Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021

Course Name - –Database Management Systems
Course Code - DCSE402

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9.   1. The term _____ is used to refer to a row.

Mark only one oval.

○ Attribute

○ Field

○ Tuple

○ Instance

10. 2. Relational Algebra does not have

Mark only one oval.

◯ Selection operator

◯ Projection operator

◯ Aggregation operator

◯ Division operator

11. 3. The equivalent relational Algebra operation of the SQL "where" clause is

Mark only one oval.

◯ PROJECT

◯ RENAME

◯ SELECT

◯ UNION

12. 4. _____ constraint requires that an entity belong to no more than one lower-level entity set.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Uniqueness

◯ Special

◯ Disjointness

◯ Relational

13.   5. The _____ provides a set of operations that take one or more relations as input and return a relation as an output.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Schematic representation

⬭ Scheme diagram

⬭ Relational algebra

⬭ Relation flow

14.   6. The most commonly used operation in relational algebra for projecting a set of tuple from a relation is

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Join

⬭ Projection

⬭ Select

⬭ Union

15.   7. Which one of the following is a procedural language?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Domain relational calculus

⬭ Tuple relational calculus

⬭ Relational algebra

⬭ Query language

16.　8. Tree structures are used to store data in

Mark only one oval.

( ) Network model.

( ) Relational model

( ) Hierarchical model.

( ) File based system

17.　9. The clause in SQL that specifies that the query result should be sorted in ascending or descending order based on the values of one or more columns is
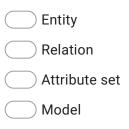
Mark only one oval.

( ) View

( ) Group By

( ) Order By

( ) Having

18.　10. An attribute in a relation is a foreign key if the _____ key from one relation is used as an attribute in that relation

Mark only one oval.

( ) Candidate key

( ) Super key

( ) Primary

( ) Sub

19.   11. The descriptive property possessed by each entity set is _____

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Entity

⬭ Relation

⬭ Attribute set

⬭ Model

20.   12. The attribute name could be structured as an attribute consisting of first name, middle initial, and last name. This type of attribute is called

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Simple attribute

⬭ Multivalued attribute

⬭ Composite attribute

⬭ Derived attribute

21.   13. The attribute AGE is calculated from DATE_OF_BIRTH. The attribute AGE is

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Single valued

⬭ Multi valued

⬭ Derived

⬭ Composite

22.   14. Which of the following is a single valued attribute

Mark only one oval.

○ Address

○ SUBJECT_TAKEN

○ Registration_number

○ Reference

23.   15. A relation is _____, if for any non-trivial functional dependency X-->Y, X must be a super key.

Mark only one oval.

○ 2NF

○ 3 NF

○ BCNF

○ 4NF

24.   16. The entity relationship set is represented in E-R diagram as

Mark only one oval.

○ Double diamonds

○ Undivided rectangles

○ Diamond

○ Dashed lines

25.   17. In ERD double rectangles represents

Mark only one oval.

◯ Strong Entity

◯ Attributes of a relationship set

◯ Weak Entity

◯ Primary key

26.   18. Identifying relationship is represented as

Mark only one oval.

◯ Underline

◯ Double line

◯ Double diamond

◯ Double rectangle

27.   19. Which relationship is used to represent a specialization entity?

Mark only one oval.

◯ AIS

◯ ONIS

◯ ISA

◯ WHOIS

28.   20. The operation which is not considered a basic operation of relational algebra is

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Select

⬭ Union

⬭ Join

⬭ Cross-product

29.   21. In SQL the statement select * from R, S is equivalent to

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Select * from R natural join S.

⬭ Select * from R union join S.

⬭ Select * from R cross join S.

⬭ Select * from R inner join S.

30.   22. _____ can help us detect poor E-R design

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Database Design Process

⬭ E-R Design Process

⬭ Functional dependencies

⬭ Relational scheme

31.   23. In which of the following, a separate schema is created consisting of that attribute and the primary key of the entity set.

Mark only one oval.

◯ A many-to-many relationship set

◯ A one-to-many relationship set

◯ A multivalued attribute of an entity set

◯ All of these

32.   24. The relationship between DEPARTMENT and EMPLOYEE is a

Mark only one oval.

