6. Which one of the following cannot be taken as a primary key ?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Id
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Register number
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Dept\_id
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Street

Street is the only attribute which can occur more than once.

7. A attribute in a relation is a foreign key if the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ key from one relation is used as an attribute in that relation .

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Candidate
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Primary
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Super
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Sub

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Primary

The primary key has to be referred in the other relation to form a foreign key in that relation .

8. The relation with the attribute which is the primary key is referenced in another relation. The relation which has the attribute as primary key is called

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Referential relation
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Referencing relation
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Referenced relation
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Referred relation
* Answer B

9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the one in which the primary key of one relation is used as a normal attribute in another relation .

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Referential relation
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Referencing relation
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Referenced relation
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Referred relation

Answer C

10. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ integrity constraint requires that the values appearing in specified attributes of any tuple in the referencing relation also appear in specified attributes of at least one tuple in the referenced relation.

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Referential
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Referencing
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Specific
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Primary

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Referential

A relation, say r1, may include among its attributes the primary key of another relation, say r2. This attribute is called a foreign key from r1, referencing r2. The relation r1 is also called the referencing relation of the foreign key dependency, and r2 is called the referenced relation of the foreign key.

1. Which one of the following is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Candidate key
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Sub key
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Super key
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Foreign key
* Answer C

2. Consider attributes ID , CITY and NAME . Which one of this can be considered as a super key ?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) NAME
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) ID
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) CITY
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) CITY , ID

Answer B

3. The subset of super key is a candidate key under what condition ?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) No proper subset is a super key
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) All subsets are super keys
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Subset is a super key
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Each subset is a super key

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

No proper subset is a super key

The subset of a set cannot be the same set.Candidate key is a set from a super key which cannot be the whole of the super set

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a property of the entire relation, rather than of the individual tuples in which each tuple is unique.

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Rows
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Key
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Attribute
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Fields

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Key

Key is the constraint which specifies uniqueness.

5. Which one of the following attribute can be taken as a primary key ?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Name
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Street
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Id
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Department

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Id

The attributes name , street and department can repeat for some tuples.But the id attribute has to be unique .So it forms a primary key.

11. The situation where the lock waits only for a specified amount of time for another lock to be released is

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Lock timeout
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Wait-wound
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Timeout
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Wait

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Lock timeout

The timeout scheme is particularly easy to implement, and works well if transactions are short and if longwaits are likely to be due to deadlocks.

1. Which one of the following is used to define the structure of the relation ,deleting relations and relating schemas ?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) DML(Data Manipulation Langauge)
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) DDL(Data Definition Langauge)
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Query
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Relational Schema

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

DDL(Data Definition Langauge)

Data Definition language is the language which performs all the operation in defining structure of relation.

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.**](javascript:%20void(0)) DML(Data Manipulation Langauge)
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) DDL(Data Definition Langauge)
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Query
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Relational Schema

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

DML(Data Manipulation Langauge)

DML performs change in the values of the relation .

3. Create table employee (name varchar ,id integer) What type of statement is this ?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) DML
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) DDL
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) View
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Integrity constraint

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

DDL

Data Definition language is the language which performs all the operation in defining structure of relation.

4. Select \* from employee What type of statement is this?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) DML
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) DDL
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) View
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Integrity constraint

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

DML

Select operation just shows the required fields of the relation. So it forms a DML

5. The basic data type char(n) is a \_\_\_\_\_ length character string and varchar(n) is \_\_\_\_\_ length character.

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Fixed, equal
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Equal, variable
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Fixed, variable
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Variable, equal

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Fixed, variable

Varchar changes its length accordingly whereas char has a specific length which has to be filled by either letters or spaces .

6. An attribute A of datatype varchar(20) has the value “Avi” . The attribute B of datatype char(20) has value ”Reed” .Here attribute A has \_\_\_\_ spaces and attribute B has \_\_\_\_ spaces .

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) 3, 20
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) 20, 4
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) 20 , 20
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) 3, 4

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

3, 20

Varchar changes its length accordingly whereas char has a specific length which has to be filled by either letters or spaces.

7. To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the \_\_\_\_\_\_ command.

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Delete
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Purge
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Remove
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Drop table

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Drop table

Drop table deletes the whole structure of the relation .purge removes the table which cannot be obtained again.

8. Delete from r; r – relation This command performs which of the following action ?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Remove relation
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Clear relation entries
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Delete fields
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Delete rows

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Clear relation entries

Delete command removes the entries in the table.

9. Insert into instructor values (10211, ’Smith’, ’Biology’, 66000); What type of statement is this ?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Query
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) DML
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Relational
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) DDL

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

DML

The values are manipulated .So it is a DML .

10. Updates that violate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are disallowed .

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Integrity constraints
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Transaction control
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Authorization
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) DDL constraints

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Integrity constraints

Integrity constraint has to be maintained in the entries of the relation .

11. SQL applies predicates in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause after groups have been formed, so aggregate functions may be used.

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Group by
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) With
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Where
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Having

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

With

The with clause provides away of defining a temporary relation whose definition is available only to the query in which the with clause occurs..

12. Aggregate functions can be used in the select list or the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_clause of a select statement or subquery. They cannot be used in a \_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Where, having
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Having, where
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Group by, having
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Group by, where

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Having, where

To include aggregate functions having clause must be included after where.

13. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keyword is used to access attributes of preceding tables or subqueries in the from clause.

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) In
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Lateral
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Having
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) With

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Lateral

14. Which of the following creates temporary relation for the query on which it is defined ?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) With
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) From
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Where
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Select

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

The with clause provides away of defining a temporary relation whose definition is available only to the query in which the with clause occurs..

15. Subqueries cannot:

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Use group by or group functions
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Retrieve data from a table different from the one in the outer query
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Join tables
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Appear in select, update, delete, insert statements.

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Join tables

16. Which of the following is not a aggregate function ?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Avg
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Sum
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) With
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Min

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

With

With is used to create temporary relation and its not a aggregate function.

17. The EXISTS keyword will be true if:

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Any row in the subquery meets the condition only.
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) All rows in the subquery fail the condition only.
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Both of these two conditions are met.
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Neither of these two conditions is met. View Answer

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Any row in the subquery meets the condition only.

EXISTS keyword checks for existance of condition.

18. How can you find rows that do not match some specified condition?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) EXISTS
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Double use of NOT EXISTS
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) NOT EXISTS
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) None of the mentioned is correct.

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Double use of NOT EXISTS

1. A relational database consists of a collection of

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Tables
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Fields
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Records
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Keys

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Fields are the column of the relation or tables.Records are each row in relation.Keys are the constraints in a relation .

2. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a table represents a relationship among a set of values.

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Column
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Key
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Row
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Entry

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Column has only one set of values.Keys are constraints and row is one whole set of attributes.Entry is just a piece of data.

3. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to refer to a row.

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Attribute
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Tuple
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Field
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Instance

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Tuple

Tuple is one entry of the relation with several attributes which are fields.

4. The term attribute refers to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a table.

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Record
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Column
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Tuple
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Key

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Attribute is a specific domain in the relation which has entries of all tuples.

5. For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values, called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of that attribute.

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Domain
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Relation
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Set
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Schema

**Answer & Explanation**

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

The values of the attribute should be present in the domain.Domain is a set of values permitted .

Link for Python Questions.

https://www.sanfoundry.com/python-questions-answers-polymorphism/