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

Course Name - - Database Management Systems Course Code - BCA401

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Bachelor of Pharmacy
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B.TECH.(ECE)
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B.SC.(CS)
B.SC.(BT)
B.SC.(ANCS)
B.SC.(HN)
B.Sc.(MM)
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B.COM
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B.SC.(PA)
LLB
B.SC(IT)-AI
B.SC.(MSJ)
Bachelor of Physiotherapy
B.SC.(AM)
Dip.CSE
Dip.ECE
<u>DIP.EE</u>
DIPCE

9.

<u>DIP.ME</u>
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MBA
M.SC.(BT)
M.TECH(CSE)
LLM
M.A.(JMC)
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M.SC.(MSJ)
M.SC.(AM)
M.SC.CS)
M.SC.(ANCS)
M.SC.(MM)
B.A.(Eng)
Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.
. 1. The term is used to refer to a row.
Mark only one oval.
Attribute
Tuple
Field
Instance

10.	2. Which of the following is not involved in DBMS?
	Mark only one oval.
	End Users
	Data
	Application Request
	HTML
11.	3. What is 'data about data'?
	Mark only one oval.
	directory
	data bank
	metadata
	information
12.	4. The restrictions placed on the data.
	Mark only one oval.
	Relation
	Attribute
	Parameter
	Constraint

13.	5. The number of tuples of a relation is its
	Mark only one oval.
	Degree
	Intention
	Cardinality
	None of these
14.	6. What is the degree of a table of 50 rows and 5 columns
	Mark only one oval.
	<u> </u>
	5
	250
	None of these
	None of these
15.	7. In the relational modes, cardinality is termed as:
	Mark only one oval.
	Number of tuples
	Number of attributes
	Number of tables.
	Number of constraints

16.	8. Cartesian product in relational algebra is
	Mark only one oval.
	Unary operator.
	Binary operator.
	Ternary operator
	not defined
17.	9. In an E-R diagram attributes are represented by
	Mark only one oval.
	rectangle
	square
	ellipse
	triangle
18.	10 command is used for modifying an existing table.
	Mark only one oval.
	CREATE
	ALTER.
	DROP
	None of these

19.	11. DCL stands for
	Mark only one oval.
	Data Count Language
	Data Control Language
	Data Connection Language
	None of these
20.	12 command is used to give permission.
	Mark only one oval.
	GRANT
	ALTER
	CREATE
	None
21.	13. Select operator (6) works row wise where as project operator(Π) works
	Mark only one oval.
	Row wise only
	Column wise only
	both Row wise only & Column wise only
	None of these

22.	14. VDL stands for
	Mark only one oval.
	Very small data language View data language
	View Definition Language
	None of these
23.	15. What values does the count(*) function ignore?
	Mark only one oval.
	Repetitive values
	Null values
	Characters
	Integers
24.	16. The clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result of a query
	Mark only one oval.
	select
	from
	where
	create

25.	17. What is the syntax to load data into the database? (Consider D as the database and a, b, c as data)
	Mark only one oval.
	enter into D (a, b, c);
	insert into D values (a, b, c);
	insert into D (a, b, c);
	insert (a, b, c) values into D;
26.	18 is a virtual table that draws its data from the result of an SQLSELECT statement.
	Mark only one oval.
	View
	Synonym
	Sequence
	Transaction
27.	19. A table joined with itself is called
	Mark only one oval.
	Join
	Self Join
	Outer Join
	Equi Join

28.	20. The	operator is used to compare a value to a list of literals values that	
	have been s	pecified.	
	Mark only one oval.		
	BETWE	EN	
	ANY		
	ALL		
29.	21. A primary	y key cannot be	
	Mark only on	ne oval.	
	void		
	null		
		oid & null	
	none		
30.	22. A foreigr	n key refers to another	
	Mark only one oval.		
	Table		
	Row		
	bothTal	ble & b. Row	
	none		

