NAAHAR PUBLIC SCHOOL (CBSE) SENIOR SECONDARY, VILLUPURAM
ACADEMIC YEAR (2022-2023)
SLIP TEST – 3

CLASS: XI **MARKS: 25**
SUB: INFORMATICS PRACTICES(065) **DUR: 40Mins**
SUB TEACHER: Mrs.DHIVYA.N **DATE:28.10.2022**

I. MCQ **20 * ½ = 10**

1. Which of the following constraint ignores NULL value?

   a. UNIQUE
   b. FOREIGN
   c. CHECK
   d. All of above

2. Which is the correct difference between Primary key and Foreign key?

   a. A table can have multiple primary key and single foreign key
   b. A primary key cannot ignore NULL value but Foreign key can
   c. A Primary key can have duplicate data but foreign key does not
   d. None of the above

3. Which of the following refers to the number of attributes in a relation?

   a. Degree
   b. Row
   c. Column
   d. All of the above

4. Consider attributes ID, CITY and NAME. Which one of this can be considered as a primary key?

   a. NAME
   b. ID
   c. CITY
   d. CITY, ID

5. Which of the following is considered as DBMS ?

   a. Access
   b. Oracle
   c. SQL Server
   d. All of these

6. What will be cardinality and degree for given table ‘coach’?

Coachid	Coachname	Age	Sport	Dateofapp	Pay	Gender
1	Karan	35	Karate	27/03/19	10000	M
2	Ravina	34	Karate	20/01/20	12000	F
3	Kamal	34	Squash	19/02/20	20000	M
4	Tarun	33	Basketball	01/01/20	15000	M
5	Sumeru	36	Swimming	12/01/20	7500	M
6	Anjani	36	Swimming	24/02/20	8000	F
7	Shamima	37	Squash	20/02/20	22000	F
8	Soumya	30	Karate	22/02/20	11000	F

   a. cardinality = 7, degree = 8
   b. cardinality = 9, degree = 8

c. cardinality = 7, degree = 56
d. cardinality = 8, degree = 7

7. A database management system is a _____ type of software

a. System software
b. Application software
c. General software
d. Both (a) and (c)

8. The term ‘Data’ refers to

a. The electronic presentation of the information
b. Basic information
c. Raw facts and figures
d. Both (a) and (c)

9. In a relation, which of the following refers to the term ‘attribute’?

a. Entity
b. Row
c. Column
d. Both (b) and (c)

10. Which of the following refers to the number of tuples on a relation?

a. Entity
b. Column
c. Cardinality
d. None of the above

11. _____ is used to represent the relationship between tables

a. Primary key
b. Foreign key
c. Unique key
d. Candidate key

12. Storing records using DBMS helps in

a. Eliminates Data Redundancy
b. Maintain data consistency
c. Controlled data sharing
d. All of the above

13. I
ensure every tuple is unique in relation
can be applied to only one attribute in a relation
can not accept NULL values
who am I?

a. Primary key
b. Unique key
c. Foreign key
d. Candidate key

14. Restriction on the type of data that can be inserted into the table is

a. Database Schema
b. Database Instance
c. Database Constraint
d. Database Key

15. An organization wants to create a database CUSTOMER-SALE to maintain following details about its items and their sale.

CUSTOMER(Ccode, Cname, Cadd)
SALE(SaleID, Ccode, Total)

Name the attributes of CUSTOMER which can be candidate key

a. Ccode, Cname

b. Ccode, Cadd
c. Cname, Cadd
d. Ccode

16. Write SQL command to display name of all employees containing ‘aa’ as a substring in name.
a. Select name from employee where name like ‘aa%’;
b. Select name from employee where name like ‘aa%’ ;
c. Select name from employee where name like ‘%aa%’ ;
d. Select name from employee where name like ‘_aa’;

17. The default date format followed in SQL is
a. Dd/mm/yyyy
b. Mm/dd/yyyy
c. Yyyy/dd/mm
d. Yyyy/mm/dd

18. SELECT UPPER(SUBSTR(‘Computer System’, 3, 6));
Gives the output as:

a. MPU
b. MPUT
c. MPUTER
d. PUT

19. Which command is used to add columns to an existing table?
A. Desc
B. Alter table
C. Drop table
D. Create table

20. A new Database is created by ?
A. Use database command
B. Create table command
C. Create database command
D. Crete store cammnd

II. Short answers(Any 5) 5 * 2 =10

21. What is the purpose of using MySQL? Ans: MySQL is a free, open source Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) that uses Structured Query Language (SQL). In MySQL database, information is stored in Tables. A single MySQL database can contain many tables at once and store thousands of individual records.

