DATABASE -2
Marks :40 , Time: 1 hr
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* Indicates required question
Name * Your answer
12 - DIGIT PRN * Your answer
An attribute or combination of attributes in one table whose values must either match the primary key in another table or be null is called Secondary Key Super key Candidate Key Foreign Key

A transaction state changes from active to, after the transaction has been rolled back and the database restored to its state prior to the start of the transaction.	1 point
a. Partially committed	
b. Committed	
C. Aborted	
O d. Failed	
How is specialization denoted in an ER Diagram?	1 point
a. Triangle labeled IS A	
b. Rectangle labeled IS A	
c. Rectangle Labeled HAS A	
d. Triangle labeled HAS A	
What stores the metadata about the structure of the database, in particular the schema of the database?	1 point
a. Indices	
b. Database log	
C. Data files	
d. Data Dictionary	

What is a schedule for a set of transactions?	1 point
a. It consists of all instructions of those transactions.	
b. It preserve the order in which the instructions appear in each individual transaction.	
C. Both a and b	
d. None of these	
Which is the correct SQL syntax from the following to create a PRIMARY KEY constraint on existing table "EMPLOYEE" on "EMPID" column and currently column does not contain any value?	1 point
a. Alter table EMPLOYEE Add Constraint PK - EMPID Primary Key, EMPID;	
b. Update table EMPLOYEE Add Constraint PK - EMPID Primary Key (EMPID);	
c. Alter table EMPLOYEE Add Constraint PK - EMPID Primary Key (EMPID);	
d. Alter table EMPLOYEE Add Constraint PK - EMPID Primary Key, (EMPID);	
What information is not provided by a data dictionary?	1 point
a. How data is used	
b. Where data is located	
C. Size of storage disk	
d. Who owns or is responsible for data	

How can a tuple be divided in a relational schema?	1 point
a. Domains	
O b. Queries	
C. Relations	
O d. Joins	
	1 point
A relation is in this form if it is in BCNF and has no multivalued dependencies A .	
second normal form.	
third normal form.	
of fourth normal form.	
odomain/key normal form.	
Which of the following is a group of one or more attributes that uniquely identifies a row?	1 point
A. Key	
O B. Determinant	
C. Tuple	
O. Relation	

1 point In the relational model, relationships between relations or tables are created by using: A.composite keys. B. determinants. C. candidate keys. D. foreign keys. Which of the following is not a restriction for a table to be a relation? 1 point A. The cells of the table must contain a single value. B. All of the entries in any column must be of the same kind. C. The columns must be ordered. D. No two rows in a table may be identical. A relation in this form is free of all modification anomalies. 1 point A. First normal form B. Second normal form C. Third normal form D. Domain/key normal form

A tuple is a(n):	1 point
A. column of a table.	
B. two dimensional table.	
C. row of a table.	
O. key of a table.	
Which of the following indicates the maximum number of entities that can be involved in a relationship?	e 1 point
A. Minimum cardinality	
B. Maximum cardinality	
C. ERD	
D. Greater Entity Count (GEC)	
Which type of entity cannot exist in the database unless another type of entity also exists in the database, but does not require that the identifier of that other entity be included as part of its own identifier?	1 point
A. Weak entity	
B. Strong entity	
C. ID-dependent entity	
O. ID- independent entity	

Which of the following refers to something that can be identified in the users' work environment, something that the users want to track?	1 point
A. Entity	
B. Attribute	
C. Identifier	
O. Relationship	
The DBMS acts as an interface between what two components of an enterprise-class database system?	1 point
A. Database application and the database	
B. Data and the database	
C. The user and the database application	
D. Database application and SQL	
	1 point
A DBMS that combines a DBMS and an application generator is	
A. Microsoft's SQL Server	
B. Microsoft's Access	
C. IBM's DB2	
D. Oracle Corporation's Oracle	

You have run an SQL statement that asked the DBMS to display data in a table named USER_TABLES. The results include columns of data labeled "TableName," "NumberOfColumns" and "PrimaryKey." You are looking at	1 point
A. user data.	
O B. metadata	
C. A report	
O D. indexes	
which of the following is a correct SQL query	1 point
A) Select * from emp where eid=100 , ename='a'	
B) Select * from emp where eid=100 ename='a'	
C) Select * where eid=100 and ename='a' from emp	
O) Select * from emp where eid=100 and ename='a'	
How many null values can a unique key column have in MySQL	1 point
A) Multiple	
O B) 0	
O C) 1	
O D) 2	

