23DAU313N

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2026
(Third Semester)

Branch – **COMPUTER SCIENCE WITH DATA ANALYTICS**

RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks (10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	What is DBMS? a) DBMS is a collection of queries b) DBMS is a high-level language c) DBMS is a programming language d) DBMS stores, modifies and retrieves data	K1	CO1
	2	Which one of the following is used to define the structure of the relation, deleting relations and relating schemas? a) Data Manipulation Language b) Data Definition Language c) Query d) Relational Schema	K2	CO1
2	3	What type of constraint is used to uniquely identify each record in a table? a) foreign key b) unique c) primary key d) check	K1	CO2
	4	Which of the following value(s) must be enclosed within single quotations when used with VALUES clause? a) Character and date values b) Numeric values c) Numeric and character values d) Date and Numeric values	K2	CO2
3	5	In SQL, the ALTER command can be put under which of the following category? a) DDL (Data Definition Language) b) DML (Data Manipulation Language) c) DCL (Data Control Language) d) TCL (Transaction Control Language)	K1	CO3
	6	Which of the following is a constraint in SQL? a) Candidate Key b) Foreign Key c) Alternate Key d) Super Key	K2	CO3
4	7	What is a view in SQL? a) A physical table stored in the database b) A virtual table based on the result-set of a SQL query c) A stored procedure that returns data d) A temporary table created during a session	K1	CO4
	8	Which SQL command is used to remove access privileges from users? a) delete b) drop c) revoke d) deny	K2	CO4
5	9	Which of the following is the correct syntax for deleting a procedure? a) delete procedure procedure_name; b) delete procedure_name; c) drop procedure procedure_name; d) drop procedure_name;	K1	CO5
	10	Which of the following clause is used to create a row level trigger? a) for all row b) for every row c) for each row d) for this row	K2	CO5

Cont...

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Examine the three levels of data abstraction.	K4	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Analyze database schema.		
2	12.a.	Categorize the major components of an E-R diagram.	K4	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Examine updating the contents of a table.		
3	13.a.	Determine the use of the LIKE predicate.	K5	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Explain about the string functions.		
4	14.a.	Appraise the key characteristics of SQL sequences.	K5	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Explain about the main purpose of an index.		
5	15.a.	Discuss about the advantages of using a procedure.	K6	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Differentiate stored procedures and stored functions.		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer **ANY THREE** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Examine the various components of a database system.	K4	CO1
2	17	Classify keys and functional dependencies.	K4	CO2
3	18	Explain about the types of data constraints.	K5	CO3
4	19	Determine the generic PL/SQL block.	K5	CO4
5	20	Discuss about the types of triggers.	K6	CO5

Z-Z-Z END