Program: TE Computer Engineering
Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016
Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: CSC502   Course Name: DBMS

Time: 1 hour Max.   Marks: 50

==
==

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

Q.1.	Database is generally _____
Option A.	System-centered
Option B.	User-centered
Option C.	Company-centered
Option D.	Data-centered
Q.2.	The entity relationship set is represented in E-R diagram as
Option A.	Double diamonds
Option B.	Undivided rectangles
Option C.	Dashed lines
Option D.	Diamond
Q.3	An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is termed a _____
Option A.	Strong entity set
Option B.	Variant set
Option C.	Weak entity set
Option D.	Variable set
Q.4	How is the discriminator of a weak entity set specified?
Option A.	Using a solid line
Option B.	By circle
Option C.	Using a dashed line
Option D.	Drawing a square around it
Q.5.	Every weak entity is consist of _____key attribute
Option A.	parser

Option B.	discriminator
Option C.	Derived
Option D.	Syntax
Q.6	What is an Instance of a Database?
Option A.	The logical design of the database system
Option B.	The entire set of attributes of the Database put together in a single relation
Option C.	The state of the database system at any given point of time
Option D.	The initial values inserted into the Database immediately after its creation
Q.7.	What is a foreign key?
Option A.	A foreign key is a primary key of a relation which is an attribute in another relation
Option B.	A foreign key is a superkey of a relation which is an attribute in more than one other relations
Option C.	A foreign key is an attribute of a relation that is a primary key of another relation
Option D.	A foreign key is the primary key of a relation that does not occur anywhere else in the schema
Q.8.	What action does ⋈ operator perform in relational algebra
Option A.	Output specified attributes from all rows of the input relation and remove duplicate tuples from the output
Option B.	Outputs pairs of rows from the two input relations that have the same value on all attributes that have the same name
Option C.	Output all pairs of rows from the two input relations (regardless of whether or not they have the same values on common attributes)
Option D.	Return rows of the input relation that satisfy the predicate
Q.9.	What does the "x" operator do in relational algebra?
Option A.	Output specified attributes from all rows of the input relation. Remove duplicate tuples from the output
Option B.	Output pairs of rows from the two input relations that have the same value on all attributes that have the same name
Option C.	Output all pairs of rows from the two input relations (regardless of whether or not they have the same values on common attributes
Option D.	Returns the rows of the input relation that satisfy the predicate
Q.10.	_____removes all rows from a table without logging the individual row deletions.
Option A.	DELETE
Option B.	REMOVE

Option C.	DROP
Option D.	TRUNCATE
Q.11	Which SQL function is used to count the number of rows in a SQL query?
Option A.	COUNT()
Option B.	NUMBER()
Option C.	SUM()
Option D.	COUNT(*)
Q.12	Which of the following are TCL commands?
Option A.	UPDATE and TRUNCATE
Option B.	SELECT and INSERT
Option C.	GRANT and REVOKE
Option D.	ROLLBACK and SAVEPOINT
Q.13	With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" ends with an "a"?
Option A.	SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='a'
Option B.	SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'a%'
Option C.	SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE '%a'
Option D.	SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='%a%'
Q.14	Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?
Option A.	DECIMAL
Option B.	NUMERIC
Option C.	FLOAT
Option D.	CHARACTER
Q.15.	Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values?
Option A.	BETWEEN
Option B.	ANY
Option C.	IN
Option D.	ALL
Q.16.	In the _____ normal form, a composite attribute is converted to individual attributes.
Option A.	First
Option B.	Second
Option C.	Third
Option D.	Fourth

Q.17	Tables in second normal form (2NF):
Option A.	Eliminate all hidden dependencies
Option B.	Eliminate the possibility of a insertion anomalies
Option C.	Have a composite key
Option D.	Have all non key fields depend on the whole primary key
Q.18.	Functional Dependencies are the types of constraints that are based on_____
Option A.	Key
Option B.	Key revisited
Option C.	Superset key
Option D.	parent key
Q.19	Fifth Normal form is concerned with
Option A.	Functional dependency
Option B.	Multivalued dependency
Option C.	Join dependency
Option D.	Domain key
Q.20	Collections of operations that form a single logical unit of work are called _____
Option A.	Views
Option B.	Networks
Option C.	Units
Option D.	Transactions
Q.21.	The "all-or-none" property is commonly referred to as _____
Option A.	Isolation
Option B.	Durability
Option C.	Atomicity
Option D.	consistency
Q.22.	Execution of translation in isolation preserves the _____ of a database
Option A.	Atomicity
Option B.	Consistency
Option C.	Durability
Option D.	Isolation
Q.23.	Which of the following systems is responsible for ensuring isolation?
Option A.	Recovery system

Option B.	Atomic system
Option C.	Concurrency control system
Option D.	Compiler system
Q.24.	Which of the following locks the item from change but not from read?
Option A.	Implicit lock
Option B.	Explicit lock
Option C.	Exclusive lock
Option D.	Shared lock
Q.25.	Which of the following is a property of transactions?
Option A.	Network
Option B.	synchronous
Option C.	Asynchronous
Option D.	Durability