Global Group of Institutions

Department of BCA

Database Management System

Sl. No.	Answer the following questions	20x2 = 40
1	A relational database consists of a collection of **a) Tables** b) Fields c) Records d) Keys	
2	A _____ in a table represents a relationship among a set of values. a) Column b) Key **c) Row** d) Entry	
3	The term _____ is used to refer to a row. a) Attribute **b) Tuple** c) Field d) Instance	
4	The term attribute refers to a _____ of a table. a) Record **b) Column** c) Tuple d) Key	
5	For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values, called the _____ of that attribute. **a) Domain** b) Relation c) Set d) Schema	
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. a) Instance, Schema b) Relation, Schema c) Relation, Domain **d) Schema, Instance**	

7	Course(course_id,sec_id,semester) Here the course_id,sec_id and semester are _____ and course is a _____ a) Relations, Attribute **b) Attributes, Relation** c) Tuple, Relation d) Tuple, Attributes
8	**Department (dept name, building, budget)** **Employee (employee_id, name, dept name, salary)** Here the dept_name attribute appears in both the relations. Here using common attributes in relation schema is one way of relating _____ relations. a) Attributes of common b) Tuple of common **c) Tuple of distinct** d) Attributes of distinct
9	A domain is atomic if elements of the domain are considered to be _____ units. a) Different **b) Indivisbile** c) Constant d) Divisible
10	The tuples of the relations can be of _____ order. **a) Any** b) Same c) Sorted d) Constant
11	Using which language can a user request information from a database? **a) Query** b) Relational c) Structural d) Compiler
12	Student(ID, name, dept name, tot_cred) In this query which attributes form the primary key? a) Name b) Dept c) Tot_cred **d) ID**

13	Which one of the following is a procedural language? a) Domain relational calculus b) Tuple relational calculus **c) Relational algebra** d) Query language
14	The_____ operation allows the combining of two relations by merging pairs of tuples, one from each relation, into a single tuple. a) Select **b) Join** c) Union d) Intersection
15	The result which operation contains all pairs of tuples from the two relations, regardless of whether their attribute values match. a) Join **b) Cartesian product** c) Intersection d) Set difference
16	The _____operation performs a set union of two “similarly structured” tables **a) Union** b) Join c) Product d) Intersect
17	The most commonly used operation in relational algebra for projecting a set of tuple from a relation is a) Join b) Projection **c) Select** d) Union
18	The _____ operator takes the results of two queries and returns only rows that appear in both result sets. a) Union **b) Intersect** c) Difference d) Projection

19	A _____ is a pictorial depiction of the schema of a database that shows the relations in the database, their attributes, and primary keys and foreign keys. **a) Schema diagram** b) Relational algebra c) Database diagram d) Schema flow
20	The _____ provides a set of operations that take one or more relations as input and return a relation as an output. a) Schematic representation **b) Relational algebra** c) Scheme diagram d) Relation flow

Sl. No.	Answer the following questions	30x1 = 30
1.	Which one of the following is used to define the structure of the relation, deleting relations and relating schemas? a) DML(Data Manipulation Langauge) **b) DDL(Data Definition Langauge)** c) Query d) Relational Schema	
2.	Which one of the following provides the ability to query information from the database and to insert tuples into, delete tuples from, and modify tuples in the database? **a) DML(Data Manipulation Langauge)** b) DDL(Data Definition Langauge) c) Query d) Relational Schema	
3.	**CREATE TABLE employee (name VARCHAR, id INTEGER)** What type of statement is this? a) DML **b) DDL** c) View d) Integrity constraint	

4.	**SELECT * FROM employee** What type of statement is this? **a) DML** b) DDL c) View d) Integrity constraint
5.	**INSERT INTO instructor VALUES (10211, 'Smith', 'Biology', 66000);** What type of statement is this? a) Query **b) DML** c) Relational d) DDL
6.	Updates that violate _____ are disallowed. **a) Integrity constraints** b) Transaction control c) Authorization d) DDL constraints
7.	The _____ clause allows us to select only those rows in the result relation of the ____ clause that satisfy a specified predicate. **a) Where, from** b) From, select c) Select, from d) From, where
8.	The query given below will not give an error. Which one of the following has to be replaced to get the desired output? **SELECT ID, name, dept name, salary * 1.1** **WHERE instructor;** a) Salary*1.1 b) ID **c) Where** d) Instructor
9.	The _____ clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result of a query. a) Where **b) Select** c) From d) Distinct

