DBDM: Class work practice: Quiz

- Before starting the test, sign-in to your Google account. So that the Google form can be saved.
- In questions, consider the notations as of their usual meaning.

 No doubts will be entertained during the quiz. (later you may email to <chandranath@iitp.ac.in>)</chandranath@iitp.ac.in> 	
duhan.manjit@gmail.com Switch account	Oraft saved
* Indicates required question	
Email * duhan.manjit@gmail.com	
Type your full name * Manjit Singh Duhan	
Roll/ admission no. * IITP001316	

The term is used to refer to a row.		
Attribute		
Tuple		
○ Field		
Instance		
Clear selection		
Student (ID, name, dept_name, total_credit). Which attributes form the primary key?		
name		
O dept		
O total_credit		
ID		
Clear selection		
Theoperation performs a set union of two "similarly structured" tables.		
Union		
O Join		
Product		
O Intersect		
Clear selection		

The operator takes the results of two queries and returns only rows that appear in both result sets.	
Union	
Intersect	
O Difference	
Projection	
Clear selection	
The subset of a super key is a candidate key under what condition?	
No proper subset is a super key	
All subsets are super keys	
A subset is a super key	
C Each subset is a super key	
Clear selection	
Which one of the following is used to express the structure of the relation, deleting relations and relating schemas?	
OML (Data Manipulation Language)	
DDL (Data Definition Language)	
Query	
Relational Schema	
Clear selection	

"SELECT * FROM employee". What type of statement is this?
DML (Data Manipulation Language)
ODL (Data Definition Language)
View
O Integrity constriant
Clear selection
Clear selection
To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the command.
O Delete
O Purge
Remove
Drop
Clear selection
Cical selection
DELETE FROM relation;
This command performs which of the following action?
Remove relation
Clear relation entries
O Delete fields
O Delete columns
Clear selection

SELECT * FROM employee WHERE dept_name="Comp Sci"; Identify the error in the above SQL.		
O Dept_name		
○ Employee		
"Comp Sci"		
From		
Clear selection		
SELECT emp_name FROM department		
WHERE dept_name LIKE ' Computer Science';		
%		
O -		
O \$		
Clear selection		
In the normal form, a composite attribute is converted to individual attributes.		
First		
Second		
○ Third		
O Fourth		
Clear selection		

The number of attributes in relation is called as its		
Cardinality		
Degree		
O Tuples		
Entity		
Clear selection		
Employee (empcode, name, street, city, state, Pincode).		
For any Pincode, there is only one city and state. Also, for a given street, city, and state, there is just one Pincode. In normalization terms, Employee is a relation in		
1 NF only		
2 NF and hence also in 1 NF		
3NF and hence also in 2NF and 1NF		
BCNF and hence also in 3NF, 2NF, and 1NF		
Clear selection		
Which of the following operation is used if we are interested in only certain columns of a table?		
PROJECTION		
SELECTION		
UNION		
JOIN		
Clear selection		

The maximum number of superkeys for the relation schema R (E, F, G, H) with E as the key is		
O 5		
O 6		
O 7		
8		
Clear selection		
Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a constraint.		
C Local Key		
O Primary Key		
Composite Key		
Foreign Key		
Clear selection		
Which of the join operations do not preserve non matched tuples?		
C Left outer join		
Right outer join		
Inner join		
O Natural join		
Clear selection		

What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that matching values?	do not have	
A. Equi join		
B. Natural join		
O. Outer join		
A, B, C (i.e., all of the above)		
	Clear selection	
In an employee table to include the attributes whose value always have some value which of the following constraint must be used?		
Null		
Not Null		
O Unique		
O Distinct		
	Clear selection	

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