Reg. No.								

G. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOVILPATTI – 628 502.

UG DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - NOVEMBER 2024.

(For those admitted in June 2021 and later)

PROGRAMME AND BRANCH: B.Sc., COMPUTER SCIENCE

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
IV	PART - III	CORE	U21CS404	RDBMS

Date & Session: 09.11.2024 / AN **Time : 3 hours** **Maximum: 75 Marks**

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	**SECTION – A (10 X 1 = 10 Marks)** **Answer ALL Questions.**
CO1	K1	1.	Which of the following is the full form of RDBMS? a) Relational Data Management System b) Relational Database Management System c) Relative Data Management System d) Regional Database Management System
CO1	K2	2.	Which of the following cannot be used to modify the data in the database? a) delete b) update c) drop d) insert
CO2	K1	3.	Which of the following is the set of entities of the same type that share the same properties or attributes? a) entity set b) attribute set c) relation set d) entity model
CO2	K2	4.	Which of the following is the single valued attribute? a) register_number b) address c) subject_taken d) reference
CO3	K1	5.	A filed in a table can be taken as a foreign key if a) it is present in all other tables b) it has unique values c) it is a primary key in other table d) both(a) and (c)
CO3	K2	6.	Row is synonyms with the term. a) record b) relation c) column d) field
CO4	K1	7.	Which command is used to create a table? a) make b) insert c) alter d) create
CO4	K2	8.	Which command is used to delete a trigger in SQL? a) drop b) delete c) alter d) modify
CO5	K1	9.	A table is in 2NF if it has. a) no atomic values b) no partial dependency c) no transitive dependency d) non-trivial functional dependency
CO5	K2	10.	Which of the following is a trivial functional dependency? a) A->B b) B->A c) A->B, if B is subset of A d) B->A, if B is subset of A
Course Outcome	**Bloom's K-level**	**Q. No.**	**SECTION – B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks)** **Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b)**
CO1	K3	11a.	Illustrate the advantages of DBMS. **(OR)**
CO1	K3	11b.	Illustrate the levels of abstraction in a DBMS.

CO2	K3	12a.	How database design process is divided into six steps? **(OR)**
CO2	K3	12b.	Analyse the relationships and relationships sets.
CO3	K4	13a.	How will you create and modify relations using SQL-92? **(OR)**
CO3	K4	13b.	Identify the purpose of key constraints and foreign key constraints.
CO4	K4	14a.	Compare selection with projection in relational algebra. **(OR)**
CO4	K4	14b.	Categorize various SQL set operations with example.
CO5	K5	15a.	Discuss closure of a set of functional dependencies. **(OR)**
CO5	K5	15b.	Discuss first normal form with example.

Course Outcome	**Bloom's K-level**	**Q. No.**	**SECTION – C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)** **Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b)**
CO1	K3	16a.	Examine the structure of a DBMS with its diagram. – architecture diagram, explanation **(OR)**
CO1	K3	16b.	What do you mean by transaction? Examine in detail about transaction management.
CO2	K4	17a.	Classify any three features of the ER model. **(OR)**
CO2	K4	17b.	Examine the conceptual database design with the ER model.
CO3	K4	18a.	How to translate an ER diagram into a collection of tables with associated constraints. **(OR)**
CO3	K4	18b.	Analyse the following with example. i)create view (ii)update on view (iii)destroy a view
CO4	K5	19a.	Discuss nested queries with example. **(OR)**
CO4	K5	19b.	Discuss triggers and its types with example.
CO5	K5	20a.	How will you perform lossless-join decomposition and dependency-preserving decomposition? **(OR)**
CO5	K5	20b.	Discuss third normal form with example.