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

Course Name - Database Management System Course Code - BBA603_BBA603(BL/OLD)

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Α	nswer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.
9.	1. 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 these

10.	2. A NULL means
	Mark only one oval.
	Unknown
	known
	known partially
	None of these
11.	3. 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 is a candidate key
	A is not a candidate key
	A is a primary Key
	Both A is a candidate key and A is a primary Key
12.	4. Choose the correct statement regarding superkeys
	Mark only one oval.
	A superkey is an attribute or a group of multiple attributes that can uniquely identify a tuple
	A superkey is a tuple or a set of multiple tuples that can uniquely identify an attribute
	Every superkey is a candidate key
	A superkey is an attribute or a set of attributes that distinguish the relation from other relations

13.	5. 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
14.	6. What is the method of specifying a primary key in a schema description?
	Mark only one oval.
	By writing it in bold letters
	By underlining it using a dashed line
	By writing it in capital letters
	By underlining it using a bold line
15.	7. 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

10.	8. The primary key is selected from the
	Mark only one oval.
	composite keys
	determinants
	candidate keys
	foreign keys
17.	9. SQL stands for
	Mark only one oval.
	Structured Query Language
	Sequential Query Language
	Structured Question Language
	None of these
18.	10 is the raw facts and figures of information.
	Mark only one oval.
	Data
	Information
	SQL
	None of these

19.	11. Which one of the following cannot be taken as a primary key?one of the.
	Mark only one oval.
	name id roll street
20.	12. 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
21.	13. Key to represent relationship between tables is called Mark only one oval. primary key secondary key foreign key None of these

22.	14. 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
23.	15. The subset of a super key is a candidate key under what condition?
25.	
	Mark only one oval.
	No proper subset is a super key
	All subsets are super keys
	Subset is a super key
	Each subset is a super key
24.	16. Key to represent relationship between tables is called
	Mark only one oval.
	primary key
	secondary key
	foreign key
	None of these

25.	1/. In a relational schema, each tuple is divided into fields called
	Mark only one oval.
	Relations
	Domains
	Queries
	All of these
26.	18. In an ER model, which of the following is described in the database by storing its data?
	Mark only one oval.
	Entity
	Attribute
	Relationship
	Notation
27.	19. Which of the following is used to define overall design of the database?
	Mark only one oval.
	schema
	application program
	data definition language
	code

28.	20. Which among the following are Grant and revoke statements?
	Mark only one oval.
	○ DDL
	TCL
	□ DCL
	DML
29.	21. A table with row and column is called as a
	Mark only one oval.
	Table
	Relation
	row
	None of these
30.	22. Attributes correspond to
	Mark only one oval.
	Rows of a table
	Columns of a table
	Degree of a table
	None of these

3	1. 23. The number of tuples of a relation is its
	Mark only one oval.
	Degree Intension Cardinality None of these
32	2. 24. A key that has no meaning to the business or organization is Mark only one oval.
	Candidate Key Alternate Key Artificial Key None of these
33	25.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 these

34.	26. How many tables can be joined to create a view
	Mark only one oval.
	1 2 Depends on DBMS
	None of these
35.	27. What is the degree of a table of 50 rows and 5 columns
	Mark only one oval.
	50 5 5 250 None of these
36.	28. Data is a
	Mark only one oval.
	Raw fact and figure
	Metadata
	Design Plan
	None of these

37.	29. A repository of information about a database is known as
	Mark only one oval.
	Data Dictionary
	Distributed Database
	File
	None of these
38.	30. The overall description of the database is known as
	Mark only one oval.
	Schema
	Instance
	Snapshot
	None of these
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