

PG DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (CA)

QUESTION BANK

COURSE: B.Com (CA)

SEMESTER:III

SUBJECT CODE: 17UCC307

SUBJECT: RDBMS & ORACLE

K1 LEVEL

1. DBMS stands for_____

- a) **Database Management System** b) Design Management System c) Data Design Management System d) none

2. A DBMS is a collection of _____ data and a set of programs to access those data.

- a) message b) information c) **interrelated** d) primary

3. The _____ goal of a DBMS is to provide an environment that is both convenient and efficient to use in retrieving and storing database information.

- a) **Primary** b) secondary c) both d) none

4. The _____ file processing system just described is supported by a conventional Operating System.

- a) easy b) **typical** c) permanent d) secondary

5. _____ records are stored in various files and different applications programs are written to extract records from and to add records to the appropriate files.

- a) **Permanent** b) Temporary c) Secondary d) None

6. The same information may be _____ in several places.

- a) **duplicated** b) omitted c) processed d) none

7. The _____ leads to higher storage and access code.

- a) consistency **b) redundancy** c) isolation d) accessing

8. Data are _____ in various files.

- a) Scattered** b) combined c) separated d) Omitted

9. The collection of information stored in the data base at a particular moment is called _____.

- a) instance** b) schema c) entity d) object

10. The overall design of the database is called the database _____

- a) instance **b) schema** c) entity d) object

11. An _____ is a thing or object in the real world that is distinguishable from other objects.

- a) instance b) schema **c) entity** d) object

12. Entities are described in a database by a set of _____

- a) attributes** b) schema c) entity d) object

13. A _____ is an association among several entities.

- a) instance **b) relation ship** c) entity d) object

14. The set of all entities of the same type is _____ set.

- a) instance b) relation ship **c) entity** d) object

15. The set of all relationships of the same type are called _____

- a) instance **b) relation ship set** c) entity set d) object set

16. The overall logical structure of a database can be expressed graphically by an _____ diagram.

- a) **E-R** b) Network c) Object oriented d) relational

17. The object oriented model is based on a collection of _____.

- a) **objects** b) data c) entity d) attributes.

18. An object contains values stored in instance _____.

- a) objects b) data c) **variables** d) methods

19. _____ based logical models are used in describing data at the logical and view levels.

- a) **Record** b) Logical c) entity d) relation ship

20. Physical data models are used to describe data at the _____ level.

- a) **lowest** b) logical c) physical d) relation

21. A data dictionary is a file that contains _____ that is data about data.

- a) entity b) **meta data** c) physical d) relation

22. A _____ is a language that enables users to access to manipulate data

- a) **DML** b) DDL c) TCL d) none

23. A _____ is a statement requesting the retrieval of information

- a) entity b) object c) **query** d) data

24. The portion of a DML that involves information retrieval is called a _____
language

- a) entity b) object c) **query** d) data

25. A _____ is a collection of operations that performs a single logical function in a
database application.

- a) **Transaction** b) object c) query d) data

26. _____ compiler translates DML statements in a query language into low-level
instructions that the query evaluation engine understands.

- a) **DML** b) DDL c) TCL d) none

27. _____ evaluation engine executes low level instructions generated by the DML compiler.
- a) DDL b) **Query** c) DML d) TCL
28. _____ manager is responsible for fetching data from disk storage into main memory and deciding what data to cache in memory.
- a) File b) DBA c) **Buffer** d) Transaction
29. _____ stores metadata about the structure of the data base.
- a) File b) **Data dictionary** c) Buffer d) Transaction.
30. The relational algebra is a _____ query language.
- a) **Procedural** b) DBA c) Transaction d) None
31. _____ originally developed oracle for its system R project
- a) **IBM** b) Microsoft c) Apple d) none
32. _____ is supported by Oracle
- a) SQL b) PL/SQL c) **both** d) none
33. _____ is an online document viewing facility for the sharing of text across oracle products.
- a) **Oracle book** b) reports c) forms d) none
34. _____ data type is used to store fixed length character strings.
- a) Varchar2 b) varchar c) **Char** d) none
35. _____ data type is used to store fixed variable length character strings.
- a) **Varchar2** b) varchar c) Char d) none
36. ROW ID is a _____ byte binary value.
- a) 8 b) 4 c) **6** d) 2

