1. What is a database?

ans: A database is an organized collection of information.

2. What is needed to manage a database?

ans: We need a DBMS program.

3. What is a DBMS program?

ans: A DBMS is a program that stores, retrieves and modifies data in databases on request. There are four main types of database:

a.Hierarchial b.network c. relational d. object relational

4. Who proposed RDBMS concept?

Ans: Dr. E.F. Codd proposed the Relational Model for Database System in 1970.

5. What is Realtional Database ?

Ans: A collection of relations or two dimensional tables(row-column) to store information.

6. What is data models?

Ans: Models are the cornerstone of design. Models help to communicate the concepts that are in people’s mind.

7. Each row of data in a table is uniquely identified by what?

Ans: Primary key.

8. How we can logically relate data from multiple table?

Ans: Using Foreign key.

9. What is entity?

Ans: An **entity** is any object in the system that we want to model and store information about. **Entities** are usually recognizable concepts, either concrete or abstract, such as person, places, things, or events which have relevance to the **database**. Some specific examples of **entities** are Employee, Student, Lecturer.

Each table contains data that describes exactly one entity. For example: the EMPLOYEES table contains information about employees.

10. What is a foreign key?

Ans: A foreign key is a column that refers to a primary key in the same table or another table.

11. What is a table in database?

Ans: A table is a basic storage structure of an RDBMS. A table holds all the data necessary about something in the real world, such as employees, invoices or customers.

12. What does a single row represent?

Ans: A single row(or tuple) represents all the data required for a particular employee.

12. What is a column?

Ans: A column or attribute containing the employee number.

13. Describe DML,DDL, DCL, TCL in Oracle.

Ans:

DML = SIDUM (Select, Insert, Delete,Update,Merge)

DDL = CADRe of ChiTtagonj(Create, Alter, Delete, Rename, Comment, Truncate)

DCL = GRe (Grant, Revoke)

TCL = CRoSs(Commit, RollBack, Savepoint)

14. What is meant by hr schema?

Ans: Human Resource Schema

15. To extract data from the database we need to use which statement?

Ans: select statement.

16. How many functions can be done using select statement?

Ans: Select statement is used to retrieve information from the database. Three types of function can be performed using select statement:

1. Selection: (SRK= selection rows) select the rows in a table.
2. Projection: (PC = projection columns) select the column in a table
3. Join: Bring together data that is stored in different tables by specifying the link between them.

17. Describe: Keyword, Clause, Statement.

Ans :

Keyword: An individual SQL element. Ex: select , from

Clause: A part of a SQL statement. Ex: select employee\_id, last\_name

Statement: A combination of two or more clauses. Ex: select \* from employees;

18. Write down the rules of SQL statements.

Ans:

1. Statements are not case sensitive

2. Keywords can’t be abbreviated

3. Clauses are usually placed in separate lines.

4. Indents are used to enhance readability.

6. In SQL developer ; is not a must , but in SQL plus ; is a must.

19. What is a literal in Oracle?

Ans: A literal is a character, a number, or a date that is included in the select list. Date and character literal values must be enclosed within single quotation marks