

Question No: 28 (Marks: 2)

Define domain of an attribute.

Answer:- rep

Question No: 29 (Marks: 2)

Write the main feature of volatile storage media?

Answer:- (Page 255)

Computer storage that is lost when the power is turned off is called as volatile storage. For example RAM

Question No: 30 (Marks: 2)

Suppose you want to delete a table row by row and record an entry in the transaction log for each deleted row. Which DML command will you use?

Answer:- rep

Question No: 31 (Marks: 3)

Write three benefits of using VIEWS.

Answer:- rep

Question No: 32 (Marks: 3)

SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE FirstName LIKE '%da%';

Question No: 33 (Marks: 3)

What is the difference between a primary key and a unique key with reference to clustered and nonclustered indexes?

Answer:- rep

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Question No: 34 (Marks: 5)

Consider a table named COMPANY with fields COMPANY_NAME, DESCRIPTION, ORDER_NUMBER. Write an SQL statement to display company names in reverse alphabetical order.

Answer:- [Click here for detail](#)

```
select COMPANY_NAME  
from COMPANY order by COMPANY_NAME desc;
```

Question No: 35 (Marks: 5)

Name the five main components of Database management systems software.

Answer:- [Click here for detail](#)

1. DBMS engine
2. Data definition subsystem
3. Data manipulation subsystem
4. Application generation subsystem
5. Data administration subsystem

Question No: 36 (Marks: 5)

Give 4 similarities between Materialized views and indexes.

Answer:- rep

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Question No: 23 (Marks: 2)

Give 2 similarities between Materialized views and indexes.

Answer:- rep

Question No: 24 (Marks: 2)

What are the forms of cache normally used in desktop computers

Answer:- [Click here for detail](#)

Two types of caching are commonly used in personal computers: memory caching and disk caching.

Question No: 25 (Marks: 3)

Write the properties of Sequence File

Answer:- (Page 259)

Records are arranged on storage devices in some sequence based on the value of some field, called sequence field. Sequence field is often the key field that identifies the record.

Simply, easy to understand and manage, best for providing sequential access. It is not feasible for direct or random access; inserting/deleting a record in/from the middle of the sequence involves cumbersome record searches and rewriting of the file.

Question No: 26 (Marks: 3)

What is meant by database recovery services?

Answer:- (Page 47)

Recovery services mean that in case a database gets an inconsistent state to get corrupted due to any invalid action of someone, the DBMS should be able to recover itself to a consistent state, ensuring that the data loss during the recovery process of the database remains minimum.

Question No: 27 (Marks: 5)

Write four steps to recover from a deadlock between the transactions

Answer:- (Page 320)

Following are some of the approaches for the deadlock handling:

- Deadlock prevention
- Deadlock detection and resolution
- Prevention is not always possible
- Deadlock is detected by wait-for graph

Question No: 28 (Marks: 5)

Consider a table named COMPANY with fields COMPANY_NAME, DESCRIPTION, ORDER_NUMBER. Write an SQL statement to display company names in reverse alphabetical order.

Answer:- rep

Question No: 29 (Marks: 5)

Write five advantages of using VIEWS.

Answer:- rep

Question No: 27 (Marks: 2)

Name the two types of ordered Indices.

Answer:- rep

Question No: 28 (Marks: 2)

State any two problems that can come up as a result of inconsistent database.

Answer:- rep

Question No: 29 (Marks: 2)

Write the main purpose of NOT operator.

Answer:- rep

Question No: 30 (Marks: 2)

What is 'Serial Execution'?

Answer:- rep

Question No: 31 (Marks: 3)

State the main purpose of index in relation with the queries executions.

Answer:-

Index help to better recovery and retrieval of record from the database..

By building index on any attribute will help the queries to improve query performance.

Multiple indexes provide flexibility to retrieve the data from various attributes.

Question No: 32 (Marks: 3)

What is the purpose of IN operator?

Answer:- rep

Question No: 33 (Marks: 3)

What effect can be occurred if a transaction lacks durability?

Answer:- rep

Question No: 34 (Marks: 5)

Write the basic syntax of creating an INDEX.

Answer:- rep

Question No: 35 (Marks: 5)

What is the purpose of creating VIEWS in DBMS?

Answer:- rep

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Question No: 36 (Marks: 5)

Write an SQL statement which displays a list of persons from the table named PERSON. The complete information of only those person should be displayed whose first name is ALI and the last name is AHMED;
SELECT * FROM Person where FirstName = 'ALI' and Lastname = 'AHMED';

Answer:- rep

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Question No: 27 (Marks: 2)

What is the “data type”?

Answer:- (Page 197)

In Microsoft SQL Server™, each column, local variable, expression, and parameter has a related data type, which is an attribute that specifies the type of data (integer, character, money, and so on) that the object can hold.

Question No: 28 (Marks: 2)

Which DML statement changes the values of one or more columns based on some conditions.

Answer:- (Page 209)

The UPDATE statement changes the values of one or more columns based on some condition.

Question No: 29 (Marks: 2)

Name the two types of caching that are commonly used in personal computers?

Answer:- rep

Question No: 30 (Marks: 2)

What is ‘Serial Execution’?

Answer:- rep

Question No: 31 (Marks: 3)

Write three benefits of using VIEWS.

Answer:- rep

Question No: 32 (Marks: 3)

Shortly explain BYTE data field?

Answer:- (Page 197)

Some of more frequently supported numeric data types include Byte, Integer, and Long Integer. Each of these types supports different range of numeric values and takes 1, 4 or 8 bytes to store. Now, if we declare the age attribute as Long Integer, it will definitely serve the purpose, but we will be allocating unnecessarily large space for each attribute. A Byte type would have been sufficient for this purpose since you won't find students or employees of age more than 255, the upper limit supported by Byte data type.

Question No: 33 (Marks: 3)

State the main purpose of index in relation with the queries executions.

Answer:- rep

Question No: 34 (Marks: 5)

Differentiate between the cluster index and non cluster index ?

Answer:- rep

Question No: 35 (Marks: 5)

Consider the two relations,
Department (Dept_Code, Dep_Name, Dept_Head) and
Employee (Emp_ID, Emp_Name, Designation, DoB, Dept).

Write SQL statement to drop the primary key of Department relation? The fields in Employee should reflect the removal in Department table.

Answer:-

```
ALTER TABLE Department  
DROP COLUMN Dept_Code
```