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180843/170843/120843/30843

4th Sem / Branch : Computer Engg /IT, CNC,CAD/CAM
Subject:- Database Mgmt. Sys./RDBMS

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 A database language concerned with the definition of the whole database structure and schema is_____ (Co8)

a) DCL b) DML
c) DDL d) None of the above

Q.2 Database is collection of_____ (CO1)

a) Modules b) Data
c) None of these d) Programs

Q.3 A collection of related field is called_____? (CO2)

a) File b) Record
c) Database d) None

Q.4 SQL is a____? (CO8)

a) Unstructured Language
b) Structured language
c) Object oriented language
d) Software

Q.5 Which of the following enables the user to modify data structures without affecting existing programs that use them? (CO2)

a) Data independance b) Data dependence
c) Data relationships d) Data integration

Q.6 Duplicate data in multiple data files is called_____? (CO3)

a) Data redundancy b) Data multiplication
c) Data Integrity d) None

Q.7 An attribute which consists of a group of attributes is called_____? (CO4)

a) Composite attributes
b) Multi-valued attributes
c) Composite identifiers
d) Identifiers

Q.8 The degree of a relationship refers to the: (CO5)

a) Number of entities
b) Maximum cardinality
c) Minimum cardinality
d) Number of attributes in the identifiers

Q.9 A_____relationship exists when 3 entities are associated. (CO2)

a) Unary b) Binary
c) Ternary d) Weak

Q.10 Which of the following provides the ability to query information from the database and insert tuples into, delete tuples from, and modify tuples in the database? (CO8)

a) DML (Data Manipulation language)
b) DDL (Data definition language)
c) Query
d) Relationship Schema

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 How many levels does DBMS architecture contain? (CO2)

Q.12 SQL stands for_____ (CO7)

Q.13 Two workers behind the scene are_____and _____ (CO1)

Q.14 in E.R. Models E.R. stands for_____ (CO3)

Q.15 To identify unique attributes in a table _____key is used (CO3)

Q.16 Who gives the concept of Normalization? (CO5)

Q.17 _____Command is used to give permission to access the table . (CO6)

Q.18 DCL stands for_____ (CO7)

Q.19 Give two examples of generating Big Data. (CO6)

Q.20 NULL values cannot be inserted on a column with a primary key (T/F) (CO4)

SECTION-C

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

Q.21 Write five disadvantages of traditional Data Base System (CO1)

Q.22 Define a key. Explain four types of keys with the help of an example. (CO3)

Q.23 Differentiate between E-R Model and Relational Model (At least 5 difference) (CO4)

Q.24 Discuss the various roles of DBA. (CO1)

Q.25 Define DBMS Interfaces. Explain any five types of Interfaces. (CO2)

Q.26 What is an entity, attribute and their relationship? Give examples. (CO3)

Q.27 Give five differences between DBMS and RDBMS. (CO1)

Q.28 Define Query and Subquery. Explain five aggregate functions. (CO8)

Q.29 Define views. Compare tables vs Views. (CO7)

Q.30 What do you mean by de-normalization? (CO5)

Q.31 Define cardinality ratio and participation constraint for a relation. (CO4)

Q.32 Define Data Model. Define any two types of Data Models. (CO2)

Q.33 What are different types of privileges that can be implemented on Database? Give examples for the same. (CO7)

Q.34 Define DBMS Languages. Give five differences between Procedural DML and non-procedural DML. (CO3)

Q.35 Define Mapping constraints. Explain two types of mapping constraints with examples. (CO4)

SECTION-D

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

Q.36 Define Normalization. Explain 1NF, 2NF and 3NF with the help of an example. (CO5)

Q.37 Explain data base architecture with the help of a suitable diagram. (CO2)

Q.38 Define join operations on tables. Explain various types of Join Operations using suitable examples. (CO8)

(**Note:** Course outcome/CO is for office use only)