37. _____ is a unit of storage which holds data in the form of rows and columns.
- a) **Table** b) row c) column d) word
38. Queries in SQL are constructed by the command _____
- a) **SELECT** b) CHAR c) Varchar2 d) Delete
39. The area where SQL* Plus stores the most recently entered SQL Command is called the SQL _____.
- a) File b) DBA c) **Buffer** d) Transaction
40. A single row function is also called as _____ function.
- a) Date b) **Scalar** c) Character d) Miscellaneous
41. The values that the numeric functions return are accurate up to _____ decimal digits.
- a) **38** b) 40 c) 39 d) 36
42. Character functions accept character input and return _____
- a) Character only b) Number only c) **both** d) none
43. _____ is the most common type of join
- a) **simple join** b) equi join c) non equi join d) self join
44. _____ join extends the result of a simple join.
- a) simple b) equi c) non equi d) Outer
45. A _____ is a form of an SQL statement that appears inside another SQL statement.
- a) Query b) **Sub query** c) Join d) Self join
46. _____ is the customized presentation of data from one or more tables.
- a) Tables b) **View** c) Index d) Synonym

47. _____ are used within oracle to provide sequential numbers.

- a) Views b) Synonym **c) Sequence** d) Index

48. An _____ is used to quickly retrieve information from a database project.

- a) Views b) Synonym c) Sequence **d) Index**

49. _____ are the mechanisms used to prevent destructive interaction between users accessing the same resource simultaneously.

- a) Views **b) Locks** c) Sequence d) Index

50. _____ allow us to refer to data type and object from the data base.

- a) Attributes** b) Locks c) Sequence d) Index

K2 LEVEL

1. What is DBMS?

A database management system consists of a collection of interrelated data and a set of programs to access those data.

2. What is typical file processing system?

The typical file processing system just described is supported by a conventional operating system. Permanent records are stored in various files and different applications programs are written to extract records from and to add records to the appropriate files.

3. What are instances?

The collection of information stored in the database at a particular moment is called instance of the database.

4. What is schema?

The overall design of the database is called the database schema.

5. What is data independence?

The ability to modify a schema definition in one level without affecting a schema definition in the next higher level is called data independence.

6. What is physical data independence?

The ability to modify the physical schema without causing application programs to be rewritten.

7. What is logical data independence?

The ability to modify the logical schema without causing application programs to be rewritten.

8. What is a data model?

A collection of conceptual tools for describing data, data relationships, data semantics and consistency constraints.

9. What is E-R model?

The entity relationship data model is based on a perception of a real world that consists of a collection of basic objects called entities.

10. What is an entity?

An entity is a thing or object in the real world that is distinguishable from other objects.

11. What is a relationship?

A relationship is an association among several entities.

12. What are entity set?

The set of all entities of the same type are called entity set.

13. What is relationship set?

The set of all relationships of the same type are called relationship set.

14. Expand DBMS

Data Base Management System.

15. Expand RDBMS

Relational Data Base Management System

16. Expand DDL

Data Definition Language

17. Expand DML

Data Manipulation Language

18. Expand TCL

Transaction Control Language

19. What is a transaction?

A transaction is a collection of operations that performs a single logical function in a database application.

20. What is storage manager?

A storage manager is a program module that provides the interface between the low-level data stored in the database and the application programs and queries submitted to the system.

21. Who is DBA?

The person who has central control over the system is called the DBA.

22. Expand DBA.

Data Base Administrator.

23. State the primary goal of a database system?

The primary goal of a database system is to provide an environment for retrieving information from and storing new information into the database.

24. What are sophisticated users?

Those users interact with the system without writing programs are called sophisticated users.

25. Who are Specialized users?

Those users who write specialized database applications that do not fit into the traditional data processing framework.

26. Who are Naïve users?

Those users who interact with the system by invoking one of the permanent application programs that have been written previously.

27. What are integrity constraints?

Integrity constraints provide a means of ensuring that changes made to the database by authorized users do not result in a loss of data consistency.

28. What is an entity?

An entity is a thing or object in the real world that is distinguishable from all other objects.

29. What is null attributes?

A null value is used when an entity does not have a value for an attribute.

30. What are derived attributes?

The value for this type of attribute can be derived from the values of other related attributes or entities.

31. What is a relation ship?

A relation ship is an association among several entities.

