**MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)**

**II B.Tech II Semester (MR20-2020-21 Batch) Mid Term Examinations-I, May 2022**

Subject Code & Name: - A0515 & DBMS **MID-II** Max. Marks:20

Branch: **CSE**  Time:30M Date:

**Answer ALL the Questions:**

| **S.**  **NO.** | **Questions** | **Ans** |
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|  | **Module-III** |  |
| 1 | DBMS is a collection of \_\_\_\_\_\_that enables users to create and maintain a database.  A. Keys B. Translators  C. Program D. Language activity | Program |
| 2 | In a relational schema ,each tuple is divided into fields called  A .Relations B. Queries  C..All the above D. Domains | Domains |
| 3 | In an ER model ,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is described in the database by storing its data  A Entity B. Attribute  C. Relation ship D. Notation | Entity |
| 4 | Which of the following are the properties of entities?  A. Groups B. Table  C.Attributes D. Schema | Attributes |
| 5 | \_\_\_\_\_\_defines the structure of a relation which consists of a fixed set of attribute-domain pairs  A. Instance B. Schema  C. Program D.Super key | Schema |
| 6 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a full form of SQL  A. Standard query language B. Sequential query language  C. Structured query language D. Server query language | Structured query language |
| 7 | A relational database developer refers to a record as  A.A criteria B. A relation  C. A tuple D. An attribute | A tuple |
| 8 | The collection of information stored in a database at a particular moment is called as\_\_\_\_\_\_  A. Schema B. Instance of database  C. Data domain D..Independent | Instance of database |
| 9 | A \_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to define overall design of database  A. Schema B. Application program  C. Data definition language D. Code | Schema |
| 10 | DBMS helps to achieve  A. Data independence B .Centralized control of data  C. Neither A or B D. Both A and B | Both A and B |
| 11 | A database Management System is  A. Collection of interrelated data B. Collection of programs to access data  C. Collection of data describes one particular enterprise D. All the above | All the above |
| 12 | Which of the following is not a level of data abstraction?  A .Physical level B. Critical level  C. Logical level D. View level | Critical level |
| 13 | Disadvantages of file system to store data is  A. Data redundancy and inconsistency B. Difficulty in accessing data  C. Data Isolation D. All the above | All the above |
| 14 | In an entity-relationship diagram rectangles represents  A. Entity sets B. Attributes  C .Data base D. Tables | Entity sets |
| 15 | Data manipulation language enables users to  A. Retrieval of information stored in database B. Insertion of new information into the database  C. Deletion of information form data base D .All the above | All the above |
| 16 | Which of the following is not a schema?  A. Database schema B. Physical schema  C. Critical schema D. Logical schema | Critical schema |
| 17 | Which of the following is database language  A. Data definition language B. Data manipulation language  C. Query language D. All the above | All the above |
| 18 | Which of the following is a data model  A. Entity-relationship model B. Relational data model  C. Object-based data model D. All the above | All the above |
| 19 | The attribute that can be divided into other attributes is called  A. Simple attribute B. Composite attribute  C. Multi-valued attribute D. Derived attribute | Composite attribute |
| 20 | In an Entity-relationship diagram “Ellipses” represents  A. Attributes B. Weak entity set  C. Relationship sets D. Multi-valued attributes | Attributes |
| 21 | In an Entity-relationship diagram “diamonds” represents  A .Attributes B Multi-valued attributes  C. Weak entity set D. Relationship sets | Relationship sets |
| 22 | One of the following is a valid record-based data model  A. Object-oriented model B. Relational model  C .Entity-relationship model D.None of the above | Relational model |
| 23 | The level of data abstraction which describes how the data is actually stored is A.Conceptual level B. Physical level  C. Logical level D. External Level | Physical level |
| 24 | A data model is :  A. Used to describe the structure of a database . B. Set of basic operations on database  C. Both A and B D. None of these | Used to describe structure of a database |
| 25 | DBA stands for  A.Data Basic Access B. Data Base Access  C. Data Bank Administration D. Data Base Administrator | Data Base Administrator |
| **Module-IV** | | |
| 26 | Which database level is closest to the users?  A.External B .Internal  C. Physical D. Conceptual External | External |
| 27 | A schema describes  A Record relationship B. Data elements  C. Record and files D .All the above | All the above |
| 28 | An abstraction concept for building composite object from their component object is called:  A.Specialization B.Normalization  C.Generalization D.Aggregation | Aggregation |
| 29 | Manager’s salary details are hidden from the employee. This is  A.Conceptual level data hiding B.Physical level data hiding  C.External level data hiding D. None of these | External level data hiding |
| 30 | Which one is the lowest level data model?  A.Physical data model B.Logical data model  C.External data model D.None of these | Physical data model |
| 31 | Data items grouped together for storage purposes are called a  A. Record B. Title  C. List D.String | Record |
| 32 | The conceptual model is  A. dependent on hardware. B. dependent on software.  C. dependent on both hardware and software . D. independent of both hardware and software. | independent of both hardware and software. |
| 33 | An association between students and courses is:  A.1:1 relationship B.1:M relationship  C.M:M relationship D.None of these | M:M relationship |
| 34 | A view of a database that appears to an application program is known as:  A .Schema C. Subschema  C. Virtual table D. None of these | Subschema |
| 35 | The set of all possible values of data items is called:   1. Domain B. Attribute     C.Tuples D. None of these | Domain |
| 36 | is a property that describes various characteristics of an entity  A.ER diagram B. Column  C. Relationship D. Attribute | Attribute |
| 37 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ level describes what data is stored in the database and the relationships among the data  A .Physical level B. Logical level  C. Conceptual level D. None of the above | Logical level |
