

Ug Department Of Computer Applications

17 UBC 307 - RDBMS and Visual Basic Programming

UNIT 1

1. Event-driven languages are.....
 - (a) FORTRAN based
 - (b) Are used to write procedural languages
 - (c) OOP
 - (d) Designed to make programming GUI easier
2. IDE is.....
 - (a) Independent Development Enterprise
 - (b) A development environment for machine language
 - (c) A software project management tool
 - (d) An Integrated Development Environment for Visual Basic
3. Which of the following is not part of the IDE.....
 - (a) Code editor window
 - (b) Properties window
 - (c) Form layout window
 - (d) General window
4. The application name always appears in the.....
 - (a) Properties window
 - (b) Intermediate window
 - (c) Code window
 - (d) Title bar
5. The color of a button is.....
 - (a) One of its properties
 - (b) Not updateable
 - (c) Defined in the project
 - (d) Defined in the Intermediate window
6. Code is.....
 - (a) Updateable in the form editor
 - (b) Instructions
 - (c) Seldom used
 - (d) An object
7. Controls are.....
 - (a) Code
 - (b) Part of the menus

- (c) Rules
- (d) Objects

8. In the IDE, is used to design the layout of an application
- (a) Form Designer window
 - (b) Project Explorer window
 - (c) Context Menu
 - (d) Form Layout window
9. The location of the form on the desktop during execution is determined by the.....
- (a) Form Designer window
 - (b) Project Explorer window
 - (c) Context Menu
 - (d) Form Layout window
10. The Object Browser.....
- (a) Displays the command buttons and textboxes, etc.
 - (b) Shows frequently used shortcuts as objects
 - (c) Is a Context Menu
 - (d) Displays the object libraries and their combinations of data and code

Key Answers

1.d 2.d 3.d 4.d 5.a 6.b 7.d 8.a 9.d 10.d

UNIT 2

1. combines the features of the text box and list box

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Picture box | B. Check box |
| C. Option button | D. Combo box |

2.property is an integer value corresponding to the position of the scroll box in the scroll bar.

- A.**Value
- B.**Change
- C.**Visible

D.None of the above

3. By default, the textbox control can hold text as

A.Multiple lines

B.Single line

C.Password character

D.None of these

4 . What is the default range of horizontal scroll bar.....

A. 0 to 32767

B. -32768 to 32767

C. -32768 to 0

D. None of these

5 . A..... displays a list of items from which user can select one or more items

A. Combo box

B. List box

C. Check box

D. Scroll bar

6. is a collection of files

A. Class

B. Group

C. Project

D. Form

7 modules can be reused in many different applications.

A.Form modules

B.Class modules

C.Standard modules

D.None of these

8 . Storage size of Byte datatype is.....

A. 1 byte

B. 2 byte

C. 3 byte

D. 4 byte

9 . The default property for a text box control is.....

A. Text

B. Password char

C. Multiline

D. Visible

10 property is used to return or sets a value that determines whether the control can respond to user-generated events.

A. Autosize

B. Enable

C. Visible

D. Value

Key Answers

1.D 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.B 6.C 7.C 8.A 9.A 10.B

UNIT3

1. A relational database consists of a collection of.....

A. Tables

- B. Fields**
- C. Records**
- D. Keys**

2. A..... in a table represents a relationship among a set of values.

- A. Column**
- B. Key**
- C. Row**
- D. Entry**

3. The term is used to refer to a row.

- A. Attribute**
- B. Tuple**
- C. Field**
- D. Instance**

4. The term attribute refers to a of a table.

- A. Record**
- B. Column**
- C. Tuple**
- D. Key**

5. For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values, called theof that attribute.

- A. Domain**
- B. Relation**
- C. Set**
- D. Schema**

6. Database, which is the logical design of the database, and the database,which is a snapshot of the data in the database at a given instant in time.

- A. Instance, Schema**

B. Relation, Schema

C. Relation, Domain

D. Schema, Instance

7. A domain is atomic if elements of the domain are considered to be units.

A. Different

B. Indivisible

C. Constant

D. Divisible

8. The tuples of the relations can be oforder.

A. Any

B. Same

C. Sorted

D. Constant

9. Using language can a user request information from a database

A. Query

B. Relational

C. Structural

D. Compiler

10. Student(ID, name, dept name, tot_cred) In this queryattribute form the primary key

A. Name

B. Dept

C. Tot_cred

D. ID

Key Answers

1.A 2.C 3.B 4.B 5.A 6.D 7.B 8.A 9.A 10.D

UNIT 4

1 type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values

A.Equi-join

B.Natural join

C.Outer join

D.All of the above.

2 is the full form of SQL

A.Simple Query Language

B.Structured Query Language

C.Structured Query List

D.None of these

3 join is needed when you wish to return rows that do have matching values

A.Equi-join

B.Natural join

C.Outer join

D.All of the above.

4 is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Oracle Database structures, including tables?

A.Data Definition Language(DDL)

B.Data Manipulation Language(DML)

C.Both of above

D.None

5 is true concerning a procedure

A. You do not create them with SQL.

B. They do not need to have a unique name.

C. They include procedural and SQL statements.

D. They are the same thing as a function.

6 . A CASE SQL statement is

A.A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL.

B.A way to establish a loop in SQL.

C.A way to establish a data definition in SQL.

D.All of the above.

