

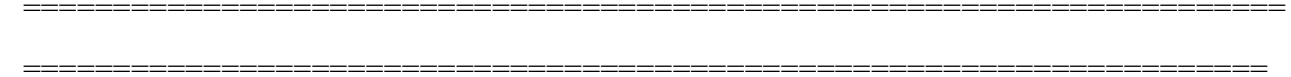
Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016

Examination: Second Year Semester V

Course Code and Course Name: DBMS

Time: 2hour

Max. Marks: 80



Q1.	Solve the following
1	Which SQL keyword is used to delete a tables structure.
Option A:	Delete.
Option B:	Drop.
Option C:	Update.
Option D:	Alter.
2	Which type of join returns all rows that satisfy the join condition?
Option A:	Outer join.
Option B:	Inner join
Option C:	Semi Join
Option D:	Anti join.
3.	Which of the following is not a DDL command?
Option A:	UPDATE
Option B:	TRUNCATE
Option C:	ALTER
Option D:	
4	8.The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is _____
Option A:	UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER
Option B:	DROP FROM CUSTOMER
Option C:	REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER
Option D:	DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE
5	10.Which TCL command undo all the updates performed by the SQL in the transaction?
Option A:	ROLLBACK
Option B:	COMMIT
Option C:	TRUNCATE

Option D:	DELETE
6	What is the meaning of “REFERENCES” in table definition?
Option A:	Primary key
Option B:	NULL
Option C:	Foreign Key
Option D:	A ”foreign Key” belong to this particular table
7	In external sorting, the number of runs that can be merged in every pass are called
Option A:	degree of merging
Option B:	degree of passing
Option C:	degree of sorting
Option D:	degree of runs
8	Which category Delete query exits?
Option A:	DDL
Option B:	DML
Option C:	TCL
Option D:	BPL
9.	Entity is a .
Option A:	Object of relation
Option B:	Present working model.
Option C:	Things in real world.
Option D:	Model of relation
10	The files that can fit in available buffer space in phase of external sorting must be read into
Option A:	main memory
Option B:	search nodes
Option C:	multilevel indexes
Option D:	processing unit
11	The Method That Supports High Transaction Rates, is known as
Option A:	Presentation Pooling
Option B:	Queue Pooling
Option C:	Connection Pooling
Option D:	Buffer Pooling
12	The processor used to run the code of the queries of interpreted mode or compiled mode is classified as .

Option A:	query optimization processor
Option B:	. runtime database processor
Option C:	parser runtime processor
Option D:	query graphic processor
13	Q8.A lock placed automatically by the DBMS is called a(n) _____ lock.
Option A:	. Explicit
Option B:	Granular
Option C:	mplicit
Option D:	Exclusive.
14	For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values, called the _____ of that attribute.)
Option A:	Domain
Option B:	Relation
Option C:	Set
Option D:	Schema
15	2) A _____ in a table represents a relationship among a set of values.
Option A:	Key
Option B:	Column
Option C:	Row
Option D:	Entry
16	The “all-or-none” property is commonly referred to as _____
Option A:	Atomicity
Option B:	Durability
Option C:	Isolation
Option D:	Consistent
17	Which of the following schemas does define a view or views of the database for particular users?
Option A:	Internal schema
Option B:	Conceptual schema
Option C:	Physical schema
Option D:	External schema
18	Which of the following is an attribute that can uniquely identify a row in a table?
Option A:	Secondary key
Option B:	Candidate key
Option C:	Foreign key
Option D:	Alternate key

19	A table can be logically connected to another table by defining a
Option A:	Super key
Option B:	Candidate key
Option C:	Unique key
Option D:	Primary key
20	The execution sequences in concurrency control are termed as _____
Option A:	Serials
Option B:	Organizations
Option C:	Schedules
Option D:	Time tables

Q2 (20 Marks)	Solve any Four out of Six	5 marks each
A	Explain types of integrity constraints with example.	
B	Discuss Data Definition and Manipulation Commands in SQL	
C	What is transaction? Discuss ACID properties of transaction?	
D	Give the advantages of DBMS over file processing system	
E	What is mean by trigger and need of trigger in DBMS?	
F	Explain sort-merge join algorithm in query processing	

Q3. (20 Marks)	Solve any Two Questions out of Three	10 marks each
A	Consider the following schema for a Library Database: BOOK (Book_id, Title, Publisher_Name, Pub_Year) BOOK_AUTHORS (Book_id, Author_Name) PUBLISHER (Name, Address, Phone) BOOK_COPIES (Book_id, Branch_id, No-of_Copies)	

	<p>BOOK_LENDING (Book_id, Branch_id, Card_No, Date_Out, Due_Date)</p> <p>LIBRARY_BRANCH (Branch_id, Branch_Name, Address)</p> <p>Prepare ER diagram</p>
B	<p>Consider the following schema for Order Database:</p> <p>SALESMAN (Salesman_id, Name, City, Commission)</p> <p>CUSTOMER (Customer_id, Cust_Name, City, Grade, Salesman_id)</p> <p>ORDERS (Ord_No, Purchase_Amt, Ord_Date, Customer_id, Salesman_id)</p> <p>Write SQL queries to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Display all records 2. Count the customers with grades above Bangalore's average. 3. Find the name and numbers of all salesmen who had more than one customer
C	<p>What is normalisation? Explain 1NF, 2NF, 3NF, BCNF with suitable examples</p>