Q.25 Explain the following commands of SQL:-
Insert, create and Drop table

Q.26 Write a short note on logical operators in SQL

Q.27 Differentiate between WHERE and HAVING clause with example

Q.28 Write a short note on operating with multiple tables in SQL

Q.29 Explain any two DML commands with the help of an example

Q.30 What do you mean by subquerries? List out different types of subquerries

Q.31 Differentiate between procedural and non procedural DML

Q.32 Discuss about pattern matching

Q.33 What is the process to create an index. Give example

Q.34 Compare database triggers and procedures

Q.35 Write short note on stored procedure.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

Q.36 Explain the DML and DDL commands with the help of an example

Q.37 What do you mean by triggers. How do we create and use a trigger

Q.38 Explain in detail various types of normal forms

Comp
Subject:- RDBMS

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

Q.1 Which of the following constraints RDBS doesn't check before creating the tables?
a) Not null   b) Primary keys
c) Data structure   d) Data integrity

Q.2 Which of the following is the full form of RDBMS?
a) Relational Data Management System
b) Relational Database Management System
c) Relative Database Management System
d) Regional Data Management System

Q.3 What is relation in RDBMS?
a) Key   b) Table
c) Row   d) Data Types

Q.4 Which of the following is not a set operation
a) Union   b) Intersection
c) And operation   d) Set difference

Q.5 The_____ clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result of a query

a) select b) from

c) where d) create

Q.6 Which of the following cannot be used to modify the data in a database?

a) delete b) update

c) drop d) insert

Q.7 A stored procedure in SQL is a _____

a) Block of functions

b) Group of SQL statements

c) None

d) Both A & B

Q.8 Which of the following is a good database management practice?

a) Adding redundant attributes

b) Not specifying primary keys

c) Removing redundant attributes

d) None of the mentioned

Q.9 Which is the lowest level of abstraction that describes how the data are actually stored?

a) Physical b) Abstract

c) View d) User

Q.10 _____ deletes a data item from a database.

a) Insert (RDBMS) b) Drop (RDBMS)

c) Delete (RDBMS) d) None of the mentioned

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.11 How to select unique records from the table.

Q.12 Which command is used to modify a record in table.

Q.13 Write down syntax of GRANT command

Q.14 State two disadvantages of a view

Q.15 Mention the use of foreign key

Q.16 What is the use of UNION

Q.17 Write syntax of drop table command

Q.18 What is the basic need of normalization

Q.19 How you can drop a constraint

Q.20 State True or False " Is SQL non procedural language

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

Q.21 Discuss in brief about join operator.

Q.22 Discuss in brief about try and catch statements.

Q.23 Explain Group by and having clause with example

Q.24 Write a short note on user defined functions.