**STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 086**
**(For Candidates admitted during the academic year 2011-12 and thereafter)**

**SUBJECT CODE: 11CS/MC/RD34**

**B.C.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION – NOVEMBER 2015**
**THIRD SEMESTER**

**REG. NO. _____**

**COURSE : MAJOR CORE**
**PAPER : RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**
**TIME : 30 MINUTES** **MAX. MARKS: 20**

**SECTION – A**
**ANSWER ON THE QUESTION PAPER ITSELF**

**Answer all the questions:** **20*1=20**
**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The lowest level of abstraction which describes how the data are actually stored is called the _____ level.
2. The _____ stores metadata about the structure of the database.
3. The logical structure of a database can be expressed graphically using _____ diagrams.
4. An entity set which does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is termed a _____ entity set.
5. _____ is a standard relational database language.
6. _____functions are functions that take a collection of values as input and return a single value.
7. A condition ensuring that a value appears in one relation for a given set of attributes also appears for a certain set of attributes in another relation is called _____.
8. When an update is made to the database, the system should be able to check that the update will not create an illegal relation. This is called _____.
9. BCNF refers to _____.
10. The PL/SQL block is terminated by the keyword _____.

**...2**

**Choose the best answer:**

11. The overall design of the database is called the _____.
    a. Database structure b. Database Schema
    c. Database levels d. Database design

12. The word Tuple refers to_____.
    a. A row b. A table c. A column d. A database

13. _____ is a set of one or more attributes that, taken collectively, allows us to identify uniquely a tuple in the relation.
    a. Relational key b. Super key
    c. Primary key d. Foreign key

14. Pattern matching can be performed in strings in SQL with the use of operator _____.
    a. Like b. AND c. OR d. trim

15. Stored programs which automatically get executed when some events occur are called _____.
    a. Cursors b. PL/SQL blocks
    c. Triggers d. procedures

16. _____ ensures that changes made to the database by authorised users do not result in the loss of data consistency.
    a. Referential integrity b. Integrity constraints
    c. Domain constraints d. Constraints

17. We indicate Roles in ER diagrams by labelling the _____ that connect the diamonds to the rectangles.
    a. Ellipses b. Rectangles c. Lines d. Entities

18. _____is a collection of operations that perform a single logical function in a database application.
    a. Selection b. projection c. transaction d. concurrency

19. The number of tasks that can be completed in a given time interval is termed as _____.
    a. Cache coherence b. Response time c. Throughput d. scaleup

20. Shared memory processors share a common _____.
    a. Disk b. Tape c. Database d. Memory

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**TIME : 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES MAX. MARKS: 80**

## SECTION-B

**Answer ALL the questions: 5*2=10**

1. Define a database.
2. What is a "snapshot"?
3. Who are Naive users?
4. Define a database trigger.
5. What is a cursor?

## SECTION-C

**Answer any EIGHT questions: 8*5=40**

6. Discuss briefly the functions of a DBA.
7. Write a note on ER diagrams? How are they useful to a Database administrator?
8. What are the different kinds of joins? Discuss briefly.
9. Write short notes on Referential integrity.
10. What is the need for normalisation? Discuss normalisation briefly.
11. Explain briefly about Database Schema.
12. What are the various set operators? Discuss briefly.
13. Write short notes on predefined exceptions.
14. What do you mean by data on the web? How is data on the Web handled?
15. Write short notes on procedures and functions.

## SECTION-D

**Answer any THREE questions: 3*10=30**

16. Discuss the overall system structure of a DBMS.
17. Explain in detail the function of Select, create, alter, insert and update in SQL with examples.
18. How do you map relational data to files? Explain in detail.
19. Explain in detail "cursor management".
20. Discuss the different parts and types of triggers in detail.

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