

# Computer Science - ICS Part 2 Computer Science Chapter 2 Short Questions Preparation

### Q1. Define Foreign Key.

**Ans 1:** A foreign key is an attribute in a table whose value must match a primary key in another table. The table in which the foreign key is found in called dependent table and to which it refers is called parent table.

### Q2. What is the Key?

**Ans 1:** A key is a single or combination of one or more fields and its purpose to point/retrieve the data rows from the tables, according to the requirements. Keys are defined in the relation/tables to access or sequence the stored data fast and smooth or to create the links between them.

#### Q3. Give an example of entity.

**Ans 1:** Let us consider an example of "Students information System" which has entity like student, teacher, course list, scholarship, Time, labeling etc. Thus the entity involved in this case are same and the entity "student" can be defined in the form of database.

# Q4. Define Alternate keys.

**Ans 1:** Sometimes it is not clear which field is to select as the primary key. There might exist some additional fields (or combination of fields) that also have the uniqueness property. These keys are termed as alternate key.

## Q5. Define Composite Key.

**Ans 1:** Composite Key consists of two or more data elements or attributes, Invariably these are the same as Candidate/alternate keys except that of uniqueness requirement, In order to make it unique, assign STATUS or another attribute.

#### Q6. List different types of keys.

### Ans 1: List of Keys:

- 1. Primary Key
- 2. Secondary Key
- 3. Sort/Control Key
- 4. Composite/Concatenate Key

## Q7. Differentiate between parent table and child table.

Ans 1: Parent Table: The table to which the foreign key is refers is called parent table.

Ans 2: Child Table: The table in which the foreign key is found is called as dependent table or child node.

#### Q8. Define Indexes.

**Ans 1:** Indexes is a table created by the system developer/DBA containing the key attributes of the table for which the index is created .lt has a very vital role in the database management system, especially in RDBMS, The important association defined in the system make use of this.lt helps the system run smoth and fast.

## Q9. Define an Entity.

Ans 1: An entity is anything about which you want to keep information in database. For example Students, Teachers, etc.

## Q10. Enlist four properties of a relation.

**Ans 1:** A table or relation or table which is basis of relational DBMS,by definition must have certain inherent characteristics that form the basis for its underlying strength and flexibility. These characteristics are:

- 1. No duplicate rows exist
- 2. The order of the row is insignificant
- 3. The order of column is insignificant
- 4. Attributes are all element or Atomic.