



**SAIVA BHANU KSHATRIYA COLLEGE**  
(Aruppukottai Nadargal Uravinmurai Pothu Abi Viruthi Trustuku Pathiyappattathu)  
**ARUPPUKOTTAI**  
**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CA**  
**QUESTION BANK**

Name of the Department :	Commerce CA	UG / PG :	UG
Semester (UG - III & V; PG - III) :	UG - III	Subject Code :	CCAJC31
Name of the Subject :	Database Applications		

**Section A (Multiple Choice Questions)**

**Unit I: (Database Management System)**

1. ----means that information is free from mistakes and errors.  
(a) Accuracy (b) Timeliness (c) Relevancy (d) Diligence
2. Which of the following is a database element  
(a) Data (b) Relationship (c) Constraints & scheme (d) All of the above
3. What defines a view of the database for a particular user.  
(a) Local schema (b) Internal schema (c) Conceptual schema (d) External schema
4. What is refined data  
(a) Knowledge (b) Information (c) Statistics (d) None of the above
5. Data are processed through ----to create information  
(a) Channels (b) Ledgers (c) Models (d) None of the above

**Unit II: (SQL)**

6. ----is an expansion of DML.  
(a) Data machine language (b) Data manipulation language (c) Document manipulation language (d) Data manipulation logic
7. Which of the following is not a DDL statement.  
(a) Create (b) Alter (c) Select (d) Drop
8. ----is an expansion of SQL  
(a) Structure Query Language (b) Sequential Query Language (c) Structure Query Locking (d) Semantic Query Logic
9. Which of the following is not a DML statement  
(a) Delete (b) Update (c) Commit (d) All of the above
10. What is the full form of DDL  
(a) Data mining language (b) Data manipulation language (c) Dependency maintenance link (d) None of the above

**Unit III: (E-R Model)**

11. A set of possible data values is called  
(a) Attribute (b) Domain (c) Tuple (d) Degree
12. What is a relationship called when an association is maintained between two entities?  
(a) Unary (b) Ternary (c) Binary (d) Quaternary
13. ----are the components of an E-R Model  
(a) Entity (b) Attributes (c) Relationships (d) All of the above
14. A----is one that holds multiple values for a single entity  
(a) Simple (b) Composite (c) Multivalued (d) Derived
15. Who developed E-R models  
(a) Codd (b) Dale (c) Chen (d) Bachman

**Unit IV: (PL/SQL)**

16. ----is a Boolean cursor attribute.  
(a) %FOUND (b) %ISOPEN (c) %NOTFOUND (d) All of the above
17. ----are groups of procedures, functions, variables and SQL statements grouped together into a single



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- unit.  
(a) Packages (b) Exceptions (c) Triggers (d)Cursor
18. ----is a composite type in PL/SQL  
(a) CHAR (b) VARCHAR (c) RECORD (d)DATE
19. ----triggers are the default type of triggers created using 'CREATE TRIGGER' command  
(a) Row level (b) Statement Level (c) Block Level (d)Function Level
20. PL/SQL is ----structured language  
(a) Cursor (b) Block (c) Trigger (d)Level

**Unit V: (Files)**

21. A file contains---that is needed for information processing  
(a) Knowledge (b) data (c) Instructions (d)Objects
22. Which of the following is direct access processing method  
(a) Indexing (b) Relational Addressing (c) Hashing (d)All of the above
23. Which of the following is a valid file type  
(a) Master (b) Transaction (c) Report (d) All of the above
24. A relations is in ----normal form if every determinant is a candidate key  
(a) 1NF (b) 2NF (c) 3NF (d)4NF
25. A---is a collection of bytes stored as an individual entity  
(a) File (b) Bit (c) Data (d)None of the Above

**Section B (7 mark Questions)**

**Unit I: (Database Management System)**

26. What is information and information cycle?  
27. Define quality of information.  
28. What are the advantage of information integration?  
29. What are the characteristics of data in a database?  
30. What is database management system?

**Unit II: (SQL)**

31. Explain rename operation in SQL.  
32. Explain large object types n SQL.  
33. Describe integrity constraint n SQL.  
34. Explain tuple variables in SQL.  
35. Describe string operation.

**Unit III: (E-R Model)**

36. What are the components of an E-R model.  
37. What are the different type of attributes.  
38. Explain the convention of E-R diagram.  
39. What are Codd's rule relational database management system.  
40. Explain the relational data structure.

**Unit IV: (PL/SQL)**

41. Narrate the numeric scalar data type in PL/SQL.  
42. Explain the method for executing procedures in PL/SQL with examples.



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43. Briefly explain PL/SQL architecture.
44. Briefly explain cursor in PL/SQL.
45. Describe the process of explicit cursor

**Unit V: (Files)**

46. Briefly describe the magnetic storage media.
47. Enumerate the First normal form.
48. Explain the structure of file.
49. Enumerate the fourth normal form with illustration.
50. What are the different type of records.

**Section C (10 mark Questions)**

**Unit I: (Database Management System)**

51. Explain the hierarchal database model.
52. What are the advantage and disadvantage of relational database model.

**Unit II: (SQL)**

53. Explain data types in SQL.
54. Briefly explain basic structure of SQL queries.

**Unit III: (E-R Model)**

55. Explain the connectivity and cardinality concepts in E-R model with illustrations.
56. Briefly explain relational data integrity.

**Unit IV: (PL/SQL)**

57. Enumerate the different forms of IF statement in PL/SQL with examples.
58. Describe exceptions in PL/SQL.

**Unit V: (Files)**

59. Discuss the indexing concept in direct file organization.
60. Discuss the sequential file organization.