

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

Q1. Define an Entity.

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

Q2. Define Field.

Ans 1: A field is a unit of data consisting of one or more characteristics i.e., Employee number, Employee name or grade of an Employee in a record of the employee.

Q3. List different types of keys.

Ans 1: List of Keys:

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

Q4. Define the term Table or Relation.

Ans 1: Table or Relation is a two dimensional array or table of data containing descriptive information about entity. The entity must have a unique identifier, which is composed of a combination of one or more attributes, and each attribute must have one and only one value.

Q5. 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. It has a very vital role in the database management system, especially in RDBMS. The important association defined in the system makes use of this. It helps the system run smoothly and fast.

Q6. Write down the basic purpose of using views.

Ans 1: Views are created by using SQL, which is a powerful database language, used for data manipulation purpose. The purpose of using views is purely to keep the data safe and secure from unauthorized and illegal users. The view provides the description of relations that are not stored, but constructed as needed from stored relations.

Q7. Who is Database Administrator?

Ans 1: A database administrator is responsible for the entire data of an organization. He normally develops the overall functions

requirements for the database being used in the office. He shares in developing the logical design for each database. He should control and manage the database, establish the data standard, supervise the data distribution within the organization and communicate with the user when necessary.

Q8. 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.

Q9. Differentiate between Primary key and Secondary key.

Ans 1: Primary Key: In a relation, the attributes the column or a combination of attributes that uniquely identifies a row or a record.

Ans 2: Secondary Key: A secondary key is non unique field that is used as a secondary key.

Q10. 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.