 A) Union B) Intersect C) Minus D) Except 4NF is designed to cope with: A) Transitive dependency B) Join dependency C) Multi valued dependency D) None of these In a relational database a referential integrity constraint can be specified with 1 point the help of A) primary key B) foreign key 	which of the following set operators are supported by MySQL	1 point
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D) None of these In a relational database a referential integrity constraint can be specified with 1 point the help of A) primary key	B) Join dependency	
In a relational database a referential integrity constraint can be specified with 1 point the help of A) primary key	C) Multi valued dependency	
the help of A) primary key	O D) None of these	
		1 point
B) foreign key	A) primary key	
	B) foreign key	
C) secondary key	C) secondary key	
O D) none of the above	O) none of the above	

A Function that has no partial dependencies is in	1 point
(A) 3NF	
○ B) 2NF	
O C) 4NF	
O D) BCNF	
If every non-key attribute is functionally dependent on the entire primary key, then the relation will be in:	1 point
A) 3NF	
○ B) 2NF	
C) 4NF	
O D) BCNF	
Third normal form is based on the concept of	1 point
A) Closure Dependency	
B) Transitive Dependency	
C) Normal Dependency	
O D) Functional Dependency	

What SQL clause is used to restrict the rows returned by a query?	int
a) AND	
O b) WHERE	
C) Group	
O d) FROM	
The USE command?	int
a) Is used to load code from another file	
b) Has been deprecated and should be avoided for security reasons	
c) Is a pseudonym for the SELECT command	
d) Should be used to choose the database you want to use once you've connected to MySQL)
A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement is enclosed in:	int
A. braces {}.	
B. CAPITAL LETTERS.	
C. parenthesis () .	
D. brackets [].	

Find the SQL statement below that is equal to the following: SELECT NAME 1 point FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';
A. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');
B. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';
C. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'V';
D. SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');
The EXISTS keyword will be true if
a) Any row in the subquery meets the condition only.
b) All rows in the subquery fail the condition only.
c) Both of these two conditions are met.
O d) Neither of these two conditions is met.
Which of the following can be addressed by enforcing a referential integrity 1 point constraint?
a) All phone numbers must include the area code
b) Certain fields are required (such as the email address, or phone number) before the record is accepted
c) Information on the customer must be known before anything can be sold to that customer
d) When entering an order quantity, the user must input a number and not some text (i.e., 12 rather than 'a dozen')

The relationship between DEPARTMENT and EMPLOYEE is a:	1 point
a) One-to-one relationship	
b) Many-to-many relationship	
C) One-to-many relationship	
d) Many-to-one relationship	
Which of the following query is correct for using comparison operators in SQL?	1 point
A) SELECT sname, coursename FROM studentinfo WHERE age>50 and <80;	
B) SELECT sname, coursename FROM studentinfo WHERE age>50 and age <8	0;
C) SELECT sname, coursename FROM studentinfo WHERE age>50 and WHER age<80;	E
O D) None of the above	
How to Delete records from studentinfo table with name of student 'Hari Prasad'?	1 point
A) DELETE FROM TABLE studentinfo WHERE sname='Hari Prasad';	
B) DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE sname='Hari Prasad';	
C) DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE COLUMN sname='Hari Prasad';	
O) DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE 'Hari Prasad';	

Which of the following isolation levels doesn't allow non-repeatable reads?	1 point
A) Repeatable Reads	
B) Read Committed	
C) both	
O D) none	
Which of the following isolation levels doesn't allow phantom reads?	1 point
A) Repeatable Reads	
B) Read uncommitted	
C) Read Committed	
O D) Serializable	
How to select all data from studentinfo table starting the name from letter 'r'?	1 point
A) SELECT * FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE 'r%';	
B) SELECT * FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE '%r%';	
C) SELECT * FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE '%r';	
D) SELECT * FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE '_r%';	

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