31.	23. A NULL means		
	Mark only one oval.		
	Unknown		
	Known		
	Control Known partially		
	none of these		
32.	24. SQL stands for		
	Mark only one oval.		
	Structured Query Language		
	Sequential Query Language		
	Structured Question Language		
	None of these		
33.	25. A is a property of the entire relation, rather than of the individual tuples in which each tuple is unique.		
	Mark only one oval.		
	row		
	key		
	just		
	column		

34.	26. Address field of a person should not be part of primary key, since it is likely to	
	Mark only one oval.	
	unchanged	
	changed	
	No change	
	None of these	
35.	27. The primary key is selected from the	
	Mark only one oval.	
	composite keys	
	determinants	
	candidate keys	
	foreign keys	
36.	28. A functional dependency is a relationship between or among:	
	Mark only one oval.	
	column	
	entity	
	row	
	attributes	

37. 29. For some relations, changing the data can have undesirable conse called:		
	Mark only one oval.	
	referential integrity constraints	
	modification anomalies.	
	transitive dependencies.	
	onormal forms	
38.	30. Which of the following is based on Multi-valued dependency?	
	Mark only one oval.	
	third	
	fourth	
	first	
	second	
39.	31. If every non-key attribute is functionally dependent on the primary key, then the relation will be in	
	Mark only one oval.	
	1NF	
	2NF	
	○ 3NF	
	4NF	

40.	32. An organized logical sequence of records is called		
	Mark only one oval.		
	file organization scrubbing sequencing		
41.	33. An indexing operation		
	Mark only one oval.		
	sorts a file using a single key sorts file using two keys establishes an index for a file both sorts file using two keys & establishes an index for a file		
42.	34. The term attribute refers to a of a table. Mark only one oval.		
	Record		
	Column		
	Tuple		
	Key		

43.	35. Database is generally		
	Mark only one oval.		
	System-centered		
	User-centered		
	Company-centered		
	Data-centered		
44.	36. DBMS is a collection of what enables users to create and maintain a database?		
	Mark only one oval.		
	program		
	translator		
	language activity		
	key		
45.	37. A characteristic of an entity.		
40.			
	Mark only one oval.		
	Relation		
	Attribute		
	Parameter		
	Constraint		

46.	38. Entities are nothing else but		
	Mark only one oval.		
	Relations DBMS Attributes None of the above		
47.	39. A set of tuples at any given instant of time is called Mark only one oval. Table Row Extension None of the above		
48.	40. A relation with degree N , is known as Mark only one oval. N-ary relation 1-ary relation 2-ary relation None of the above		

49.	41. An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is	
	Mark only one oval.	
	strong entity set.	
	weak entity set.	
	simple entity set.	
	primary entity set.	
50.	42. An ER model was introduced by	
	Mark only one oval.	
	E.F.Codd	
	P.P.Chen	
	Constantine	
	None of the above	
51.	43. Which of the following cannot be used to modify the data in a database	
	Mark only one oval.	
	update	
	insert	
	delete	
	drop	

52.	44. Grant and revoke are statements.		
	Mark only one oval.		
	DDL TCL DCL		
	DML		
53.	45. Four DML commands are		
	Mark only one oval.		
	Create, Update, Delete, Select		
	Insert, Update, Delete, Select		
	Create, Alter, Delete, Select		
	Insert, Modify, Delete, Select		
54.	46. To remove duplicate rows from the results of an SQL SELECT statement, the qualifier specified must be included.		
	Mark only one oval.		
	ONLY		
	UNIQUE		
	DISTINCT		
	SINGLE		

55.	47. How many tables can be joined to create a view		
	Mark only one oval.		
	1		
	2		
	Depends on DBMS		
	None of the above		
56.	48. Using the clause retains only one copy of identical tuples		
	Mark only one oval.		
	distinct		
	is not null		
	on no repeat		
	from		
57.	49. We apply the aggregate function to a group of sets of tuples using theclause.		
	Mark only one oval.		
	group by		
	group		
	group set		
	group attribute		

