BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY
Term End Examination 2020 - 21
Programme – Bachelor of Computer Applications
Course Name – Database Management System
Course Code - BCAC301
Semester / Year - Semester III

Time allotted : 75 Minutes   Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)   1 x 60=60

1.   *(Answer any Sixty)*

(i) A _____ in a table represents all the attributes with or without a value.

    a) Column   b) Key

    c) Row   d) Entry

(ii) The term _____ is used to refer to a row.

    a) Attribute   b) Tuple

    c) Field   d) Instance

(iii) The term attribute refers to a _____ of a table.

    a) Record   b) Column

    c) Tuple   d) Key

(iv) A collection of related data.

    a) Information   b) Valuable information

    c) Database   d) Metadata

(v) DBMS manages the interaction between _____ and database.

    a) Users   b) Clients

    c) End Users   d) Stakeholders

(vi) Which of the following is not involved in DBMS?

a) End Users

b) Data

c) Application Request

d) HTML

(vii) Database is generally _____

a) System-centered

b) User-centered

c) Company-centered

d) Data-centered

(viii) DBMS is a collection of _____ which enable users to create and maintain a database.

a) program

b) translator

c) language activity

d) key

(ix) What is the full form of DBA?

a) Database Access

b) Database Administrator

c) Database Authority

d) None of the these

(x) A relational database can identify tuple by

a) tables

b) fields

c) records

d) keys

(xi) Which term is used to refer a row in a table?

a) attribute

b) tuple

c) field

d) instance

(xii) Which database level is closest to the users?

a) External

b) Internal

c) Physical

d) Conceptual

(xiii) Which of the following is not a Schema?

a) Database Schema

b) Physical Schema

c) Critical Schema   d) Logical Schema

(xiv) Which of the following is a Data Model?
    a) a. Entity-Relationship model   b) Relational data model
    c) Object-Based data model   d) All of these

(xv) Logical design of database is called
    a) Database Instance   b) Database Snapshot
    c) Database Schema   d) All of these

(xvi) The restrictions placed on the data.
    a) Relation   b) Attribute
    c) Parameter   d) Constraint

(xvii) A characteristic of an entity.
    a) Relation   b) Attribute
    c) Parameter   d) Constraint

(xviii) A set of tuples at any given instant of time is called
    a) Table   b) Row
    c) View   d) None of these

(xix) In the relational modes, cardinality is termed as:
    a) Number of tuples   b) Number of attributes
    c) Number of tables.   d) Number of constraints

(xx) Cartesian product in relational algebra is
    a) Unary operator.   b) Binary operator.
    c) Ternary operator   d) not defined

(xxi) Which of the following are the properties of entities?

a) Groups

b) Table

c) Attributes

d) Switchboards

(xxii) An ER model was introduced by

a) E.F.Codd

b) P.P.Chen

c) Constantine

d) None of these

(xxiii) The full form of ER Diagram is

a) Entity -Relationship Diagram

b) Entity Relation Diagram

c) Entity Rotation Diagram

d) None of these

(xxiv) Which of the following cannot be used to modify the data in a database

a) update

b) insert

c) delete

d) drop

(xxv) A logical description of some portion of database that is required by a user to perform task is called as

a) System View

b) User View

c) Logical View

d) Data View

(xxvi) In an ER model, ……………. is described in the database by storing its data.

a) Entity

b) Attribute

c) Relationship

d) Notation

(xxvii) ……………… clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result.

a) Where

b) Group-by

c) Having

d) Order by

(xxviii) _____ command is used to delete a table.

a) CREATE

b) ALTER

c) DROP   d) None of these

(xxix) Grant and revoke are ……. statements.
   a) DDL   b) TCL
   c) DCL   d) DML

(xxx) _____ command is used to create a table.
   a) CREATE   b) ALTER
   c) DROP   d) None of these

(xxxi) Select operator (?) works row wise where as project operator(?) works
   a) Row wise only   b) Column wise only
   c) Row wise only and Column wise only   d) None of these

(xxxii) When we want to display records within attributes from many relations then we use
   a) SELECT operation   b) PROJECT operation
   c) JOIN operation   d) None of these

