Paper: IV

Relational Database Management System

l.	Det	ine following terms:		
	(i)	Super Key:	(ii)	Functinal Dependency
	(iii)	Degree of Relation	(iv)	SELECT Operation
	(v)	GRANT Command	(vi) IT-I	Tuple Variable.
2.	(a)		The state of the state of	ompatible relations? Explain
		Union, Intersection operations.	cross	product and Difference
	(b)	What is complete set : Explain.	of Rela	ational Algebra Operation ?
3.	(i)	Calculus:		Tubple Oriented Relational
		(a) Tuple variable, (b(c) Free & bound var		d) Free & bound variable.
	(ii)	Write the query for the deposit (brach_name,		
		branch (branch_name, customer (cname, hou		
		Write the Query for:	seno, c	
		(i) Find the names o	f all bi	ranches located in Kernel.
		(ii) Find all customer	chavin	or an account at both the DSC

UNIT-II

4. (a) Consider the following two sets of FDs:

$$X = \{A \rightarrow C, AC \rightarrow D, E \rightarrow AD, E \rightarrow H\}$$
 and $Y = \{A \rightarrow CD, E \rightarrow AH\}$

check whether they are equivalent.

and Model Town branch.

	(b)	Define normalization and following normal forms: 1NF, 2NF & 3NF.
	Def	ine following:
		Functional Dependency
	(ii)	Fully Functional Dependency
		Trivial Dependency
	(iv)	Non-Trivial Dependency
	(v)	BCNF
	(vi)	3NF.
		UNIT-III
	(a)	What do you mean by Foreign key constraint? Explain
		how will you apply foreign key constraint at column level and table level.
	(b)	Explain difference bet. After table command and Update command in SQL with an example.
	(a)	What data types are avaialable in SQL? Explain.
	(b)	What is DDL commands? Explain two Data Definition commands with their purpose, example.
	(c)	Define Rollback and Commit commands. UNIT-IV
	(a)	Waht do you understand by cursors? Why are they used in PL/SQL?
	(b)	What is meant by variable and constants? What is the difference between them?
).	(a)	Explain the structure of a simple PL/SQL block. 6
	(b)	
		example of all the types.