SAIVA BHANU KSHATRIYA COLLEGE

(Aruppukottai Nadargal Uravinmurai Pothu Abi Viruthi Trustuku Pathiyapattathu)

ARUPPUKOTTAI

DEPARTMENT OF BCA

QUESTION BANK

Name of the Department :	Computer Applications	UG / PG :	UG
Semester (UG - III & V; PG - III) :	V	Subject Code :	SCAJC51
Name of the Subject :	Database Management System		

Section A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Unit I: (Overview of Database system)

1. _____ attribute may contain more than one values.
   (a) multi value (b) composite (c) derived (d) simple
2. _____ level describes how the data are actually stored.
   (a) physical (b) complex (c) high (d) logical
3. _____ command is used to give permission to the users.
   (a) grant (b) revoke (c) authorization (d) permit
4. _____ command is used to delete all the values in the table.
   (a) truncate (b) drop (c) delete (d) drop out
5. DCL stands for_____.
   (a) Data command language (b) Data control language (c) Data condition language (d) None

Unit II: (Relational model)

6. A _____ integrity constraint is specified between two tables.
   (a) referential (b) domain (c) entity (d) key
7. _____ is a virtual table based on the result set of an SQL statement.
   (a) View (b) Function (c) Entity (d) None
8. _____ entity independent to any other entity in the schema.
   (a) strong (b) week (c) key (d) address
9. The _____ join operation is an extension of the join operation.
   (a) outer (b) inner (c) left (d) right
10. _____ constraint enforces that values in a column must satisfy a specific condition.
    (a) check (b) unique (c) default (d) data type

Unit III: (SQL: Queries, Constraints, Triggers)

11. The _____ operator will return unique rows from the left query that aren't present in the right query result.
    (a) except (b) except all (c) union (d) union all
12. A ____ trigger is fired once for each row that is affected by DML command.
    (a) left (b) column (c) row (d) None
13. _____ are stored programs which are automatically invoked.
    (a) procedure (b) function (c) trigger (d) None
14. A field with a ____ value is a field with no value.
    (a) null (b) not null (c) is null (d) not
15. _____ function return information about the data in a database.
    (a) aggregate (b) recursive (c) static (d) none

Unit IV: (Schema refinement and normal forms)

16. _____ is a technique of organizing the data in the database.
    (a) normalization (b) aggregate (c) constraints (d) None
17. _____ is the process of breaking down in parts or elements.

(a) aggregate (b) decomposition (c) constraints (d) None

18. When an indirect relationship causes functional dependency it is called as _____ dependency.
(a) transposition (b) partial (c) transitive (d) None
19. _____ dependency occurs when a non-prime attribute is functionally dependent on part of a candidate key.
(a) transposition (b) partial (c) transitive (d) None
20. In _____ normal form identify each set of related data with a primary key.
(a) Answer (b) Answer (c) (d) None

Unit V：(Overview of transaction management)

21. A _____ lock on a data item can be either locked or unlocked states.
(a) Binary (b) Exclusive (c) Shared (d) None
22. _____ command is used for storing changes performed by a transaction.
(a) revoke (b) grant (c) commit (d) save point
23. Prevention of access of the database by authorized users is referred to as
(a) integrity (b) productivity (c) security (d) reliability
24. _____ command is used to restore the database to the last committed state.
(a) save point (b) rollback (c) commit (d) Both a & b
25. What is data encryption standard (DES)?
(a) block cipher (b) stream cipher (c) bit cipher (d) byte cipher

Section B (7 mark Questions)

Unit I：(Overview of Database system)

26. Define DBMS and its functions.
27. Explain about levels of abstraction.
28. Explain the structure of DBMS and its functions.
29. Define a queries in a DBMS.
30. Explain about ACID properties in DBMS.

Unit II：(Relational model)

31. Define join operations & its types.
32. Define relational algebra operations.
33. Compare strong entity & week entity.
34. How the data integrity is enforced by database constraints.
35. Define view and how create, replace and drop it.

Unit III：(SQL: Queries, Constraints, Triggers)

36. Explain the nested queries & aggregate operators.
37. Define null value concepts.
38. Define intersect and except operator.
39. Explain about the SQL check constraints with example.
40. Compare before and after triggers in SQL.

Unit IV：(Schema refinement and normal forms)

41. Explain the functional dependency and its rules.
42. Explain the decomposition and its properties.
43. Difference between lossless and lossy join decomposition.

44. Define the fully functionally dependency and transitive dependency.
45. Define the multivalued dependency and partial dependency.

Unit V：(Overview of transaction management)

46. Explain about lock based protocols.
47. Explain about two phasing locking protocols.
48. Explain about crash recovery.
49. Explain about access control and its types.
50. Explain the different modes of security control.

Section C (10 mark Questions)

Unit I：(Overview of Database system)

51. Explain the additional features of ER model.
52. Discuss briefly about the ER model with diagram.

Unit II：(Relational model)

53. Discuss briefly about relational calculus.
54. Explain the integrity constraints & its types.

Unit III：(SQL: Queries, Constraints, and Triggers)

55. Explain about the triggers and its types.
56. Explain briefly about the SQL integrity constraints.

Unit IV：(Schema refinement and normal forms)

57. Explain briefly about Normalization.
58. Explain the types of functional dependencies in DBMS.

Unit V：(Overview of transaction management)

59. Explain about transaction support in SQL.
60. Describe briefly about cryptography.