

Online Assessment (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2019 - 2020)

Course Name - --Database Management System

Course Code - DCSE402

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. A relational database consists of a collection of

Mark only one oval.

- Tables
- Records
- Fields
- Keys

10. 2. A _____ in a table represents a relationship among a set of values.

Mark only one oval.

- Column
- Row
- Key
- Entry

11. 3. The term _____ is used to refer to a row.

Mark only one oval.

- Attribute
- Field
- Tuple
- Instance

12. 4. The term attribute refers to a _____ of a table.

Mark only one oval.

- Record
- Tuple
- Key
- Column

13. 5. For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values, called the _____ of that attribute.

Mark only one oval.

- Relation
- Set
- Domain
- Schema

14. 6. Database _____ which is the logical design of the database, and the database _____ which is a snapshot of the data in the database at a given instant in time.

Mark only one oval.

- Instance, Schema
- Relation, Schema
- Schema, Instance
- Relation, Domain

15. 7. A _____ integrity constraint requires that the values appearing in specified attributes of any tuple in the referencing relation also appear in specified attributes of at least one tuple in the referenced relation.

Mark only one oval.

- Referencing
- Specific
- Referential
- Primary

16. 8. If you were collecting and storing information about your music collection, an album would be considered a(n) _____

Mark only one oval.

- Relation
- Entity
- Instance
- Attribute

17. 9. What term is used to refer to a specific record in your music database; for instance; information stored about a specific album?

Mark only one oval.

- Relation
- Table
- Instance
- Column

18. 10. A _____ constraint requires that an entity belong to no more than one lower-level entity set.

Mark only one oval.

- Disjointness
- Special
- Uniqueness
- Relational

19. 11. Consider the employee work-team example, and assume that certain employees participate in more than one work team. A given employee may therefore appear in more than one of the team entity sets that are lower level entity sets of employee. Thus, the generalization is

Mark only one oval.

- Disjointness
- Uniqueness
- Overlapping
- Relational

20. 12. Which of the following are the process of selecting the data storage and data access characteristics of the database?

Mark only one oval.

- Logical database design
- Testing and performance tuning
- Physical database design
- Evaluation and selecting

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

Mark only one oval.

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

22. 14. Which one of the following is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record?

Mark only one oval.

- Candidate key
- Sub key
- Super key
- Foreign key

23. 15. Consider attributes ID, CITY and NAME. Which one of this can be considered as a super key?

Mark only one oval.

- NAME
- ID
- CITY
- CITY, ID

24. 16. 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

25. 17. A ____ is a property of the entire relation, rather than of the individual tuples in which each tuple is unique.

Mark only one oval.

- Rows
- Attribute
- Fields
- Key

26. 18. 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
- Super
- Sub
- Primary

27. 19. The relation with the attribute which is the primary key is referenced in another relation. The relation which has the attribute as a primary key is called

Mark only one oval.

- Referential relation
- Referenced relation
- Referencing relation
- Referred relation

28. 20. The _____ is the one in which the primary key of one relation is used as a normal attribute in another relation.

Mark only one oval.

- Referential relation
- Referenced relation
- Referencing relation
- Referred relation

29. 21. A deadlock exists in the system if and only if the wait-for graph contains a

Mark only one oval.

- Cycle
- Direction
- Bi-direction
- Rotation

30. 22. When transaction T_i requests a data item currently held by T_j , T_i is allowed to wait only if it has a timestamp larger than that of T_j (that is, T_i is younger than T_j). Otherwise, T_j is rolled back (T_j is wounded by T_i). This is

Mark only one oval.

- Wait-die
- Wait-wound
- Wound-wait
- Wait

31. 23. 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

32. 24. Which of the following is not Armstrong's Axiom?

Mark only one oval.

- Reflexivity rule
- Transitivity rule
- Pseudotransitivity rule
- Augmentation rule

33. 25. Which of the following is a tuple-generating dependencies?

Mark only one oval.

- Functional dependency
- Equality-generating dependencies
- Multivalued dependencies
- Non-functional dependency

34. 26. In 2NF

Mark only one oval.

- No functional dependencies (FDs) exist
- No multivalued dependencies (MVDs) exist
- No partial FDs exist
- No partial MVDs exist

35. 27. What are the desirable properties of a decomposition?

Mark only one oval.

- Partition constraint
- Dependency preservation
- Redundancy
- Security

36. 28. R (A, B, C, D) is a relation. Which of the following does not have a lossless join dependency preserving BCNF decomposition?

Mark only one oval.

- A→B, B→CD
- A→B, B→C, C→D
- A→BCD
- AB→C, C→AD

37. 29. Which normal form is considered adequate for normal relational database design?

Mark only one oval.

- 2NF
- 5NF
- 3NF
- 4NF

38. 30. Relation R with an associated set of functional dependencies, F, is decomposed into BCNF. The redundancy (arising out of functional dependencies) in the resulting set of relations is

Mark only one oval.

- Zero
- More than zero but less than that of an equivalent 3NF decomposition
- Proportional to the size of F^+
- Indeterminate

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