Model Viva Questions for "**DBMS II LAB**"
Branch : VI sem CSE

Title of the Practical: **Design of E-R Diagram**

Q1:What is E-R diagram?
A1:E-R refers to entity relationship diagram.

Q2:What is key?
A1: Key is used to specify how entities within a given entity set and relationship within a given entity relationship set are distinguished.

Q3: What do you mean by entity?
A1: An entity is a thing or object in the real world that is distinguishable from all other objects. An entity is represented by a set of attributes.

Q4: What are attributes?
A4: Attributes are descriptive properties possessed by each member of an entity set.

Q5: Define super key?
A5: A super key is a set of one or more attributes that allow us to identify uniquely an entity in the entity set.

Q6: What does rectangle and ellipses represents in E-R diagram.
A6: Rectangle: Entity sets, Ellipses : attributes.

Q7: What does double ellipses and dashed ellipses shows in E-R diagram.
A7:   Double ellipses: multivalued attributes.
        Dashed ellipses:derived attributes.

Q8:Define weak entity set?
A8: An entity set may not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is termed as weak entity set.

Q9: Define specialization.
A9: The process of designating subgrouping within an entity set is called specialization.

Q10: Define generalization.
A10: The process of constituting subgroup i.e. bottom up approach is called generalization.

Title of the Practical: Creation tables with integrity constraints.

Q1.what is constraints?
A1. Constraints are used to enforcing rates that the columns in a table have to confirm with.

Q2. Explain integrity constraints ?
A2. Integrity constraints are a mechanism used by oracle to prevent invalid data entry into the table.

Q3. How many type of integrity constraints?
A3. Domain integrity constraints, Entity integrity constraints, Referential integrity constraints.

Q4. Define domain integrity constraints?
A4. These constraints set a must and any violations that take place will prevent the user from performing the manipulation.

Q5.How many type of domain integrity constraints are?
A5. Not null constraint and check constraint.

Q6. Define not null constraint?
A6.Not null constraint can be defined using alter command even when table contains records.

Q7. Define check constraints?
A7. Check constraint cannot contain sub queries.

Q8. What do you mean by Entity integrity constraints?
A8. An entity is any data record is a database , each entity represents a table and each row of a table represent an instance of the entity. Each row in a table can be uniquely identified using the entity constraint.

Q9. Define referential integrity constraints?
A9. To establish parent child relationship between two tables having a common column , we make use of referential integrity constraints.

Q10. What is primary key constraints?
A10. primary key constraints avoids duplication of rows and not allows null values.

Title of the Practical: Creation of tables with primary key, foreign key, normal , unique .

Q1. What is key ?
A1. Keys corresponds to those attributes which uniquely defines the entity.

Q2. What is Primary key?
A2. A primary key is essentially a candidate key chosen for database design and implementation.

Q3. What is foreign key?
A3. A foreign key is a set of attribute of one relation R2, whose values are required to match value of some candidate key of other relation R1.

Q4. For student record , which attribute may serve as primary key?
A4. Roll number.

Q5. Define candidate key?
A5. A candidate key is defined as set of attribute which uniquely identifies an entity in entity set and no proper subset of candidate key is a key.

Q6. Define Super key?
A6. A super key is defined as a set of attribute which uniquely identifies an entity in entity set.

Q7. Define Composite key?
A7. In many cases , as we design a database , we will have table that will use more than one column as part of the primary key these are called composite key.

Q8. Define Secondary key?
A8. A secondary key is an attribute or combination of attribute that many not be a candidate key but classifies the entity set on a particular characteristic.

Q9. What is schema diagram?
A9. A database schema , along with primary key and foreign key dependencies can be depicted pictorially by schema diagram.

Q10. How many type of key?
A10. Primary key , foreign key, super key.

Title of the Practical: Creating table in a database in oracle.

Q1. What are the front end tools of oracle are?
A1.SQL* plus , oracle forms, reports, visual basics.

Q2. What the full form of SQL?
A2. Stractured Query Language.

Q3. What is SQL?
A3. This language   consists of command s each command has an operational part and condition part.

Q4. What do you mean by SEQUEL?
A4. Structured English Query language was designed and implemented at IBM Research as the interface for an experimental relational database system.