7 statements is true concerning routines and triggers

A.Both consist of procedural code.

B.Both have to be called to operate.

C.Both run automatically.

D.Both are stored in the database.

8 is one of the basic approaches for joining tables

A.Subqueries

B.Union Join

C.Natural join

D.All of the above

9 is true concerning systems information in an RDBMS

A.RDBMS store database definition information in system-created tables.

B.This information can be accessed using SQL.

C.This information often cannot be updated by a user.

D.All of the above.

10 . The following SQL is which type of join: SELECT CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, NAME, ORDER_ID FROM CUSTOMER_T,ORDER_T WHERE CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID = ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID

A.Equi-join

B. Natural join

C. Outer join

D. Cartesian join

Key Answer

1.C 2.B 3.D 4.A 5.C 6.A 7.A 8.D 9D 10.A

Unit 5

1 . Embedded SQL is

A. Hard-coded SQL statements in a program language such as Java.

B. The process of making an application capable of generating specific SQL code on the fly.

C. Hard-coded SQL statements in a procedure.

D. Hard-coded SQL statements in a trigger.

2 . A UNION query is

A. Combines the output from no more than two queries and must include the same number of columns.

B. Combines the output from no more than two queries and does not include the same number of columns.

C. Combines the output from multiple queries and must include the same number of columns.

D. Combines the output from multiple queries and does not include the same number of columns.

3 statements is true concerning subqueries

- A.**Involves the use of an inner and outer query.
- B.**Cannot return the same result as a query that is not a subquery.
- C.**Does not start with the word SELECT.
- D.**All of the above.

4 is a correlated subquery

- A.**Uses the result of an inner query to determine the processing of an outer query.
- B.**Uses the result of an outer query to determine the processing of an inner query.
- C.**Uses the result of an inner query to determine the processing of an inner query.
- D.**Uses the result of an outer query to determine the processing of an outer query.

5 . How many tables may be included with a join.....

- A.**One
- B.**Two
- C.**Three
- D.**All of the above.

6 . The following SQL is which type of join: SELECT CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, NAME, ORDER_ID FROM CUSTOMER_T,ORDER_T ;

- A.**Equi-join
- B.**Natural join

C.Outer join

D.Cartesian join

7 is true concerning triggers

A.You do not create them with SQL.

B.They execute against only some applications that access a database.

C.They have an event, condition, and action.

D.They cannot cascade (cause another trigger to fire).

8 . The SQL command to create a table is.....

A.MAKE TABLE.

B.ALTER TABLE.

C.DEFINE TABLE.

D.CREATE TABLE.

9 . Ais a stored program that is attached to a table or a view.

A.Pseudofile

B.embedded SELECT statement

C.Trigger

D.None of the above is correct.

10 . The DROP TABLE statement is

A.deletes the table structure only.

B.deletes the table structure along with the table data.

C.works whether or not referential integrity constraints would be violated.

D.is not an SQL statement.

Key Answer

1.A 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.D 6.D 7.C 8.D 9.C 10.B

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Unit I

K 3

1. Compare Menu bar with Tool Bar.
2. Evaluate Project Explorer Window.
3. Classify data types in VB with Example.
4. Define Event Driven Programming in Visual Basic.
5. Explain the Controls while Working with Forms.
6. List the variables in VB with Example.

K4

1. Analyse IDE concepts in detail.
2. Evaluate Date and Time Function in VB.
3. Classify the various Operators in VB with Example.
4. Analyze Arrays in VB with Example.
5. Classify Control Structure in VB with Example.

Unit II

K3

1. Analyze Single Document Interface (SDI) with Example.
2. Analyze Multiple Document Interface (MDI) with a suitable Example.
3. Compare Combo Box with List Box.
4. Compare Picture Box with Image Control.
5. Analyze the Structure of Relational Database.

K4

1. Analyze Control Arrays with Example.
2. Classify the various tools in Tool Bar in detail.
3. Evaluate Timer in VB with a suitable Example.

Unit III

K3

1. Explain Week Entity in Database.
2. Classify File System in Detail.
3. Evaluate View of Data in VB.
4. Analyze BCNF with Example.
5. Compare Primary Key with Foreign Key.

K4

1. Differentiate Database System with File System.
2. Examine Entity Relationship Model.
3. Evaluate Normalisation in detail.
4. List the Normal Forms in VB with Example.
5. Compare First and Second Normal Forms.

Unit IV

K3

1. Explain Benefits of SQL.
2. Explain the Tools of Oracle in SQL.
3. Analyze Single Row Function.
4. Define Logical and Set Operator in SQL.
5. List the various Operators in SQL.

K4

1. Classify CODDs RULE in detail.
2. Compare DDL with DML in SQL.
3. Classify the various operations of Group Functions.
4. Analyze Joins in Oracle with example.
5. Classify Sub Queries in SQL with Example.

Unit V

K3

1. List the Advantage of PL/SQL.
2. Analyze the Architecture of PL/SQL.
3. Classify types of Trigger in PL/SQL with Example.
4. List the Components of Oracle.

5. Analyze the Creation of Forms in PL/SQL.
6. List the Basic Concept of Oracle.

K4

1. Evaluate Trigger in detail with Example.
2. Analyze Generating and Running a Form with Example.
3. Classify the various Data Types in PL/SQL.
4. Classify Control Structure.