

Date of submission : 20th April 2014

Que	Knowledge Based	Date
K1	Define the terms:	19/05/2014
	i. Database Abstraction	
	ii. Data inconsistency	
	iii. Conceptual level of database implementation/abstraction	
	iv. Primary Key	
	v. Candidate Key	
	vi. Relational Algebra	
	vii. Domain	
	viii. Projection	
K2	Define constraints in database.	19/05/2014
КЗ	Define unique constraint.	19/05/2014
К4	What is default constraint?	19/05/2014
K5	What is the difference between where and having clauses?	19/05/2014
K6	What is schema?	19/05/2014
K7	What is scalar expression in SQL?	19/05/2014
K8	Up to which level can you nest sub-queries in SQL?	19/05/2014
К9	Explain NOT NULL Constraint with the help of an example.	19/05/2014
K10	Explain CHECK constraint with the help of an example.	19/05/2014
K11	Explain UNIQUE constraint with the help of an example.	19/05/2014
K12	Explain Primary Key Constraint with the help of an example.	19/05/2014
S. No.	Understanding Based	
U1	Write the purpose of following relational algebra statements:	19/05/2014
	i price>50 (PRODUCTS).	
	ii city='Chennai' (PRODUCTS)	
	iii price>20 ^ price <45(SALES)	
U2	Explain the basic difference between simple view and complex view.	19/05/2014
U3	What do you understand by Union & Cartesian Product operations in relational algebra?	19/05/2014
	Explain with the help of an example.	
U4	How is Unique key different from Primary Key? Explain with example.	19/05/2014
U5	How are Candidate Key and Alternate Key different?	19/05/2014
S. No.	Application	
A1	Write the expression in relational algebra to :	20/05/2014
	i. Show the tuples from PRODUCT table where cost of the product is more than 5000.	
	ii. Show the tuples from PRODUCT table where product_name is 'TV'.	
	iii. Show the tuples pertaining to prices between 55 and 100 from the table Items.	
	iv. Show the tuples whose price is more than 55 or qty<10 from the table Items.	
	v. Show the supplier_name, city where price is more than 1000 from the table Items.	