

**International Institute of Health Management Research**  
**Term End Examination**  
**HIT705 Managing Database**

**Max. Mark: 70**

**Max Time: 02:00 Hrs**

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**Section A Attempt all Questions**

**10\*1 M**

1. Which of the following is not a command in SQL?
  - a WHERE
  - b ORDER BY
  - c REMOVE
  - d SELECT
  
2. .... represents the structure of the database in a formal language acceptable by the DBMS.
  - a Database schema
  - b ER diagram
  - c Database table
  - d None
  
3. Ascending order of data hierarchy is
  - a bit->byte->record->field->file->database
  - b bit->byte->field->record->file->database
  - c byte->bit->field->record->file->database
  - d byte->bit->field->file->record->database
  
4. Data dictionary tells DBMS
  - a what files are in the database
  - b what attributes are processed by data
  - c what these files contain
  - d all of above
  
5. Which of the following group functions ignore NULL values?
  - a MAX
  - b COUNT
  - c SUM
  - d COUNT (\*)
  
6. From the following combinations of wildcard characters, choose those that are equivalent.
  - a %
  - b \_%
  - c %\_
  - d \_ \_

7. The relational database management (RDBM) system manages data in more than one file at once. How does it organize these files?

- (a) Relations
- (b) Tables
- (c) Tuples
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

8. An entry in the telephone book can be compared to a

- (a) Field
- (b) Record
- (c) File
- (d) Database

9. The tuples of the relations can be of \_\_\_\_\_ order.

- a. any
- b. same
- c. sorted
- d. constant

10. Given the basic ER and relational models, which of the following is INCORRECT?

- (A) An attributes of an entity can have more that one value
- (B) An attribute of an entity can be composite
- (C) In a row of a relational table, an attribute can have more than one value
- (D) In a row of a relational table, an attribute can have exactly one value or a NULL value

**Que. 3: Solve Any Three**

**(3\* 20) M**

1. Define Normalization. Explain 2nd and 3rd normal form with Example

2. Consider the following relational schema:

Doctor (DName, Reg\_no) Patient (Pname, Disease) Assigned To (Pname, Dname)

Write a SQL Query for following

**[You can make assumptions if needed]**

- a) Get the names of patients who are assigned to more than one doctor.
- b) Get the names of doctors who are treating patients with 'Polio'
- (c ) rename the column Disease
- (d) Insert five records
- (e) change name of disease “ Polio” to “ TB”

3. Write SQL statements (Query) for following tables:  
doctor(id, name, age, city, deptcode)  
department (deptcode, deptname)  
lab( labid, labname, amount,deptcode)
  1. Retrieve doctor details whose deptcode is 5.
  - 2 Add new deptname in department table.
  3. Display doctor information whose deptname is opd
  4. Change age of doctor to 60 whose id is 3.
  5. Delete doctor details whose age is 55.
  6. retrieve the doctor details
  7. list the doctor name, age, city and his department name
  8. add id in lab as foreign key reference to doctor table
  9. list the department code with amount > 5000
  10. retrieve the distinct doctor name
  
4. Consider the following relational database:  
employee(employee-name, street, city)  
works(employee-name, company-name, salary)  
company(company-name, city)  
manages(employee-name, manager-name)  
Give an expression in SQL for each of the following queries:  
**[You can make assumptions if needed]**
  - a) Find the names, street address and cities of residence for all employees who work for 'First Bank Corporation' and earn more than Rs. 10,000.
  - b) Find the names of all employees in the database who live in the same cities as the companies for which they work.
  - c) Find the names of all employees in the database who live in the same cities and on the same streets as do their managers.
  - (d) sort the employee data with their salary
  - (e) display only 5 employee detail whose city is same as managers city
  
5. Explain Outer Joins, Inner Join and left and full join operations with example.
  
6. Write a short note on
  1. ER Diagram
  2. Data Model
  3. Role of Database Administration
  4. Advantages of DBMS
  5. Database users