

Unit-3 Database Management System

Ch-10 Concepts of Database Management System

A. Select the correct option.

1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. c

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Data redundancy 2. Relational model 3. NULL 4. Composite key 5. Data concurrency

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Database is a collection of data, which is stored in a systematic manner, i.e., in the form of tables so that one can retrieve and manipulate the information quickly and efficiently from a large set of data.
2. The Database Management System (DBMS) is a computerised record keeping system or a software that enables you to create, store, modify, and extract information from a database. The Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) is a type of the DBMS software that uses the Relational Database (RDB) model for its database. A relational model enables the users to store data in several tables.
3. **Tuples:** All the rows (consists of a set of related information that belongs to a particular object) in a table/database are called tuples or records.
Attributes: An attribute is a piece of information about an object. All the columns in a table/database are called attributes.
4. A primary key is a set of one or more fields that uniquely identifies each record in a table. It does not contain any duplicate data. A table can have only one primary key. The value in the primary key field is different for every tuple and thus helps in uniquely identifying the records.
5. A composite key or composite primary key refers to a combination of two or more attributes (fields) that uniquely identify the records in a table. It may be a candidate key or primary key. For example, In the Customer table of Dominos database, the **CustOrder_ID** field alone cannot become a primary key as many products can be purchased by the same customer, thus the same customer can have multiple entries. Similarly, column **Product_ID** alone cannot become a primary key as the same product can be purchased by different customers. Hence, composite key is **CustOrder_ID** and **Product_ID**, as records can be retrieved uniquely by using both the fields.

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Q. Difference Between Primary Key and Foreign Key.

Primary Key

Foreign Key

1. Primary Key uniquely identify a record in the table. Foreign Key is a field in the table that is primary key in another table.
2. Primary Key can't accept null values. Foreign Key can accept multiple null values.
3. We can have only one Primary Key in a table. We can have more than one foreign Key in a table.
4. Duplicity is strictly prohibited in the primary Key, there cannot be any duplicate values. Duplicity is permitted in the foreign key attribute hence duplicate values are permitted.

Q2. What are advantages of DBMS. (2016)

Q3. Explain elements of a Table with the help of a diagram. (page 200)

Ch-11 Creating and Using Tables

A. Select the correct option.

1. b 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. a

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Database 2. Record 3. Attribute 4. Form 5. Field type

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Following are the different database objects:

- **Tables** store data items in the form of rows and columns.
- **Queries** are used to retrieve a specific data from the tables of a database.
- **Forms** are the user-friendly interfaces that facilitate the process of inserting, editing,

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deleting, and updating the data in tables and queries.

- **Reports** are used to display the selected data in a printable format.
2. Data types determine what type of data you can enter into a field.
3. Text [VARCHAR] data type a variable length field type, which is used to store character or string values.
4. The Table Data view is the default view of LibreOffice Base. In this view, you can enter and navigate the records.
5. In Table Design view, you can create a table by defining the field names and field types. This view also allows you to edit the structure of the created tables.
6. To edit a table structure,
- Select the table in a database and right-click on it and select the **Edit** option.
 - The selected table will be opened in the **Table Design View**.
 - Change the field name, field type or properties of the field as per your requirement.
 - After making the required changes, click on the **Save** button.