◯ One-to-one relationship

◯ Many-to-many relationship

◯ One-to-many relationship

◯ Many-to-one relationship

33.   25. Minimal superkeys are called

Mark only one oval.

◯ Super key

◯ Primary key

◯ Candidate key

◯ Unique key

34.   26. The join operations that do not retain mismatched tuples are called as
       _____ operations

Mark only one oval.

⬭ outer join

⬭ natural join

⬭ full outer join

⬭ inner join operations

35.   27. What is the function of a full outer join?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ It preserves tuples only in the relation named before the operation

⬭ It preserves tuples only in the relation named after the operation

⬭ It preserved tuples in the relations named on both the sides of the operation

⬭ It does not preserve any tuples on either side of the relation

36.   28. What is the function of a right outer join?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ It preserves tuples only in the relation named before the operation

⬭ It preserved tuples in the relations named on both the sides of the operation

⬭ It preserves tuples only in the relation named after the operation

⬭ It does not preserve any tuples on either side of the relation

37.   29. Department (dept name, building, budget) and Employee (employee_id, name, dept name, salary) Here the dept_name attribute appears in both the relations. Here using common attributes in relation schema is one way of relating _____ relations.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Attributes of common

⬭ Tuple of common

⬭ Tuple of distinct

⬭ Attributes of distinct

38.   30. Which one of the following provides the ability to query information from the database and to insert tuples into, delete tuples from, and modify tuples in the database?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ DDL(Data Definition Language)

⬭ Query

⬭ DML(Data Manipulation Language)

⬭ Relational Schema

39.   31. To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the _____ command.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Delete

⬭ Purge

⬭ Drop table

⬭ Remove

40. 32. The _____ clause allows us to select only those rows in the result relation of the ____ clause that satisfy a specified predicate

Mark only one oval.

○ From, select

○ Select, from

○ Where, from

○ From, where

41. 33. The _____ clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result of a query.

Mark only one oval.

○ Where, from

○ From

○ Select

○ Distinct

42. 34. ____ means that the data used during the execution of a transaction cannot be used by a second transaction until the first one is completed.

Mark only one oval.

○ Consistency

○ Atomicity

○ Isolation

○ Durability

43. 35. Which one is DML?

Mark only one oval.

( ) Alter

( ) drop

( ) create

( ) delete

44. 36. Which character function can be used to return a specified portion of a character string?

Mark only one oval.

( ) INSTR

( ) SUBSTRING

( ) SUBSTR

( ) POS

45. 37. What is the full form of JDBC?

Mark only one oval.

( ) Java Database Co-Operation

( ) JSP Database Committee

( ) Java Database Connectivity

( ) Java Database Creation

46. 38. A _____ is a statement that the system executes whenever a database is modified

Mark only one oval.

○ Packages

○ Functions

○ Triggers

○ None of these

47. 39. Which is a bottom-up approach to database design that design by examining the relationship between attributes

Mark only one oval.

○ Functional dependency

○ Database modeling

○ Normalization

○ Decomposition

48. 40. Let a relational set R(ABC) having a set of FDs={AB-->C,A-->B,B-->C}. The cannonical cover of the above relation is

Mark only one oval.

○ AB-->C

○ A-->B, A-->C

○ A-->B, B-->C

○ none of these

49.　　41. Which forms are based on the concept of multivalued functional dependency:

Mark only one oval.

◯ 1NF

◯ 2NF

◯ 4NF

◯ 3NF

50.　　42. We can use the following three rules to find logically implied functional dependencies. This collection of rules is called

Mark only one oval.

◯ Axioms

◯ Armstrong

◯ Armstrong's axioms

◯ Closure

51.　　43. The main task carried out in the _____ is to remove repeating attributes to separate tables.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Second Normal Form

◯ Third Normal Form

◯ First Normal Form

◯ Fourth Normal Form

52.   44. Which forms has a relation that possesses data about an individual entity?

Mark only one oval.

( ) 2NF

( ) 3NF

( ) 4NF

( ) 5NF

53.   45. A relation is in upto _____ if there is no transitive dependency obtained.

Mark only one oval.

( ) 2NF

( ) BCNF

( ) 3NF

( ) 1NF

54.   46. Armstrong axioms are called sound because?

Mark only one oval.

