

Relational Database Management System

17UIT308

K1 LEVEL QUESTIONS

UNIT I

- Which of the following refers the interactions between the entity sets
(A) **Relationship** (C) Relational databases
(B) Weak entities (D) Strong
- Which of the following refers an one to one relationship
(A) **1:1** (C) 1:0
(B) 0:0 (D) 0:1
- Which attribute can be subdivided into atomic form
(A) Simple (C) Single
(B) Double (D) **Composite**
- Choose the category to which operating system belongs
(A) Hardware (C) Hardware and Software
(B) **Software** (D) Mainframe
- Tell the name to represent set of all possible values that a column contains
(A) Range (C) Degree
(B) Relation (D) **Domain**
- Tell the name to represent an extra column as a primary key instead of using a composite key is called _____
(A) **Surrogate key** (C) Composite key
(B) Foreign key (D) Primary key
- Choose the procedural language
(A) Relational calculus (C) **Relational algebra**
(B) Relational formula (D) Calculus formula
- Recall the electronic store of data
(A) **Database** (C) Metadata
(B) Relation (D) Degree
- The relationship between two entities can be given using the lower and upper limit, this information is known as _____

(A) Multiplicity

(C) **Cardinality**

(B) Connectivity

(D) Relativity

10. Match the term DBMS

(A) Data Base Manage System

(C) **Data Base Management System**

(B) Data Modulates System

(D) Data Base Management Style

UNIT II

1. In which environment key words cannot be abbreviated.

(A) **SQL** (B) SQL* Plus (C) both (D) none

2. Which invokes the default editor?

(A) Save (B) **Edit** (C) Exit (D) Get

3. Which command is used to delete the current line.

(A) **Del** (B) Run (C) List (D) Clear

4. In which environment commands are not stored in the buffer.

(A) **SQL** (B) SQL* Plus (C) both (D) none

5. Which decimal number has a specific number of digits to the right of the decimal point?

(A) Integer (B) float (C) **fixed-point** (D) number

6. Remote execution is not supported in _____

(A) SQL (B) **SQL* Plus** (C) none (D) both

7. Which is used for the raw binary data?

(A) Long (B) CLOB (C) **RAW** (D) NCLOB

8. Which character large object type uses 2-byte character codes?

(A) Long (B) CLOB (C) RAW (D) **NCLOB**

9. Which is used to define date and time values?

(A) Long (B) CLOB (C) RAW (D) **DATE**

10. Which of the following is used to modify an existing table structure?

(A) Select (B) **Alter table** (C) create (D) modify

UNIT III

1. Select the command that does not use an ampersand in front of the variable name.

(A) Select **(B) accept** (C) modify (D) create

2. Identify function is used to suppress duplicate values.

(A) Select (B) accept (C) modify **(D) Distinct**

3. Which operator is a null value operator?.

(A) AND (B) OR **(C) IS NULL** (D) IN

4. Which operator is used in the wild cards?

(A) Like (B) OR (C) IS NULL (D) IN

5. Select statement that is used to change existing data.

(A) Accept **(B) update** (C) modify (D) create

6. The _____ commands are used at the SQL*Plus prompt to assign or erase a variable's value.

(A) Define (B) Undefine **(C) both a and b** (D) none

7. Recall functions convert value from one data type to another

(A) Character (B) date **(C) Conversion** (D) Number

8. Spell which function performs different tasks

(A) General (B) date (C) Conversion (D) Number

9. Name the function converts each letter to uppercase?

(A) Lower **(B) Upper** (C) Instr (D) Lpad

10. Name the function takes numeric value and returns a numeric value.

(A) Numeric (B) Character (C) date (D) Conversion

UNIT IV

1) When the required data are in more than one table, related tables are joined using which of the following?

- a) **join condition** b) WHERE clause c) set operator d) sub query

2) A Cartesian product results from a multiple query that does not have a which clause?

- a) ORDER BY **b) WHERE** c) SELECT d) GROUP BY

3) The product operation joins each ____ in first table and second table.

- a) **row** b) column c) both a) and b) d) none of these

4) Select join condition involving common columns from two tables.

- a) **Equi join** b) non-equi join c) outer join d) self join

5) The join condition normally includes which key?.

- a) product **b) foreign** c) Primary d) none of these

6) In a addition to join conditions, additional conditions may be used using which of the following operator to restrict information.

- a) **AND** b) NOT c) OR d) NAND

7) The join condition for these tables can be written using any operator other than the ____ operator.

- a) = b) + c) > d) none of these

8) In outer join, identify operator that can be used on any side of the join condition, but cannot be used on both sides in one condition.

- a) = **b) +** c) > d) none of these

9) Recall joining a table to itself.

- a) Equi join b) non-equi join c) outer join **d) self join**

10) Which operator takes output from two queries and returns all rows from both results?

- a) **Union** b) Union all c) Intersect d) Minus

UNIT V

1. PL/SQL errors are known as_____

(a). Cursor **(b). Exception** (c). Records (d). None of these

2. Recall Varray

(a). Variable-size array (b). array (c). Size of array (d). None of these

3. How to mention Components in a PL/SQL record?

(a).Records **(b). Fields** (c). both (a)&(b) (d). None of these

4.An anonymous block can call other types of PL/SQL blocks refers to which of the following

(a). Procedure and Function (b). Procedure and Package (c).Function and Trigger (d). None of these.