10.	This Query can be replaced by which one of the following? **SELECT name, course_id** **FROM instructor, teaches** **WHERE instructor_ID= teaches_ID;** a) Select name,course_id from teaches,instructor where instructor_id=course_id; **b) Select name, course_id from instructor natural join teaches;** c) Select name, course_id from instructor; d) Select course_id from instructor join teaches;
11.	**SELECT * FROM employee WHERE salary>10000 AND dept_id=101;** Which of the following fields are displayed as output? a) Salary, dept_id b) Employee c) Salary **d) All the field of employee relation**
12.	Which of the following statements contains an error? a) Select * from emp where empid = 10003; b) Select empid from emp where empid = 10006; c) Select empid from emp; **d) Select empid where empid = 1009 and lastname = 'GELLER';**
13.	In the given query which of the keyword has to be inserted? INSERT INTO employee _____ (1002,Joey,2000); a) Table **b) Values** c) Relation d) Field
14.	**SELECT name ____ instructor name, course id** **FROM instructor, teaches** **WHERE instructor.ID= teaches.ID;** Which keyword must be used here to rename the field name? a) From b) Rename **c) As** d) Join

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15.	**SELECT * FROM employee WHERE dept_name="Comp Sci";** In the SQL given above there is an error . Identify the error. a) Dept_name b) Employee **c) "Comp Sci"** d) From
16.	**SELECT emp_name** **FROM department** **WHERE dept_name LIKE ' _____ Computer Science';** Which one of the following has to be added into the blank to select the dept_name which has Computer Science as its ending string? **a) %** b) _ c) || d) $
17.	'_ _ _ ' matches any string of _____ three characters. '_ _ _ %' matches any string of at _____ three characters. a) Atleast, Exactly **b) Exactly, Atleast** c) Atleast, All d) All, Exactly
18.	**SELECT name** **FROM instructor** **WHERE dept name = 'Physics'** **ORDER BY name;** By default, the order by clause lists items in _____ order. a) Descending b) Any c) Same **d) Ascending**

19.	**SELECT * FROM instructor ORDER BY salary ____, name ___;** To display the salary from greater to smaller and name in ascending order which of the following options should be used? a) Ascending, Descending b) Asc, Desc **c) Desc, Asc** d) Descending, Ascending
20.	**SELECT instructor.* FROM instructor, teaches WHERE instructor.ID= teaches.ID;** This query does which of the following operation? a) All attributes of instructor and teaches are selected **b) All attributes of instructor are selected on the given condition** c) All attributes of teaches are selected on given condition d) Only the some attributes from instructed and teaches are selected
21.	In SQL the spaces at the end of the string are removed by _____ function. a) Upper b) String **c) Trim** d) Lower
22.	_____ operator is used for appending two strings. a) & b) % **c) ||** d) _
23.	The union operation automatically _____ unlike the select clause. a) Adds tuples b) Eliminates unique tuples c) Adds common tuples **d) Eliminates duplicate**

24.	For like predicate which of the following is true. **i) % matches zero OF more characters.** **ii) _ matches exactly one CHARACTER.** **a) i-only** b) ii-only c) i & ii d) None of the mentioned
25.	_____ clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result. a) Select b) Group-by **c) Having** d) Order by
26.	_____ joins are SQL server default a) Outer **b) Inner** c) Equi d) None of the mentioned
27.	The _____ is essentially used to search for patterns in target string. **a) Like Predicate** b) Null Predicate c) In Predicate d) Out Predicate
28.	A _____ indicates an absent value that may exist but be unknown or that may not exist at all. a) Empty tuple b) New value **c) Null value** d) Old value
29.	The predicate in a where clause can involve Boolean operations such as and. The result of true and unknown is_____ false and unknown is _____ while unknown and unknown is _____ a) Unknown, unknown, false b) True, false, unknown c) True, unknown, unknown **d) Unknown, false, unknown**

30.	Using the _____ clause retains only one copy of such identical tuples. a) Null b) Unique c) Not null **d) Distinct**

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