RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (4330702)

Sr no.	Question	Relevance to COs
1	Define "Data Dictionary".	CO1
2	Define "Relation key".	
3	Define Composite Primary key.	
4	Define data and information.	
5	Define data warehouse and metadata.	
6	Define DBMS and Information.	
7	Define information and data warehouse.	
8	Define DDL and explain any two DDL command.	
9	Define DML and explain any two DML command.	
10	Explain Transaction control using Commands & Examples.	
11	Explain DCL using Commands & Examples.	
12	Give difference between Schema and Instance	
13	List different types of Joins. Explain Equi-join with example.	CO2
14	Explain select and union operations of relational algebra.	
15	Explain GROUP BY statement of SQL with example.	
16	Explain HAVING Clause of SQL with example.	
17	Explain Group functions.	
18	Explain single Row functions.	
19	Explain NOT NULL constraint with example.	CO3
20	Explain PRIMARY KEY constraint with example.	
21	Explain FOREIGN KEY constraint with example.	
22	Explain UNIQUE KEY constraint with example.	
23	What is synonym? Explain how can we create and destroy synonym in PL/SQL.	
24	What is sequence? Explain how can we create and destroy sequence in PL/SQL.	
25	What is indexing? What is the difference between indexing and sorting? Which are the advantages of indexing?	
26	What is View? Write advantages and types of View. Also Explain creation of View with example.	
27	What is Exception? List out the pre-defined exception and user defined exception with example.	CO4
28	What is Cursor? Explain the types of cursor and attributes with example.	
29	Explain Procedure and Function in detail with suitable example.	
30	What is Trigger? Explain different types of triggers in detail. Also Explain the advantages of triggers.	
31	What is Normalization? Explain the 1NF, 2NF and 3NF with example.	CO5
32	Write down Advantages and Disadvantages of Normalization.	

Consider following table and solve given queries: (CO1, CO2)
EMP(emp_no, emp_name, desg, salary, deptno)
(1) Create table EMP.
(2) Display information of all employees whose name starts with ‘p’ and ends with ‘h’.
(3) Display department wise salary total.
(4) Add new column email_id in EMP table.

Consider following table and solve given queries: (CO1, CO2)
EMP(emp_no, emp_name, desg, salary, deptno)
(1) Create table EMP.
(2) Display information of all employees whose name starts with ‘a’ and ends with ‘h’.
(3) Display department wise salary total.
(4) Add new column mobile_no in EMP table.

Draw the ER diagram for following schema (CO1)
Employee (id, name, date-of-birth, mobile, age)
Where id is a primary key, mobile is a multi-valued attribute and age is a derived attribute