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2. Saves in temporary locations where as DBMS in well arranged and permanent data base locations
 3. In File System., transactions are not possible where as various transactions like insert, delete, view, updating etc are possible in DBMS
 4. Data will be accessed through single or various files where as in DBMS, tables (schema) is used to access data.
 5. A "File manager" is used to store all relationships in directories in File Systems where as a data base manager (administrator) stores the relationship in form of structural tables
 6. Last but not the least, Data in data bases are more secure compared to data in files.

STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE

TYPE A : VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is SQL? What are the various subdivisions of SQL?

SQL means Structured Query Language. It is the set of commands that is recognized by all RDBMS. Data Definition Language (DDL) Data Manipulation Language (DML) Data Control Language (DCL).

2. Give examples of some DDL commands and some DML commands.

DDL Commands (Data Definition Commands)

1. CREATE
2. ALTER
3. DROP

DML Commands

1. INSERT INTO
2. DELETE
3. UPDATE

3. What is the difference between column constraint and table constraint? Name some database integrity constraints.

The difference between column constraint and table constraint is that column constraint applies only to individual columns, whereas table constraints apply to groups of one or more columns. Following are the few of database integrity constraints:

UNIQUE
PRIMARY KEY
DEFAULT
CHECK

4. How to the following constraints work?

(i) UNIQUE : This constraint ensures that no two rows have the same value in the specified columns.

For eg , CREATE TABLE employee (ecode integer NOT NULL UNIQUE, ename char(20), Sex char(2));

(ii) PRIMARY KEY : Primary key does not allow NULL value and Duplicate data in the column which is declared as Primary Key. For eg , CREATE TABLE employee (ecode integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, ename char(20), Sex char(2));

(iii) DEFAULT : When a user does not enter a value for the column, automatically the defined default value is inserted in field. A column can have only one default value. For eg , CREATE TABLE employee (ecode integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, ename char(20), Sex char(2), Grade char(2) DEFAULT = 'E1');

(iv) CHECK : This constraint limits values that can inserted into a column of table. For eg , CREATE TABLE employee (ecode integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, ename char(20), Sex char(2) , Grade char(2) DEFAULT = 'E1', Gross decimal CHECK (gross > 2000);

5. Compare DISTINCT and ALL Keywords when used with SELECT command.

DISTINCT keyword is used to restrict the duplicate rows from the results of a SELECT statement. ALL keyword retains the duplicate rows, by default ALL keyword is use by SELECT statement.

6. What is wrong with the following statement? Write the corrected form of this query:

SELECT * FROM employee WHERE grade=NULL;



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