

Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)

UNIT 1:

1. How distributed database is differ from distributed processing [2017]
2. What do you mean by cardinality of relation? [2017]
3. What is DBA? [2017]
4. What is Tuple? [2017]
5. Explain Normalization. [2017]
6. Which data model gives the concept of data independence? Explain. [2017]
7. What do you mean by cardinality of a relation [2017]
8. Write any 4 reasons for transaction failure [2017]
9. Student study many subjects. Teacher teach only one subject. Student obtain grade while studying a subject. Draw E-R model for the above statement. [2017]
10. Describe the three schema architecture. Why do we need mapping between schema levels? Explain. [2016]
11. Compare relational algebra and relational calculus [2016]
12. Define fourth normal form [2016]
13. What are the advantages of DBMS? [2016]
14. What is the responsibility of database administrator? [2016]
15. Difference between logical and physical database [2016]
16. Define primary key and how does it differ from foreign key [2016]
17. What do you mean by attribute [2016]
18. What is DDL (Data Definition Language). Discuss the process of conversion of a logical database to physical database . [2016]
19. Discuss the architecture of distributed data processing system. [2015]

OR

What is a data model? Discuss the concept of normalization and the stages in relational database design.

20. What is database? [2015]
21. What is an entity? [2015]
22. What is a relational model? [2015]
23. What is a deadlock? [2015]
24. What is Transaction [2015]
25. What is concurrency control? [2015]
26. Explain the distributed and centralized database system [2014]
27. What is query? [2014]
28. What do you mean by recovery in RDBMS? [2014]
29. What is primary key? [2014]
30. Write the names of any three RDBMS software? [2014]
31. Define query processing. [2014]
32. What is schema? [2014]
33. What are table level constraint? [2013]
34. What are unique constraint? [2013]
35. What is discretionary access control? [2013]

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| 36. Define foreign key. | [2013] |
| 37. What is System log? | [2013] |
| 38. What is dead lock? | [2013] |

UNIT 2:

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| 1. What is query optimization? | [2017] |
| 2. What is query optimization? How it can be useful in DDBMS? Explain with example | [2017] |
| 3. Present an overview of three tier client server technology. What are the benefits of segregation of three tiers? Illustrate using an example. | [2015] |
| 4. Discuss the need and advantages of a data warehouse. Discuss the architecture of data warehouse with data marts and staging area | [2015] |
| 5. What do you understand by temporal database? | [2015] |
| 6. What is a data warehouse? | [2015] |
| 7. Define Data mining | [2015] |
| 8. Define query optimization. | [2015] |
| 9. Write short notes on: | [2014] |
| a. Data ware housing and Data Mining | |
| 10. Normalization upto BCNF | [2014] |
| 11. Explain the various tired architectures used in RDBMS | [2014] |
| 12. Write the need of database house. | [2014] |
| 13. Explain the three tier client server technology in detail. | [2013] |

UNIT 3:

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| 1. Write short notes on security issue in database | [2017] |
| 2. Explain the security and integrity of databases | [2014] |

UNIT 4:

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| 1. Write 3 commands of DML. | [2017] |
| 2. Write one example of order by clause of SQL. | [2017] |
| 3. What is Cursor? | [2017] |
| 4. Write Syntax of update query. | [2017] |
| 5. What is structure query language? What are its advantages and disadvantages? | [2017] |
| 6. What is the difference between procedure and function? | [2017] |
| 7. Write a PL/SQL program to find largest of given 2 numbers. | [2017] |
| 8. A) Explain the various SQL data types. | [2017] |
| a. B) Explain the various PL/SQL functions | |
| b. OR | |
| c. How a trigger define? Give the syntax of the trigger statement. Also give one example of before trigger. | |
| 9. Consider the following relation database. Give an expression in SQL for each of the following queries: | [2017] |
| a. ENrol(Rollno,Name,FName,DOB,SubjectCode) | |
| b. Teach(Prof,Subjectcode) | |

- c. Subject(Subjectcode,SName)
 - d. List all the students taking subject with subject code BSCIT-35 Or BSCIT=36
 - e. List those professors who teach more than one subject.
10. What is parameterized cursor? [2016]
11. What is the purpose of INSERT statement [2016]
12. How cursor works? [2016]
13. What is Package? [2016]
14. Write the syntax of DELETE query? [2016]
15. Explain the various SQL data types. [2016]
16. Explain any two operations of structured query language. [2016]
17. Explain following: [2016]
- a. DDL
 - b. DML
 - c. What are the advantages of indexes? [2016]
18. List the type of Integrity constraint used in SQL [2016]
19. How is cursor defined? Give the syntax of DECLARE CURSOR statement and explain the various options. [2016]
20. Consider the following relation database. Give an expression in SQL for each of the following query: [2016]
- a. EMPLOYEE(company-name,street,city)
 - b. WORKS(employee-name,company-name,salary)
 - c. COMPANY(company-name,city)
21. Find the names and cities of the residence of all employees who works for "ABC Ltd."
22. Give SQL DDL definition of the above database.
- a. B) How can you modify an existing table? What you can modify in table and what you cannot? Explain with examples?
23. Write about control structures [2016]
- a. Differentiate between the following:
 - b. Group by and order by
 - c. Function and procedure
 - d. Views and cursors
 - e. Security and integrity
 - f. Partial and transitive dependency
24. What is PL/SQL [2015]
25. List SQL data types. [2015]
26. What is trigger? [2015]
27. Discuss briefly the error handling mechanism in PL/SQL [2015]
28. How do you create a trigger? [2015]
- a. Write short notes on any two of the following:
 - b. Multimedia database
 - c. SQL stored procedure
 - d. Before vs. After triggers
 - e. Data Manipulation Language(DML)
29. What are indexes? [2014]

30. Which commands are used in DCL? [2014]
31. Write the difference between DROP and DELETE [2014]
32. Write the use of commit and rollback commands. [2014]
33. Explain with SQL example-Create table. [2014]
34. What is error handling in PL/SQL [2014]
35. Explain in details the various join operations of database. [2014]
36. Describe with example- The different sub-languages of SQL with commands. [2014]
37. What do you mean by stored procedure? [2014]
38. Write short note on: [2014]
- a. Indexes.
 - b. Views
 - c. Packages
 - d. Transactions
 - e. Cursors
39. Use the TRUNCATE table statement to truncate a table. [2013]
40. Discuss the database triggers in details [2013]
- i. OR
 - b. Describe the various commands of SQL with suitable example.
41. What are partitioned views? [2013]
42. What is Trigger? [2013]
43. What are indexes? [2013]
44. What is the output of the following: [2013]
- a. Select floor(6.5)
45. Write the COMMIT on statement to add a commit to a table. [2013]
46. What is data conversion function? [2013]
47. Explain with SQL example. [2013]
- a. DROP procedure
48. Explain with SQL example. [2013]
49. DROP Trigger
50. What are indexes, package, cursor and view? Explain briefly with SQL example. [2013]
51. Write short notes on: [2013]
- a. Query optimization
 - b. DDL
- OR
- a. Write short notes on:
 - b. DML