32. What is a super key?

A super key is a set of one or more attributes that, taken collectively allows us to identity uniquely an entity in the entity set.

33. Expand ORACLE.

Orakridge Relational Automatic Material Computer Logical Engine.

34. What is oracle?

Oracle is a powerful RDBMS product that provides efficient and effective solutions for major database features.

35. Expand SQL.

Structured Query Language

36. What is SQL*Plus?

It is a user friendly interface. Through SQL * Plus we can store, retrieve, edit, enter and run SQL commands and PL/SQL blocks.

37. What is PL/SQL?

It is an extension of SQL. PL/SQL block can contain any number of SQL statements integrated with flow of control statements.

38. What is ROWID?

ROW ID is a 6 byte binary value, which is internally maintained for every table in an Oracle database.

39. What is a table?

A table is a unit of storage, which holds data in the form of rows and columns.

40. What is a query?

A query is a command given to the database program that tells it to produce certain specified information from the tables in its memory.

41. What is a save point?

Save point are like markers to divide a very lengthy transactions to smaller ones.

42. What is tuple?

Rows of a table are called tuples. Each tuple represents a record occurrence.

43. What is an attribute?

Each column in a relation represents an attribute. It is equivalent to a field.

44. What is a primary key?

Primary key signifies a column whose value uniquely identifies the records in a file.

45. What is foreign key?

An ordinary column in a relation acting as a primary key in another relation is a foreign key.

46. What is a single row function?

A single row function or a scalar function returns only one value for every row queried in the table.

47. What are set operators?

Set operators combine the results of two queries into a single one.

48. What are sub queries?

A sub query is a form of an SQL statement that appears inside another SQL statement. In other words, nesting of queries one within the other is termed as sub query. It is also termed as a nested query.

49. What is a database object?

A database object is anything defined and stored in a database.

50. What is a synonym?

A synonym is a database object, which is used as an alias for a table, view or sequence or program unit.

K3 LEVEL

1. Explain DBMS
2. Explain the purpose of DBMS
3. Explain Data Independence.
4. Explain Relational model
5. Explain Record based logical model
6. Explain transaction management.
7. Explain storage management
8. Explain DBA
9. Who are specialized users and sophisticated users?
10. Explain query processor.
11. Explain the components of storage manager.
12. Explain the relational algebra
13. Enumerate Project operation in RDBMS
14. Explain Union Operation.
15. Explain rename operation
16. Enumerate extended relational algebra operations
17. Explain simple and composite attributes.
18. Explain single valued and multi valued attributes
19. Explain null and derived attributes
20. Explain entity sets.
21. Explain relationship sets.

22. Explain primary key and foreign key
23. Enumerate the design of the E-R database schema
24. Explain what is oracle.
25. Explain the tools of oracle.
26. Explain the benefits of oracle.
27. Explain DDL
28. Explain DML
29. Explain DCL
30. Explain Group functions
31. Explain data functions
32. Explain numeric functions
33. Explain Character function.
34. Enumerate conversion function.
35. Explain miscellaneous function
36. Explain union and union all functions
37. Explain intersect and minus functions
38. Explain equi join and non equi join
39. Explain simple join
40. Explain self join
41. Explain outer join
42. Explain sub queries.
43. Explain Synonym in DBO.
44. Explain join view

45. Explain partition view
46. Explain unique index and composite index
47. Explain row level lock and table level lock.
48. Explain share lock and exclusive lock
49. Explain the architecture of PL/SQL block
50. Enumerate the advantages of PL/SQL block

K4/K5 LEVEL

1. Describe the disadvantages of file processing system
2. Describe Object based logical model.
3. Examine the functions of DBA
4. Enumerate the different types of database system users.
5. Describe Transaction management and Storage manager
6. Describe E-R model
7. Examine domain constraints
8. Enumerate different types of attributes.
9. Describe the development of oracle.
10. Classify the internal data types in oracle
11. Describe DDL
12. Examine DML
13. Explain DCL
14. Explain SQL * plus functions.
15. Explain Group functions
16. Explain single row functions.
17. Explain set operators
18. Explain relating data through join concept.
19. Examine views in DBO
20. Examine Sequences in DBO
21. Explain tables in DBO

22. Explain Index in DBO

23. Discuss different types of locks

24. Explain SQL * plus formatting commands

25. Explain the basic structure of PL/SQL block.