ASSIGNMENT – COMPUTER / XII [ICS / FA]
TOPICS Chap# 4 [Complete]

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ax. Marks: 15	Objective + Subjective	Time

SECTION-I OBJECTIVE TYPE

Four possible answer A, B, C and D to each question are given. The ch
think is correct, fill that circle in front of that question with Marker or
answer-book. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zer
question.

1 **Which form of dependency is removed in 3^{NF}**

A Functional
B Non-Functional
C Associative
D Transitive

2 **In relational database a table is also called**

A Tuple
B Relation
C File
D Schema

3 **In 3^{NF} a non-key attribute must not depend on a**

A Non-Key Attribute
B Key Attribute
C Composite Key
D Sort Key

4 **Different attributes in two different tables having same name are called**

A Synonym
B Homonym
C Acronym
D Mutually Exclusive

5 **Every relation should have**

A Primary Key
B Candidate Key
C Secondary Key
D Mutually Exclusiveness

SECTION-II SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Write short answers of any five from the following questions.

What is data integrity?

What is meant by entity integrity?

Define referential integrity.

Differentiate between synonym & homonym.

What is meant by redundancy?

Computer

Subjective Type

Question # 2:-

(i)

Data Integrity:

Data integrity means that the reliability of the accuracy of data. Integrity rules are designed to keep the data consistent and correct. These rules act like a check on incoming data. Enforcing data integrity shows that the quality of data in database.

(ii)

Entity intergrity:

It is a concept in DBMS that ensures each record in table can be uniquely identified. It is a fundamental principle of relational database desgin aimed at maintaining data accuracy and consistancy.

(iii)

Referential integrity:

It states that foreign key exist in a relation, the foreign key value must match primary key value of some tuple in present relation. It preserves the defined relationship between relations when records are added/deleted.

(iv)

Synonym	Homonym
→ It is a type of problem in a relation that occurs when two different names are used for same attribute. → The names of attributes must be same.	→ It is a type of a problem in a relation that occures when the same name is used for 2 different attributes. → Different names must be used for different attributes.

(v)

Redudancy:

It is a type of problem in relation that occur when same information is unessesaraly stored in two different ways.

Employ ID, Employee Name, DOB, Age