( ) They are expensive

( ) They cannot generate correct functional dependencies

( ) They cannot generate incorrect functional dependencies

( ) They allow us to generate the complete closure

55. 47. ____ ensures that once transaction changes are done, they cannot be undone or lost, even in the event of a system failure.

Mark only one oval.

( ) Atomicity

( ) Consistency

( ) Durability

( ) Isolation

56. 48. If several concurrent transactions are executed over the same data set and the second transaction updates the database before the first transaction is finished, the ____ property is violated and the database is no longer consistent.

Mark only one oval.

( ) Atomicity

( ) Consistency

( ) Isolation

( ) Durability

57. 49. If a transaction has obtained a _____ lock, it can both read and write on the item

Mark only one oval.

( ) Shared mode

( ) Read only mode

( ) Exclusive mode

( ) Write only mode

58.   50. If a transaction may obtain locks but may not release any locks then it is in
       _____ phase

Mark only one oval.

( ) Shrinking phase

( ) Deadlock phase

( ) Growing phase

( ) Starved phase

59.   51. _____ states that only valid data will be written to the database.

Mark only one oval.

( ) Atomicity

( ) Durability

( ) Consistency

( ) Isolation

60.   52. Which of the following has "all-or-none" property?

Mark only one oval.

( ) Consistency

( ) Durability

( ) Atomicity

( ) Isolation

61.   53. The term attribute refers to a _____ of a table.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Record

◯ Tuple

◯ Column

◯ Keys

62.   54. Which of the following terms does refer to the correctness and completeness of the data in a database?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Data security

◯ Data constraint

◯ Data integrity

◯ Data independence

63.   55. The subset of a super key is a candidate key under what condition?

Mark only one oval.

◯ All subsets are super keys

◯ Subset is a super key

◯ No proper subset is a super key

◯ Each subset is a super key

64.   56. Which of the following gives a logical structure of the database graphically?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Entity diagram

⬭ Database diagram

⬭ Entity-relationship diagram

⬭ Architectural representation

65.   57. The entity set person is classified as student and employee. This process is called _____

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Generalization

⬭ Inheritance

⬭ Specialization

⬭ Constraint generalization

66.   58. A table can be logically connected to another table by defining a

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Super key

⬭ Alternate key

⬭ Candidate key

⬭ Foreign key

67.　59. Not applicable condition can be represented in relation entry as

Mark only one oval.

◯ NA

◯ 0

◯ NULL

◯ Blank Space

68.　60. What are the different events in Triggers?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Define, Create

◯ Drop, Comment

◯ Insert, Update, Delete

◯ Select, Commit

69.　61. Entity integrity constraint ensures that :

Mark only one oval.

◯ primary key value cannot be null

◯ duplicate values for the same attribute are allowed

◯ there may be more than one primary keys.

◯ None of these

70. 62. Prime attributes are part of:

Mark only one oval.

○ primary domain

○ multivalued domain

○ candidate key

○ none of these

71. 63. In conflict serialization

Mark only one oval.

○ two transactions work on the same data item.

○ the operations are from different transactions

○ at least one of the operations is write.

○ all of these

72. 64. Let R(A,B,C) is a relation with functional dependencies F={ A→B,B→C}. R is normalized upto

Mark only one oval.

○ 1 NF

○ 2 NF

○ 3 NF

○ BCNF

73. 65. The attribute "address" is

Mark only one oval.

( ) multivalued

( ) composite

( ) both multivalued and composite

( ) None of these

74. 66. The functional dependency ABC→C is

Mark only one oval.

( ) transitive dependency

( ) trivial dependency

( ) non-trivial dependency

( ) none of these

75. 67. The equvalant relational algebra operation of WHERE clause is

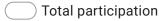*Mark only one oval.*

( ) INTERSECTION

( ) PROJECT

( ) SELECT

( ) UNION

76.   68. Let T1,T2 and T3 be three transactions running concurrently, then total number
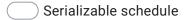   of serial schedule is

Mark only one oval.

◯ 1

◯ 3

◯ 6

◯ none of these

77.   69. In E-R diagram double lines indicate

Mark only one oval.

◯ Total participation

◯ Multiple participation

◯ Cardinality N

◯ None of these

78.   70. Precedence graphs help to find

Mark only one oval.

◯ Serializable schedule

◯ Recoverable schedule

◯ Deadlock free schedule

◯ Cascade less schedule

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