete named schema elements such as relations, tables, constraints, or the whole schema.

19. How many types of language are there in the database?

DDL (Data definition language) – Data definition language is used to design and modify the structure of a database.

Common DDL commands are

a. Create – This command is used to create database **b.**

Alter – This command is used to modify the database.

c. Drop – This command is used to delete database tables.

DML (Data manipulation language) – Data manipulation language provides commands for manipulating data in databases.

Common DML commands are

a. Select – This command is used to display information from the database.

b. Insert – This command is used to insert new records in the database.

c. Delete – This command is used to delete records from the database.

d. Update – This command is used to modify records in the database.

20. Consider the following table “Teachers”

| Rollno | Student_Name | DOB | Address | Mobile_no | Gender | Per |
|--------|--------------|------------|----------|------------|--------|-----|
| 1 | Jugal | 10/01/2003 | Mumbai | 5555555555 | M | 98 |
| 2. | Pratigya | 24/03/2002 | Pune | 4444444444 | F | 82 |
| 3 | Sandeep | 12/12/2003 | Delhi | 8888888888 | M | 91 |
| 4 | Sangeeta | 01/07/2004 | Banglore | 6666666666 | F | 96 |
| 5 | Satti | 05/09/2002 | Mumbai | 7777777777 | M | 89 |

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Write SQL commands:

a. To display all the information from the table whose address is ‘Mumbai’.

Answer – Select * from students where address = “Mumbai”;

b. To list the details of all the students whose percentage is between 90 to 100.

Answer – Select * from students where percentage >= 90 and percentage <= 100;

c. To display the name of all the students whose gender is Female.

Answer – Select Subject from students where Gender = ‘F’;

d. To display the list of names of all the students in alphabetical order.

Answer – Select * from students order by Student_name;

21. Write the SQL commands to answer the queries based on Fabric table

| FabricID | Fname | Type | Disc |
|----------|-------|--------|------|
| F001 | Shirt | Woolen | 10 |
| F002 | Suit | Cotton | 20 |
| F003 | Tunic | Cotton | 10 |
| F004 | Jeans | Denim | 5 |

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a. Write a query for insert the following record

("F005", "Kurta", "Woollen",5)

Answer – insert into Fabric values ('F005', 'Kurta', 'Woolen',5);

b. Write a query to display only those fabric whose disc is more than 10

Answer – select * from Fabric where Disc>10;

c. To display those record whose type is 'Woolen'

Answer – select * from Fabric where type = 'Woolen';

d. To modify the fabric shirt by increasing discount by 10

Answer – update fabric set Disc = Disc + 10 where Fname = 'Shirt';

e. To delete the record of fabric F003 from table

Answer – delete from Fabric where FabricID ='F003';

22. Consider the following Vendor table and write the queries

| VendorID | VName | DateofRegistration | Location |
|----------|---------------|--------------------|----------|
| V001 | Mother Dairy | 20-01-2009 | Delhi |
| V002 | Havmor | 01-04-2015 | Gujrat |
| V003 | Amul | 12-05-2012 | Kolkata |
| V004 | Kwality Walls | 15-10-2013 | Mumbai |

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a. Write a Query to display all records

Answer – Select * from Vendor;

b. Write a Query to add a new row with the following details

(„V005“, „Vadilal“, „2010-03-20“, „Pune“)

Answer – Insert into Vendor values (“V005”, “Vadilal”, “2010-03-20”, “Pune”);

c. Write a query to modify the location of V003 from Kolkata to Gujrat

Answer – Update Vendor Set location= “Gujrat” Where location= “Kolkata”;

23. Consider the following table “ITEM”:

| Itemno | Iname | Price | Quantity |
|--------|--------|-------|----------|
| 11 | Soap | 40 | 80 |
| 22 | Powder | 80 | 30 |

| | | | |
|----|------------|-----|-----|
| 33 | Face cream | 250 | 25 |
| 44 | Shampoo | 120 | 100 |
| 55 | Soap box | 20 | 50 |

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a. Display the total amount of each item. The amount must be calculated as the price multiplied by quantity for each item.

Answer – Select price * quantity from item;

b. Display the details of items whose price is less than 50.

Answer – Select * from item where price < 50;