22. What is a database system? What is its need? Ans: A database is a collection of information that is organized so that it can be easily accessed, managed and updated. Data is organized into rows, columns and tables, and it is indexed to make it easier to find relevant information. Data gets updated, expanded and deleted as new information is added. Databases process workloads to create and update themselves, querying the data they contain and running applications against it. The software which facilitates the collection of database and its retrieval is known as DBMS. A database along with a DBMS is referred to as a database system. DBMS is needed to overcome the following problems in traditional file system – (i) Data redundancy (ii) Data inconsistency (iii) Unstandardized data (iv) Insecure data (v) Incorrect data etc. In DBMS these limitations has been almost reduced.

23. How foreign key command is different from Primary Key command? Ans: A primary key is a special key in a relational database that acts as a unique identifier for each record meaning it uniquely identifies each row/record in a table and its value should be unique for each row of the table. A foreign key, on the other hand, is a field in one table that link two tables together. It refers to a column or a group of columns that uniquely identifies a row of another table or same table. A primary key is a combination of UNIQUE and Not Null constraints so no duplicate values can be allowed to have in a primary key field in a relational database table. No two rows are allowed to carry duplicate values for a primary key attribute. Unlike a primary key, foreign key can contain duplicate values and a table in a relational database can contain more than foreign key.

24. How to view the structures of the table made by you?
Ans: By using DESC command. e.g. mysql>DESC Employee;

25. Differentiate between DDL and DML commands. Ans: The DDL commands, as the name suggests, allow you to perform tasks related to data definition i.e. through these commands you can perform tasks like create, alter and drop schema objects, grant and revoke privileges etc. The DML commands, as the name suggests, are used to manipulate data i.e. DML commands query and manipulate data in existing schema objects like, Select query, insert into command etc.

26. Differentiate between CHAR and VARCHAR Datatypes. Ans: The difference between CHAR and VACHAR is that of fixed length and variable length respectively.

27. Differentiate between the following commands:
a) ALTER and UPDATE
b) DELETE and DROP

Alter	Update
This command is used to modify the table structure.	This command is used to modify the table contents.
This is a DDL command.	This is a DML command.
It will add, modify or drop any column or constraints.	It will set new values to the already exists values in a
Example: alter table emp add column remarks varchar(20);	Example: update emp set sal=5000 where empno=1256;

Delete	Drop
Delete is used to remove the rows from the table.	Drop is used to deleting a table.
Delete is the DML command.	Drop is DDL command.
Example: delete from emp where empno=1245;	Example: drop table emp;

III. long answer 1*5=5

Suppose your school management has decided to conduct cricket matches between students of class XI and Class XII. Students of each class are asked to join any one of the four teams — Team Titan, Team Rockers, Team Magnet and Team Hurricane. During summer vacations, various matches will be conducted between these teams. Help your sports teacher to do the following:

a) Create a database “Sports”.

Ans.:

```
create database sports;
use sports;
```

b) Create a table “TEAM” with following considerations:
i) It should have a column TeamID for storing an integer value between 1 to 9, which refers to unique identification of a team.
ii) Each TeamID should have its associated name (TeamName), which should be a string of length not less than 10 characters.

Ans.:

```
create table team
(teamid int(1),
teamname varchar(10));
```

c) Using table level constraint, make TeamID as primary key.

Ans.:

```
alter table team add primary key (teamid);
```

d) Show the structure of the table TEAM using SQL command.

Ans.:

```
desc team;
```

e) As per the preferences of the students four teams were formed as given below. Insert these four rows in TEAM table:
Row 1: (1, Team Titan)
Row 2: (2, Team Rockers)
Row 3: (3, Team Magnet)
Row 4: (4, Team Hurricane)

```
insert into team values (1,'Team Titan');
insert into team values (2,'Team Rockers');
insert into team values (3,'Team Magnet');
insert into team values (4,'Team Hurricane');
```

f) Show the contents of the table TEAM.

```
select * from team;
```