Q5. How many type of SQL statement?
A5. Data manipulation language, Data definition language, Transaction control language.

Q6. What is DML?
A6. The data manipulation language of the database system provides the constructs to manipulate the data stored in the table.

Q7. What is DDL?
A7. The data definition language are used to create the basic structure of table in the database.

Q8. What is transaction control language?
A8. Transaction control commands manage change made by data manipulation   language command.

Q9. What do you mean by oracle language?
A9. oracles language has structure   just , as English or any other language has structure . It has rules of grammar and syntax but they are basically the normal rules of careful English speech and can be readily understood.

Q10. In which technology based oracle?
A10. client/ server technology.

Title of the Practical: Inserting records into table.

Q1. In SQL writing queries which three keyword are used?
A1. Select, from , where.

Q2. What is select clause ?
A2. The select clause mean list of attribute.

Q3. what do you mean by from clause?
A3. From clause declare list of table.

Q4. What do you mean by where clause?
A4. Where clause a condition.

Q5. Write the general from an SQL Query?
A5. Select   [list of Attribute],
     From   [list of table],
      Where [condition]

Q6. Which language used for data manipulation code in SQL.
A6. Data Manipulation Language.

Q7. Write the query to insert values in the record.
A7. Insert into student
     Values (1, 'jay', 'vikas', 79)

Q8. Which command used for creating a table or view?
A8. Create table.

Q9. Which command used for insert value in the record?
A9. Insert command.

Q10. Which language support the insert, select, delete and update command?
A10. Data Manipulation Language.

Title of the Practical: Updating data records in table.

Q1. What do you mean by updating the table ?
A1. The values stored in the table may be updated or modified.

Q2. Which   command used for updating for table record?
A2. Update

Q3. Write SQL Statement for awarding 5 bonus marks to all student following schema are?
    Student_Branch (roll_no, student_name, branch, address, marks)
A3. Update student_branch
    Set marks= mark+5

Q4. Which language support the update command?
A4. Data Manipulation Language.
Q5. What are the three command come modification of the database?
A5. Delete , insert and update .

Q6. What do you mean by where clause?
A6. Where clause is a condition.

Q7. What do you mean by update of a view?
A7. View are a useful tool for queries , they present serious problem if we express updates, insertions
or deletions with them.

Q8. Which command is the fastest in SQL?
A8. Copy structure TO <new file>

Q9. Which command   allow us to addd to our database file?
A9.Append.

Q10. Updating a database means?
A10. Modifying or adding record occurrences.

Title of the Practical: Deleting record in the table.

Q1. How delete a row in the table ?
A1. The request of a the delete is executed like an SQL query , delete command is executed on one table only.

Q2. Which of the database querying language are?
A2. SQL, QBE, Datalog.

Q3. What do you mean by where clause?
A3. Where clause used for condition.

Q4. What is schema?
A4. A schema describes the data element , records and file and records relationship.

Q5. Which two file are used during operation of the DBMS?
A5. Data dictionary and transaction log.

Q6. Which of the contains complete record of all activity that affected the contents of a database during a certain period of time?
A6. SQL

Q7. In a relational schema, each , tuple is divided in to fields called?
A7. Domains.

Q8. Which language support the delete command?
A8. Data Manipulation Language.

Q9.Can you Write the syntax of Delete Command?
A9. Delete from < table name>
    Where < condition>

Q10. Can you Write the example of Delete Command?
A10. Delete from emp where empno=111;

Title of the Practical: Modifying table structure.

Q1. Which command through change or more field in a record is?
A1. Modify.

Q2. Which statements is true when structure of database file with 20 records is modified?
A2. ?BOF( ) prints.F

Q3. The maximum length of a field name can be?
A3. 10 characters.

Q4. Which language support the modify command?
A4. DML

Q5. Which of the SQL command can be used to modify existing data in a database table?
A5.Update

Q6.The Where clause _ where city like '% a_%b" cannot display.
 A6. ab, or abb.

Q7.Which are not part of SQL?
A7. DDM

Q8. How many type of SQL Domain?
A8. char(n), varchar(n) , INT, Numeric (p, d), real,Double, float (n),Date,Time.

