# SECOND SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2012

(CCSS)

Microbiology—Complementary

MB 2C 07—C LANGUAGE, DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND SQL

(As per 2009 Admissions)

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Time : Three Hours

## Part I

*Answer* **all** *questions.*
*Each question carries* 'A *weightage.*

1. ER model is used in ———— Phase.

    (a) Conceptual Database.

    (c) Schema Refinement.

    (b) Physical Refinement.

    (d) Applications and Security.

2. An instance is ————

    (a) Set of relations.

    (c) Set of attributes.

    (b) Set of entities.

    (d) Schema.

3. Combination of one or more columns used to identify particular rows in a relation is a ————

    (a) Record.

    (c) Surrogate key.

    (e) Foreign key.

    (b) Composite key.

    (d) Field.

4. From the following select the option in which contains only DDL commands

    (a) CREATE, ALTER, DELETE.

    (c) INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE.

    (b) CREATE, UPDATE, DROP.

    (d) CREATE, ALTER, DROP.

5. Denormalization produces a ———— normal form.

    (a) Higher.

    (c) Upper.

    (b) Slower.

    (d) Lower.

**Turn over**

6. What is the output of the following code ?

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main()

 int a = 0, b = 0;
a = (b = 75) + 9 ;
printf ("\n%d, %d", a,b) ;
```

    (a) 75,9.

    (c) 75.84.

    (b) 84,75.

    (d) None.

7. Which of the following cannot be checked in a switch-case statement ?

    (a) Character.

    (c) Integer.

    (b) Float.

    (d) Enum.

8. What does the following declaration mean ?

    int (*ptr) [10] ?

    (a)   ptr is array of pointers to 10 integers.

    (b)   ptr is an array of 10 integers.

    (c)   ptr is a pointer to an array of 10 integers.

    (d)   ptr is an pointer to array.

9. Which bitwise operator is suitable for turning off a particular bit in a number ?

    (a)  && Operator.

    (c)  & Operator.

    (b) I I Operator.

    (d) I Operator.

10. Which is not used in SQL ?

    =, <>, >, <,> =, < =  > > >

    (a) All are used.

    (c) Only > > > not used.

    (b) Only < >.

    (d) None.

11. A function prototypes are useful :

    (a)   Because they tell the compiler that a function is declared later.

    (b)   Because they make the program more readable.

    (c)   Because they allow the programmer to see a quick list of functions in the program along with the arguments for each function.

    (d)   All of the above.

12. SQL commands are classified into how many broad categories :

    **(a) Two.**                  **(b) Four.**

    (c)    Three.  —————        **(d) Five.**

                                                **(12** x     = 3 **weightage**)

## Part II

*Answer* **all** *questions.*

13. Write logical operators.

14. What is Array ?

15. Distinguish between structure and union.

16. List various data types in C.

17. Write the meaning of # include < stdio.h>.

18. Write the advantages of DBMS.

19. What is relational model ?

20. What is E-R model ?

21. What do you mean by views ?

                                                **(9 x 1 =** 9 **weightage**)

## Part III

*Answer any* **five** *questions.*

22. What is meant by recursion ?

23. Define pointer.

24. What are the keywords in C ?

25. Define entity, attribute and relationship.

26. Mention about embedded SQL.

27. Write about if statement.

28. Give a note on BCNF.

                                              (5 x 2 = 10 **weightage**)

## Part IV

*Answer any* **two** *questions.*

29. Write a C program to add n numbers.

30. Discuss the structure of a DBMS with neat diagram.

31. Explain nested queries.

                                              (2 x **4 = 8 weightage**)