



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22
Programme – Bachelor of Computer Applications
Course Name – Database Management Systems
Course Code - BCA401
(Semester IV)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.25 Min.

Full Marks : 70

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 70=70

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) The number of tuples of a relation is its

a) Degree	b) Intention
c) Cardinality	d) None of these
- (2) What is the degree of a table of 50 rows and 5 columns

a) 50	b) 5
c) 250	d) None of these
- (3) In the relational modes, cardinality is termed as:

a) Number of tuples	b) Number of attributes
c) Number of tables.	d) Number of constraints
- (4) Cartesian product in relational algebra is

a) Unary operator.	b) Binary operator.
c) Ternary operator	d) not defined
- (5) The full form of ER Diagram is

a) Entity -Relationship Diagram	b) Entity Relation Diagram
c) Entity Rotation Diagram	d) None of these
- (6) In an E-R diagram attributes are represented by

a) rectangle	b) square
c) ellipse	d) triangle
- (7) clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result.

- a) Select
c) Having
- b) Group-by
d) Order by
- (8) _____ command is used for modifying an existing table.
a) CREATE
c) DROP
- b) ALTER.
d) None of these
- (9) DDL stands for _____
a) Data Definition Language
c) Data Dictionary Language
- b) Data Define Language
d) None.
- (10) command can be used to modify a column in a table
a) alter
c) set
- b) update
d) create
- (11) DCL stands for _____
a) Data Count Language
c) Data Connection Language
- b) Data Control Language
- (12) _____ command is used to give permission.
a) GRANT
c) CREATE
- b) ALTER
d) None
- (13) Select operator (σ) works row wise where as project operator(Π) works
a) Row wise only
c) both Row wise only & Column wise only
- b) Column wise only
d) None of these
- (14) The language used in application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred
a) DML
c) VDL
- b) DDL
d) SDL
- (15) VDL stands for
a) Very small data language
c) View Definition Language
- b) View data language
d) None of these
- (16) Which of the following is not a built in aggregate function in SQL?
a) avg
c) total
- b) max
d) count
- (17) What values does the count(*) function ignore?
a) Repetitive values
c) Characters
- b) Null values
d) Integers
- (18) The _____ clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result of a query
a) select
c) where
- b) from
d) create
- (19) What is the syntax to load data into the database? (Consider D as the database and a, b, c as data)
a) enter into D (a, b, c);
c) insert into D (a, b, c);
- b) insert into D values (a, b, c);
d) insert (a, b, c) values into D;

- (20) _____ is a virtual table that draws its data from the result of an SQLSELECT statement.
- a) View
 - b) Synonym
 - c) Sequence
 - d) Transaction
- (21) The subset of a super key is a candidate key under what condition?
- a) No proper subset is a super key
 - b) All subsets are super keys
 - c) Subset is a super key
 - d) Each subset is a super key
- (22) Address field of a person should not be part of primary key, since it is likely to
- a) unchanged
 - b) changed
 - c) No change
 - d) None of these
- (23) The primary key is selected from the
- a) composite keys
 - b) determinants
 - c) candidate keys
 - d) foreign keys
- (24) A functional dependency is a relationship between or among:
- a) column
 - b) entity
 - c) row
 - d) attributes
- (25) For some relations, changing the data can have undesirable consequences called:
- a) referential integrity constraints
 - b) modification anomalies.
 - c) transitive dependencies.
 - d) normal forms
- (26) Which of the following is based on Multi-valued dependency?
- a) third
 - b) fourth
 - c) first
 - d) second
- (27) If every non-key attribute is functionally dependent on the primary key, then the relation will be in
- a) 1NF
 - b) 2NF
 - c) 3NF
 - d) 4NF
- (28) A top-to-bottom relationship among the items in a database is established by a
- a) Hierarchical schema
 - b) Network schema
 - c) Relational schema
 - d) All of the mentioned
- (29) An organized logical sequence of records is called
- a) file
 - b) organization
 - c) scrubbing
 - d) sequencing
- (30) An indexing operation
- a) sorts a file using a single key
 - b) sorts file using two keys
 - c) establishes an index for a file
 - d) both sorts file using two keys & establishes an index for a file
- (31) A _____ in a table represents a relationship among a set of values.
- a) Column
 - b) Key
 - c) Row
 - d) Entry
- (32) The term attribute refers to a _____ of a table.

