

# 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.

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- Attribute
- Field
- Tuple
- Instance

10. 2. Relational Algebra does not have

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- Selection operator
- Projection operator
- Aggregation operator
- Division operator

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

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- PROJECT
- RENAME
- SELECT
- UNION

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

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- 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.

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- 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

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- Join
- Projection
- Select
- Union

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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- Simple attribute
- Multivalued attribute
- Composite attribute
- Derived attribute

21. 13. The attribute AGE is calculated from DATE\_OF\_BIRTH. The attribute AGE is

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- Single valued
- Multi valued
- Derived
- Composite



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

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- Address
- SUBJECT\_TAKEN
- Registration\_number
- Reference

23. 15. A relation is \_\_\_\_\_, if for any non-trivial functional dependency  $X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ , X must be a super key.

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- 2NF
- 3 NF
- BCNF
- 4NF

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

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- Double diamonds
- Undivided rectangles
- Diamond
- Dashed lines

25. 17. In ERD double rectangles represents

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- Strong Entity
- Attributes of a relationship set
- Weak Entity
- Primary key

26. 18. Identifying relationship is represented as

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- Underline
- Double line
- Double diamond
- Double rectangle

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

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- AIS
- ONIS
- ISA
- WHOIS

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

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- Select
- Union
- Join
- Cross-product

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

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- `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

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- 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.

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- 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

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- One-to-one relationship
- Many-to-many relationship
- One-to-many relationship
- Many-to-one relationship

33. 25. Minimal superkeys are called

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- Super key
- Primary key
- Candidate key
- Unique key

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

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- outer join
- natural join
- full outer join
- inner join operations

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

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- 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?

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- 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.

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- 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?

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- 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.

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- 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?

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- 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

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- 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

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- Functional dependency
- Database modeling
- Normalization
- Decomposition

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

*Mark only one oval.*

- $AB \twoheadrightarrow C$
- $A \twoheadrightarrow B, A \twoheadrightarrow C$
- $A \twoheadrightarrow B, B \twoheadrightarrow C$
- none of these

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

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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

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Axioms

Armstrong

Armstrong's axioms

Closure

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

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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?

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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.

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- 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?

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- Data security
- Data constraint
- Data integrity
- Data independence

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

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- 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?

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- 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?

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- Define, Create
- Drop, Comment
- Insert, Update, Delete
- Select, Commit

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