DB Fundamentals Exam

* Required **Answer the following questions** 2 Which of the following refers to the number of entities in a relation? * (1 Point) Degree Cardinality Participation 3 The primary key is selected from the: * (1 Point) Composite keys Determinants Candidate keys Foreign keys

4 Third normal form is based on the concept of _____ * (1 Point) Closure Dependency Transitive Dependency Normal Dependency **Functional Dependency** 5 Which one of the following commands is used to modify a column inside a table? * (1 Point) Drop Update Alter Set 6 Which of the following keys is generally used to represents the relationships between the tables? * (1 Point)

Primary key

Foreign key

Secondary key
None of the above
7
The degree of a relation refers to the number of entity classes in the relation * (1 Point)
True
○ False
8
In ER Diagram, derived attribute are represented by * (1 Point)
Ellipse
Dashed ellipse
Rectangle
Triangle
9
An attribute of relation schema R, that is not a part of Primary key is always considered as Non-Prime attribute * (1 Point)
○ True



10

The rule that a value of a foreign key must appear as a value of some specific table is called a * (1 Point)
Referential integrity
Entity integrity
Unique integrity
Opendent integrity
11
Grant and revoke are statements. * (1 Point)
○ DDL
→ TCL
□ DCL
○ DML
12
How data is actually stored can be expressed by the * (1 Point)
Physical level

O 1NF

15

An index helps to speed up? * (1 Point)

SELECT queries
INSERT queries
UPDATE queries
16
"AS" clause is used in SQL for * (1 Point)
Selection
Rename
○ Join
Projection
17
A table joined with itself is called * (1 Point)
A table joined with itself is called* (1 Point)
A table joined with itself is called* (1 Point) Self Join
A table joined with itself is called* (1 Point) Self Join Outer Join
A table joined with itself is called* (1 Point) Self Join Outer Join
A table joined with itself is called* (1 Point) Self Join Outer Join Equi Join

False

19

Write a query to display all the details about employees with a salary between

8000 and **10000**. * (2 Points)

id	first_name	last_name	salary	joining_date	de
1	Abdullah	Ashraf	12000	2019-01-20	Fin
2	Hassan	Mohamed	8000	2019-01-15	IT
3	Ahmed	Shokry	10000	2019-02-05	Bai
4	Mohamed	Kareem	8900	2019-02-25	Ins
5	Farid	Sayed	7000	2019-05-28	Fin
6	Mohab	Mohamed	9500	2019-05-10	IT
7	Eslam	Emad	6500	2019-06-20	Bai
8	Farid	Ahmed	8000	2019-06-21	IT

SELECT *
FROM Employee
WHERE salary BETWEEN 8000 AND 10000;

20

Write a query to display the average salary for each department * (2 Points)

id	first_name	last_name	salary	joining_date	dep
1	Abdullah	Ashraf	12000	2019-01-20	Fina
2	Hassan	Mohamed	8000	2019-01-15	IT
3	Ahmed	Shokry	10000	2019-02-05	Ban
4	Mohamed	Kareem	8900	2019-02-25	Insu
5	Farid	Sayed	7000	2019-05-28	Fina
6	Mohab	Mohamed	9500	2019-05-10	IT
7	Eslam	Emad	6500	2019-06-20	Ban
8	Farid	Ahmed	8000	2019-06-21	IT

SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS average_salary FROM Employee GROUP BY department;

21

Write a query to display employees whose salary is more than the average salary in that company. * (2 Points)

id	first_name	last_name	salary	joining_date	dep
1	Abdullah	Ashraf	12000	2019-01-20	Fina
2	Hassan	Mohamed	8000	2019-01-15	IT
3	Ahmed	Shokry	10000	2019-02-05	Ban
4	Mohamed	Kareem	8900	2019-02-25	Insu
5	Farid	Sayed	7000	2019-05-28	Fina
6	Mohab	Mohamed	9500	2019-05-10	IT
7	Eslam	Emad	6500	2019-06-20	Ban
8	Farid	Ahmed	8000	2019-06-21	IT

SELECT *
FROM Employee
WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM Employee);

22

Write a query to get all the details about employees whose first name contains 'a'. * (2 Points)

id	first_name	last_name	salary	joining_date	dep
1	Abdullah	Ashraf	12000	2019-01-20	Fina
2	Hassan	Mohamed	8000	2019-01-15	IT
3	Ahmed	Shokry	10000	2019-02-05	Ban
4	Mohamed	Kareem	8900	2019-02-25	Insu
5	Farid	Sayed	7000	2019-05-28	Fina
6	Mohab	Mohamed	9500	2019-05-10	IT
7	Eslam	Emad	6500	2019-06-20	Ban
8	Farid	Ahmed	8000	2019-06-21	IT

SELECT *
FROM Employee
WHERE first_name LIKE '%a%';

23

Write a query to increase the salary of employees in IT department by 10% * (2 Points)

id	first_name	last_name	salary	joining_date	dep
1	Abdullah	Ashraf	12000	2019-01-20	Fina
2	Hassan	Mohamed	8000	2019-01-15	IT
3	Ahmed	Shokry	10000	2019-02-05	Ban
4	Mohamed	Kareem	8900	2019-02-25	Insu
5	Farid	Sayed	7000	2019-05-28	Fina
6	Mohab	Mohamed	9500	2019-05-10	IT
7	Eslam	Emad	6500	2019-06-20	Ban
8	Farid	Ahmed	8000	2019-06-21	IT

UPDATE Employee SET salary = salary * 1.10 WHERE department = 'IT';

24

Write a query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary. * (2 Points)

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		,	•	~	•

id	first_name	last_name	salary	joining_date	dep
1	Abdullah	Ashraf	12000	2019-01-20	Fina
2	Hassan	Mohamed	8000	2019-01-15	IT
3	Ahmed	Shokry	10000	2019-02-05	Ban
4	Mohamed	Kareem	8900	2019-02-25	Insu
5	Farid	Sayed	7000	2019-05-28	Fina
6	Mohab	Mohamed	9500	2019-05-10	IT
7	Eslam	Emad	6500	2019-06-20	Ban
8	Farid	Ahmed	8000	2019-06-21	IT

```
SELECT *
FROM Employee
WHERE salary IN (
    SELECT salary
    FROM Employee
    GROUP BY salary
    HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
);
```

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