



SRI RAMAJAYAM GLOBAL SENIOR SECONDARY CBSE SCHOOL

Chapter - 15 (02.07.2020)

STD: XII

TIME: 01.30 Hrs

SUBJECT: COMPUTER SCIENCE

TOTAL MARKS: 50

Objective Type Questions

10X1=10

O T Q s

Multiple Choice Questions

- In order to open a connection with MySQL database from within Python using **mysql.connector** package, _____ function is used.
(a) open() (b) database() (c) connect() (d) connectdb()
- A database _____ controls the connection to an actual database, established from within a Python program.
(a) database object (b) connection object
(c) fetch object (d) query object
- The set of records retrieved after executing an SQL query over an established database connection is called _____ .
(a) table (b) sqlresult (c) result (d) resultset
- A database _____ is a special control structure that facilitates the row by row processing of records in the resultset.
(a) fetch (b) table (c) cursor (d) query
- Which of the following is not a legal method for fetching records from database from within Python?
(a) fetchone() (b) fetchtwo() (c) fetchall() (d) fetchmany()
- To obtain all the records retrieved, you may use <cursor>. _____ method.
(a) fetch() (b) fetchmany() (c) fetchall() (d) fetchmultiple()
- To fetch one record from the resultset, you may use <cursor>. _____ method.
(a) fetch() (b) fetchone() (c) fetchtuple() (d) none of these
- To fetch multiple records from the resultset, you may use <cursor>. _____ method.
(a) fetch() (b) fetchmany() (c) fetchmultiple() (d) fetchmore()
- To run an SQL query from within Python, you may use <cursor>. _____ method().
(a) query() (b) execute() (c) run() (d) all of these
- To reflect the changes made in the database permanently, you need to run <connection>. _____ method.
(a) done() (b) reflect() (c) commit() (d) final()

Fill in the Blanks

7X1=7

1. A database _____ controls the connection to the database. It represents a unique session with a database connected from within a script/program.
2. A _____ is a special control structure that facilitates the row by row processing of records in the resultset, *i.e.*, the set of records retrieved as per query.
3. The _____ refers to a logical set of records that are fetched from the database by executing an SQL query and made available to the application program.
4. After importing `mysql.connector`, first of all _____ is established using `connect()`.
5. After establishing database connection, database _____ is created so that the sql query may be executed through it to obtain resultset.
6. The _____ returns how many rows have been fetched to far using various fetch methods.
7. The running of sql query through database cursor results into all the records returned in the form of _____.

5X1=5

True/False Questions

1. With creation of a database connection object from within a Python program, a unique session with database starts.
2. The sql query upon execution via established database connection returns the result in multiple chunks.
3. The `cursor.rowcount` gives the count of records in the resultset.
4. The `cursor.rowcount` returns how many rows have been so far retrieved through `fetch..()` methods from the cursor.
5. A DELETE or UPDATE or INSERT query requires `commit()` to reflect the changes in the database.

One Mark Questions

4X1=4

1. What is a connection?
2. How is database connectivity useful?
3. What is result Set?
4. Which method do you use to fetch records from the resultset?

Two Mark Questions

7X2=14

1. Which function / method do you use for executing an SQL query?
2. Which package must be imported in python to create a database connectivity application?
3. What will be the generated query string?

Query = "INSERT INTO books(title, isbn) VALUES (%s, %s)".%('Python','123456')

4. Which record will get inserted in the table by following code?

```
import mysql.connector as sqltor
mycon = sqltor.connect(host = "localhost", user = "learner", passwd = "fast", database="test")
cursor = mycon.cursor()
query = "INSERT INTO books(title, isbn) VALUES(%s, %s)".% ('Ushakaal', '12678987036')
cursor.execute(query)
mycon.commit()
```

5. What will be the generated query string?

```
query = "INSERT INTO books(title, isbn) VALUES('{}', {})".format('Ushakiran', '42568987036')
```

6. Which record will get inserted in the table by following code:

```
import mysql.connector as sqltor
mycon = sqltor.connect(host = "localhost", user = "learner", passwd = "fast", database = "test")
cursor = mycon.cursor()
query = "INSERT INTO books(title, isbn) VALUES('{}', {})".format('Ushakiran', '42568987036')
cursor.execute(query)
mycon.commit()
```

7. Define: fetchmany() and fetchone() methods

Three Mark Questions

2X3=6

1. The books table of test database contains the records shown below.

Title	ISBN
Die to Live	78127873915
Again?	23686286243
Ushakaal	12678987036
Ushakiran'	42568987036

What will be the output produced by following code?

```
import mysql.connector as sqltor
conn = sqltor.connect(host = "localhost", user = "learner", passwd = "fast", database = "test")
cursor = conn.cursor()
cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM books")
row = cursor.fetchone()
while row is not None:
    print(row)
    row = cursor.fetchone()
```

2. Write steps to create a database connectivity python application?

Four Mark Question

1X4=4

1. Write a Python database connectivity script that deletes records from table of database items that have name = 'Stockable'

All the Best