Q9.Can you write the syntax of creating table?
A9. Create table table-name
     (
          Field 1 data type
          Field 2 data type
          Field 3 data type
)
Q10. Can you write an example for creating table?
A10. SQL> create table Bills
(
          Name char(30)
          Amount number
);

Title of the Practical: Dropping table from database.

Q1. Which command used to drop the relation to drop the relation with its strucre and the data?
A1. Drop command.

Q2. What are the syntax of drop command?
A2. Drop table <table name>

Q3.What is Drop Table?
A3. It is used for dropping a relation ?

Q4. Which language used support the drop command?
Q4. DDL.

Q5. What do you mean by DDL ?
A5. DDL describes the database schema definition.

Q6. What are the property of DDL?
A6. To Define the structures of table , attribute and other integrity check.

Q7. What is attribute?
A7. Each entity has attribute that is the particular properties that describe it.

Q8. Can you tell an example of attribute?
A8. An employee entity may be described by the employees name, age, address, salary, job and each attribute of an entity set has a particular value.

Q9. What is data dictionary?
A9. Data dictionary stores metadata about the structure of the database .

Q10. How many type of attribute?
A10. Composite , single valued, multivalued attribute.

Title of the Practical: Solve problem using query (DML).

Q1. What is Query?
A1. The Query are defined as question about the data?

Q2. Can you tell an example of query ?
A2. In the student database , a query like " find the name of student who have secured more than 75 percent marks". May be submitted to the databse.

Q3. What is query processor ?
A3.The Query processor is an important component of dbms which handle varieties of queries..

Q4. Which query language are most used in database?
A4. SQL

Q5. Which two query language are used in SQL?
A5. DML and DDL.

Q6. What function of DML Compiler?
A6. DML compiler compiles queries specified in the DML.

Q7. How many type of DML?
A7. Procedural DML and non Procedural DML .

Q8. What is Procedural DML ?
A8. A Procedural DML requires the user to specify how to get the data , which type of data need to be accessed.

Q9. What is Non Procedural DML ?
A9. A non Procedural DML does not require the user to specify the procedure to obtain the data .
    This language require the user to specify what data is required without specifying how to get it.

Q10. Can you tell name of commercial query language?
A10. SQL , QBE, QUEL, DATALOG.

Title of the Practical: Creation of user and granting the privileges.

Q1. What is privileges?
A1. Authorization to read data , to insert new data, to update data to delete data is called a privileges.

Q2. What is Data control language?
A2. It provides user with privilege command?

Q3. What are   the privilege command?
A3. Select , insert , update and delete.

Q4. What is grant privilege command ?
A4. If user wants to share his object with other, the appropriate privilege can be   granted on that particular object to other.

Q5. What the syntax of grant privileges?
A5. Grant privileges on <object name> to < user name>;

Q6. What the example of grant privileges?
A6. grant select , update on emp to <user name>;

Q7. What is revoke   privileges command?
A7. To withdraw the   privileges that has been granted by a user we use the revoke command.

Q8. What the syntax of revoke   privileges command?
A8. revoke   privileges on <object name> to < user name>;

Q9. What the example of revoke   privileges command?
A9. Revoke select , update on emp from <user name>;

Q10. What the property of privileges?
A10. The privileges all privileges can be used as a short from for all allowable privileges.

Title of the Practical: About object privileges.

Q1. Which are two commands are include SQL data definition language ?
A1. Grant and privileges .

Q2. What is privileges list?
A2. The privilege list allows the granting of several privilege in one command.

Q3. What the grant statement syntax?
A3. grant <privilege list > on < relation name or view name> to user /role list>

Q4. what the example of grant statement?
A4. grant select on account to U1, U2, U3.

Q5. What is update privilege ?
A5. The update privilege may be given either on all attribute of the relation or on only some.

Q6. What is insert privilege?
A6. The insert privilege may also specify a list of attribute.

Q7. What the example of update privilege ?
A7. grant update (amount) on loan to u1, u2 , u3.

Q8. What is reference privilege ?
A8. The SQL reference privilege is granted on specific attributes in a manner that for the update privilege.

Q9. Can you tell example of reference privilege?
A9. Grant references (branch_name) on branch to U1.

Q10. What do you mean by nation of role?
A10. A set of roles is created in the database . . Authorization can be granted to roles , in exactly the same fashion as they are granted to individual user.