- a) Record
c) Tuple
- b) Column
d) Key
- (33) A collection of related data.
a) Information
c) Database
- b) Valuable
d) Metadata
- (34) Database is generally _____
a) System-centered
c) Company-centered
- b) User-centered
d) Data-centered
- (35) DBMS is a collection of what enables users to create and maintain a database?
a) program
c) language activity
- b) translator
d) key
- (36) The following are components of a database except
a) user data
c) meta data
- b) indexes
d) reports
- (37) Which level describes 'how the data is actually stored'?
a) physical level
c) view level
- b) logical level
d) none of these
- (38) A relational database consists of a collection of which of the following?
a) tables
c) records
- b) fields
d) keys
- (39) A characteristic of an entity.
a) Relation
c) Parameter
- b) Attribute
d) Constraint
- (40) Entities are nothing else but
a) Relations
c) Attributes
- b) DBMS
d) None of the above
- (41) _____ command is used to delete a table.
a) CREATE
c) DROP
- b) ALTER
d) None of the above
- (42) Grant and revoke are statements.
a) DDL
c) DCL
- b) TCL
d) DML
- (43) Four DML commands are
a) Create, Update, Delete, Select
c) Create, Alter, Delete, Select
- b) Insert, Update, Delete, Select
d) Insert, Modify, Delete, Select
- (44) Which of the following operations is used if we are interested in only certain columns of a table ?
a) PROJECTION
c) SELECTION
- b) UNION
d) JOIN
- (45) To remove duplicate rows from the results of an SQL SELECT statement, the _____ q

qualifier specified must be included.

- a) ONLY
- b) UNIQUE
- c) DISTINCT
- d) SINGLE

(46) _____ command is used to create a table ?

- a) CREATE
- b) ALTER
- c) DROP
- d) none of the above.

(47) 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 the above

(48) How many tables can be joined to create a view

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) Depends on DBMS
- d) None of the above

(49) 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 the above

(50) Using the _____ clause retains only one copy of identical tuples

- a) distinct
- b) is not null
- c) no repeat
- d) from

(51) We apply the aggregate function to a group of sets of tuples using the _____ clause.

- a) group by
- b) group
- c) group set
- d) group attribute

(52) The _____ aggregation operation adds up all the values of the attribute

- a) add
- b) avg
- c) max
- d) sum

(53) What is a subquery?

- a) A subquery is a select-from-where expression that is nested within another query
- b) A subquery is a relation that is externally specified which can be used to handle data in queries
- c) A subquery is a relation that is externally specified which can be used to handle data in
- d) A subquery is a condition that excludes all the invalid tuples from the database

(54) "select distinct dept_name from institute;" -What does the above query do?

- a) It gives all the tuples having a distinct dept_name
- b) It gives the dept_name attribute values of all tuples without repetition
- c) It gives all the dept_name attribute of all the tuples
- d) It gives all the tuples having a null value under the dept_name attribute

(55) Which of the following information does an SQL DDL not specify?

- a) The schema for each relation
- b) The integrity constraints
- c) The operations on the tuples
- d) The security and authorization information for each relation

(56) Which command is used to create a new relation in SQL

- a) create table(, ...)
- b) create relation(, ...)
- c) new table(, ...)
- d) new relation(, ...)

(57) 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

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

- a) select from
- b) select from
- c) select from
- d) select from

(59) Which of the following keywords is used beside the select clause to explicitly specify that duplicates are not removed?

- a) all
- b) not unique
- c) notnull
- d) include

(60) Which of the following logical connectives is not included in SQL?

- a) and
- b) or
- c) nor
- d) not

(61) 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

(62) What is a foreign key?

- a) A foreign key is a primary key of a relation which is an attribute in another relation
- b) A foreign key is a superkey of a relation which is an attribute in more than one other relations
- c) A foreign key is an attribute of a relation that is a primary key of another relation
- d) A foreign key is the primary key of a relation that does not occur anywhere else in the schema

(63) What is the method of specifying a primary key in a schema description?

- a) By writing it in bold letters
- b) By underlining it using a dashed line
- c) By writing it in capital letters
- d) By underlining it using a bold line

(64) Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a constraint.

- a) Local Key
- b) Primary Key
- c) Composite Key
- d) Foreign Key

(65) The primary key is selected from the:

- a) composite keys.
- b) determinants.
- c) candidate keys.
- d) foreign keys.

(66) An attribute in a relation is a foreign key if the _____ key from one relation is used as an attribute in that relation.

- a) Candidate
- b) Primary
- c) Super
- d) Sub

- (67) Which one of the following cannot be taken as a primary key?
- a) name
 - b) id
 - c) roll
 - d) street
- (68) Consider attributes ID, CITY and NAME. Which one of this can be considered as a super key?
- a) NAME
 - b) ID
 - c) CITY
 - d) CITY, ID
- (69) A property of entire relation, rather than of individual tuples, is known as
- a) Attribute
 - b) Constant
 - c) Tuple
 - d) Key
- (70) Primary key should be chosen such that its attribute values are
- a) Sometimes changed
 - b) changed
 - c) dependent
 - d) Never changed