(xxxiii) How many tables can be joined to create a view
   a) 1   b) 2
   c) Depends on DBMS   d) None of these

(xxxiv) The language used in application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred
   a) DML   b) DDL
   c) VDL   d) SDL

(xxxv) The language which has recently become the defacto standard for interfacing application programs with relational database system is
   a) Oracle   b) SQL

c) DBA   d) None of these

(xxxvi) What values does the count(*) function ignore?

a) Repetitive values   b) Null values

c) Characters   d) Integers

(xxxvii) select distinct dept_name from institute; Explanation of this query is

a) It gives all the tuples having a distinct   b) It gives the dept_name attribute values
dept_name   of all tuples without repetition

c) It gives all the dept_name attribute of all d) It gives all the tuples having a null value
the tuples   under the dept_name attribute

(xxxviii) The _____ clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result
of a query

a) select   b) from

c) where   d) create

(xxxix) Which of the following commands do we use to delete a relation (R)
from a database?

a) drop table R   b) drop relation R

c) delete table R   d) delete from R

(xl) Which of the following syntax of the basic query is correct?

a) select to   b) select <attribute> from
                                              </attribute>

c) select on   d) select of

(xli) A table joined with itself is called

a) Join   b) Self Join

c) Outer Join   d) Equi Join

(xlii) The _____ operator is used to compare a value to a list of literals values that have been specified.

a) BETWEEN

b) ANY

c) IN

d) ALL

(xliii) A primary key cannot be _____

a) void

b) null

c) Void and null

d) None

(xliv) A foreign key refers to another ____

a) Table

b) Row

c) Table and Row

d) None

(xlv) The candidate keys which are not selected as primary key is called

a) Super Keys

b) Candidate Keys

c) Alternate Keys

d) None of these

(xlvi) A key that has no meaning to the business or organization is

a) Candidate Key

b) Alternate Key

c) Artificial Key

d) None of these

(xlvii) A NULL means

a) Unknown

b) Known

c) Known partially

d) None of these

(xlviii) An instance of relational schema R (A, B, C) has distinct values of A including NULL values. Which one of the following is true?

a) A is a candidate key

b) A is not a candidate key

c) A is a primary Key

d) A is a candidate key and A is a primary key

(xlix) Choose the correct statement regarding superkeys

a) A superkey is an attribute or a group of multiple attributes that can uniquely identify a tuple

b) A superkey is a tuple or a set of multiple tuples that can uniquely identify an attribute

c) Every superkey is a candidate key

d) A superkey is an attribute or a set of attributes that distinguish the relation from other relations

(l) The files used for speedy disk search by providing the specialized structures of data are classified as

a) indexes

b) glossaries

c) content specification

d) listing documents

(li) The "all-or-none" property is commonly referred to as _____

a) Isolation

b) Durability

c) Atomicity

d) None of the mentioned

(lii) Execution of translation in isolation preserves the _____ of a database

a) Atomicity

b) Consistency

c) Durability

d) All of the mentioned

(liii) Which of the following systems is responsible for ensuring durability?

a) Recovery system

b) Atomic system

c) Concurrency control system

d) Compiler system

(liv) A transaction that has not been completed successfully is called as _____

a) Compensating transaction

b) Aborted transaction

c) Active transaction

d) Partially committed transaction

(lv) The situation where no transaction can proceed with normal execution is known as _____

a) Road block   b) Deadlock

c) Execution halt   d) Abortion

(lvi) The protocol that indicates when a transaction may lock and unlock each of the data items is called as _____

a) Locking protocol   b) Unlocking protocol

c) Granting protocol   d) Conflict protocol

(lvii) If a transaction Ti may never make progress, then the transaction is said to be _____

a) Deadlocked   b) Starved

c) Committed   d) Rolled back

(lviii) The two phase locking protocol consists which of the following phases?

a) Growing phase   b) Shrinking phase

c) Both Growing phase and Shrinking   d) None of the mentioned
Phase

(lix) The log is a sequence of _____ recording all the update activities in the database.

a) Log records   b) Records

c) Entries   d) Redo

(lx) In the _____ scheme, a transaction that wants to update the database first creates a complete copy of the database.

a) Shadow copy   b) Shadow Paging

c) Update log records   d) All of the mentioned