5. Spell the parameters passed in a call statement

(a). Formal parameters (b). Actual parameters (c). Actual & formal parameters (d). None of these

6. Which of the following is a PL/SQL named module that always returns a value to the calling program.

(a). Function (b). Procedure (c). Package (d). Trigger

7. The module code in the body without a description in the specification is called as what?

(a). private module (b). public module (c). protect module (d). None of these

8. Recall that Oracle assign a private work area for the statement

(a). cursor (b). Exceptions (c). Function (d). Procedure

9. Which is the Implicit cursor attributes?

(a). %ISOPEN (b). %FOUND (c). %ROWCOUNT **(d). SQL%ISOPEN**

10. Which is the Explicit cursor attributes?

(a). %ISOPEN (b).SQL%FOUND (c). SQL%ROWCOUNT (d). SQL%ISOPEN

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K2 LEVEL QUESTIONS

UNIT I

1. Define database
2. What is an entity?
3. Define metadata
4. Relate the primary key and secondary key
5. List out the Relational algebra operations
6. Compare the equijoin and non-equijoin
7. What are the two theoretical relational languages?
8. Illustrate Domain
9. Contrast file and record
10. What is an attributes?

UNIT II

1. Expand SQL.
2. List the Data types used to define columns.
3. List the types of Constraints.
4. Define Primary key Constraints.
5. Expand DDL.
6. Compare-Char and Varchar2.
7. List the additional Data types.
8. Define Spooling method
9. What is the use of the Data types?
10. Compare-Dropping and truncating a table.

UNIT III

1. Expand DML.
2. List the three statements used in DML.
3. List the two methods used for inserting a NULL value in a column.
4. What is the syntax of Accept command?
5. Define concatenation.
6. What is the usage of wildcards?
7. List the various types of single-row functions.
8. List any 2 Character functions and their usage.
9. List the group functions.
10. What is the use NVL function?

UNIT IV

1. Outline the Types of join
2. Define set operators
3. Give Syntax of creating a table using a sub query
4. What is a top-N analysis?
5. Define Anonymous block
6. What data type is not made up of a group of elements?
7. Show composite data types
8. Demonstrate the varchar2 data type
9. Expand LOB
10. Discuss Bind variable

UNIT V

1. What is an exception?
2. Define cursor attributes.
3. Discuss error trapping functions
4. Describe types of exception.
5. What are the types of cursor?
6. Infer trigger uses.
7. Define Varrays.
8. Outline types of composite data types in PL/SQL?
9. What are the actions performed in explicit cursor?
10. classify types of static cursor in PL/SQL

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K 3 LEVEL QUESTIONS

UNIT I

1. Classify the attributes
2. Discuss the Integrity rules
3. Explain the relational algebra
4. Distinguish selection and projection
5. Infer the Denormalization process

UNIT II

1. Compare and contrast SQL and SQL* plus.
2. Examine the naming rules and conventions.
3. Show the Data types used to define a column in an oracle.
4. Categorize Modifications allowed altering a table without any restrictions.
5. List the Modifications allowed altering a table with restrictions.

UNIT III

1. Discover the operators used to perform arithmetic operation with suitable example.
2. Categorize the Character functions with suitable example.
3. Examine Numeric functions with suitable example.
4. List the Date functions with suitable example.
5. Compare conversion function with suitable example.

UNIT IV

1. Explain about outer join
2. Define sub query and Types of sub query
3. Examine data types
4. Explain the bind variables
5. Categorize types of set operators

UNIT V

1. Discover Relationship between a procedure and a function
2. Analyze the benefits of using a package
3. Compare the Static &Dynamic cursor
4. Distinguish between Implicit & Explicit cursor
5. Examine the types of exception handled

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K4 AND K5 LEVEL QUESTIONS

UNIT I

1. Analyzing the Database Management System and Relational Database Model
2. Evaluate the Theoretical Relational Languages
3. Create the primary key and foreign key for a user defined table
4. Discuss the Data Modelling
5. Evaluate the Dependency

UNIT II

1. Compare-Personal database and Client/Server database.
2. List the type of Constraints with suitable example.
3. Create an oracle table with suitable example.
4. (A) Discover the data types to define a column.
(B) Examine the naming rules and convention.
5. Analyze the concept of an altering an existing table.

UNIT III

1. Create an oracle database using DML.
2. Categorize Built-in functions with example.
3. Create a program which displays all employees with their commission value using the grouping functions.
4. Analyze the concept of (a) Sorting (b) define command (c) case structure
5. Analyze the concept of restricting data with a where clause with suitable example

UNIT IV

- 1) Explain about the subqueries
- 2) Defines the PL/SQL data types.
- 3) Explain the selection structure.
- 4) Analyse types of Join
- 5) Explain the DML statements.

. UNIT V

1. Examine the actual parameters and formal parameters
2. Illustrate the concepts of Trigger and explain the working of BEFORE and AFTER triggers.
3. Explain the functions in detail
4. Evaluate the user-defined exception with suitable example.
5. Judge package with your suitable example.