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

Course Name - - Database Management Systems Course Code - BCA401

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9.

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M.A.(JMC)
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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.
	50 5 5 250 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 specified.
	Mark only one oval.
	BETWEEN
	ANY
	○ IN
	ALL
29.	21. A primary key cannot be
	Mark only one oval.
	void
	null
	both void & null
	none
	Tione
30.	22. A foreign key refers to another
	Mark only one oval.
	Table
	Row
	bothTable & b. Row
	none

31.	23. A NULL means
	Mark only one oval.
	Unknown
	Known
	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 consequences 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 a
	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.	4/. 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 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 one oval.
	add
	avg
	max
	sum
59.	51. "select distinct dept_name from institute;" -What does the above query do?
	Mark only one 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.	52. Which of the following keywords is used beside the select clause to explicitly specify that duplicates are not removed?
	Mark only one oval.
	all
	not unique
	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
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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