58.	50. The	_ aggregation operation adds up all the values of the attribute
	Mark only on	e oval.
	add	
	avg	
	max	
	sum	
59.	51. "select di	stinct dept_name from institute;" -What does the above query do?
	Mark only on	e oval.
	It gives	all the tuples having a distinct dept_name
	It gives	the dept_name attribute values of all tuples without repetition
	It gives	all the dept_name attribute of all the tuples
	It gives	all the tuples having a null value under the dept_name attribute
60	E2 Which of	the following keywords is used beside the calcut clause to explicitly
60.		the following keywords is used beside the select clause to explicitly duplicates are not removed?
	Mark only on	
		o ovan
) all	
	onot unic	que
	notnull	
	include	

61.	tables is called		
	Mark only one oval.		
	SELECT PROJECT JOIN		
	PRODUCT		
62.	54. To delete a particular column in a relation the command used is		
	Mark only one oval.		
	UPDATE		
	DROP		
	ALTER		
	DELETE		
63.	55. Primary key is always		
	Mark only one oval.		
	unique		
	duplicate		
	null		
	None of the above		

64.	56. Which of the following is correct AK=Alternate Key,CK=Candidate Key, PK=Primary Key
	Mark only one oval.
	AK=CK-PK
	AK=CK+PK
	AK=SK-PK
	None of the above
65.	57. A key that has no meaning to the business or organization is
	Mark only one oval.
	Candidate Key
	Alternate Key
	Artificial Key
	None of the above
66.	58. A rule that states that in a base relation the value of attribute of a primary key cannot be null is called as
	Mark only one oval.
	Entity Integrity Rule
	Referential Integrity Rule
	Security Integrity Rule
	None of the above

67.	59. An instance of relational schema R (A, B, C) has distinct values of A including NULL values. Which one of the following is true?
	Mark only one oval.
	(A)A is a candidate key
	(B)A is not a candidate key
	(C)A is a primary Key
	Both (A) and (C)
68.	60. What is a foreign key?
	Mark only one oval.
	A foreign key is a primary key of a relation which is an attribute in another relation
	A foreign key is a superkey of a relation which is an attribute in more than one other relations
	A foreign key is an attribute of a relation that is a primary key of another relation
	A foreign key is the primary key of a relation that does not occur anywhere else in the schema
60	
69.	61. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a constraint.
	Mark only one oval.
	Local Key
	Primary Key
	Composite Key
	Foreign Key

70.	62. The primary key is selected from the:
	Mark only one oval.
	composite keys.
	determinants.
	candidate keys.
	foreign keys.
71.	63. 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
	Primary
	Super
	Sub
72.	64. In 2NF, which dependency is going to be eliminated?
	Mark only one oval.
	Trivial dependencies
	Partial dependencies
	Multivalued dependencies
	Transitive dependencies

/3.	65. The different classes of relations created by the technique for preventing modification anomalies are called:
	Mark only one oval.
	normal forms
	referential integrity constraints.
	functional dependencies.
	None of the above
74.	66. A relation is in this form if it is in BCNF and has no multivalued dependencies:
	Mark only one oval.
	second normal form
	third normal form.
	fourth normal form
	domain/key normal form
75.	67. In the relational model, relationships between relations or tables are created by
	using:
	Mark only one oval.
	null keys.
	candidate keys.
	primary keys.
	foreign keys.

76.	68. Which of the following is not Armstrong's Axiom?
	Mark only one oval.
	Reflexivity rule
	Transitivity rule
	union rule
	intersection rule
77.	69. 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's Axioms
	Armstrong
	Closure
78.	70. The relation employee(ID,name,street,Credit,street,city,salary) is decomposed into employee1 (ID, name) employee2 (name, street, city, salary)
	Mark only one oval.
	Lossless decomposition
	Lossless-join decomposition
	Lossy-join decomposition
	None of these

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