| 38 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ denote derived attributes  A. Double ellipse B. Dashed ellipse  C. Square ellipse D. Ellipse with attribute name underlined | Dashed ellipse |
| 39 | A \_\_\_\_\_\_is an association between entities  A. Relation B. One to one  C. Generalization D. Specialization | Relation |
| 40 | In which of the following is a single-entity instance of one type related to many entity instance of another type  A. One to one relationship B. One to many relationship  C. Many to many relationship D. Composite relationship | One to many relationship |
| 41 | An advantage of the data base management approach is  A. Data is dependent on programs B. Data redundancy increases  C. Data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs D. None of the above | Data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs |
| 42 | A relational database developer refers to a record as  A. A criteria B. A relation  C. A tuple D. An attribute | A tuple |
| 43 | Data independence means  A. Data is defined separately and not included in programs  B. Programs are not dependent on the physical attributes of data  C. Programs are not dependent on the logical attributes of data  D. Both B and C | Both B and C |
| 44 | ER –model uses this symbol to represent weak entity set  A. Dotted rectangle B. Diamond  C. Doubly outlined rectangle D. None of these | Doubly outlined rectangle |
| 45 | DBMS helps in achieving  A.Data independence B. Centralized control of data  C.Neither A nor B D.Both A or B | Both A or B |
| 46 | What is a relationship called when it is maintained between two entities  A.Unary B.Binary  C.Ternary D.Quaternary | Binary |
| 47 | A set of possible data values is called  A. Attribute B. Degree  C. Tuple D.Domain | Domain |
| 48 | Which are the two ways in which entities can participate in a relationship?  A. Passive and active B.Total and partial  C.Simple and complex D.All the above | Total and partial |
| 49 | In ER-diagram generalization is represented by  A.Ellipse B. Dashed ellipse  C.Rectangle D.Triangle | Triangle |
| 50 | In the relational model, the number of attributes and number of types in a relation are termed as\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_respectively  A. Cardinality , domain B. Degree , cardinality  C. Domain , degree D. Cardinality , degree | Degree , cardinality |
| **51** | In the relational model, the number of attributes and number of types in a relation are termed as\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_respectively  A. Cardinality , domain B. Degree , cardinality  C. Domain , degree D.Cardinality , degree | Right outer join |
| 52 | The keywords RESTRICT/CASCADE must always be used with\_\_\_\_  A.Create B. Drop  C. Alter D.Delete | Delete |
| 53 | Cost of query processing is directly proportional to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  A. Number of disk access B. Number of cpu access  C. Memory space D. Total number of records | Number of disk access |
| 54 | Query inside a query is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  A. Correlated query B. Nested query  C. Interrelated query D. Query optimizer | Nested query |
| 55 | \_\_\_\_\_\_operators merge the result set of two different queries into a single result set  A. Set B. Aggregate  C. Comparison D. Collation | Set |
| 56 | \_\_\_\_\_ Operator returns a result set that doesn’t contain any duplicate rows  A.EXCEPT B.INTERSECT  C.UNION ALL D.UNION | UNION |
| 57 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ Operator returns a value if an element is in given set, otherwise returns a value false  A.EXISTS B.ALL  C.IN D.ANY | IN |
| 58 | \_\_\_\_\_\_operator followed by a column name returns the average value of all the values in the specified column  A.COUNT B. SUM  C.MAX D.AVG | AVG |
| 59 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operator removes duplicate rows from the final result set  A.EXCEPT B. EXCEPT ALL  C.INTERSECT D.INTERSECT[DISTINC] | INTERSECT[DISTINC] |
| 60 | \_\_\_\_uses equity operator to join the two relations  A. Equi-join B. Outer join  C. Natural join D. Full join | Equi-join |
| 61 | It is possible to define a schema completely using  A.VDL and DDL B.DDL and DML  C.SDL and DDL D.VDL and DML | DDL and DML |
| 62 | Cartesian product in relational algebra is a Unary operator  A. a Binary operator B.a Ternary operator  C. not defined D.a Binary operator | a Binary operator |
| 63 | DML is provided for  A. Description of logical structure of database. B. Addition of new structures in the database system.  C.Manipulation & processing of database. System D.Definition of physical structure of database | Manipulation & processing of database. system |
| 64 | AS’ clause is used in SQL for  A. Selection operation. B. Rename operation  C. Join operation. D. Projection operation. | Rename operation |
| 65 | Architecture of the database can be viewed as  A. two levels B. four levels  C. three levels D. One level | three levels |
| 66 | In a relational model, relations are termed as  A. Tuples B. Attributes  C. Tables D. rows | Tables |
| 67 | The database schema is written in  A.DCL B.DDL  C.HLL D.DML | DDL |
| 68 | A primary key is combined with a foreign key creates  A. Parent-Child relationship between the tables that connect them  B. Many to many relationship between the tables that connect them  C. Network model between the tables that connect them  D.None of the above | Parent-Child relationship between the tables that connect them |
| 69 | Count function in SQL returns the number of  A. Values B. Distinct values  C. Groups D.Columns | Values |
| 70 | The statement in SQL which allows to change the definition of a table is  A. Update B. Create  C. select D. Alter | Alter |
| 71 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a change to the database that activates the trigger  A. Condition B. Action  C. Assertion D. Event | Event |
| 72 | \_\_\_ is a query or test that is run when the trigger is activated  A.Event B.Condition  C.Action D.Assertion | Condition |
| 73 | Which of the following is not a part of a trigger description  A. Event B. Condition  C. Action D. Assertion | Assertion |
| 74 | A trigger description contains \_\_\_\_\_\_ parts  A.2 B.3  C.4 D.5 | 3 |
| 75 | A database that has a set of associated triggers is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_  A. Active database B. Passive database  C. Data warehouse D.Associated database | Active database |
| **Module-V** | | |
| 76 | \_\_\_\_\_ clause is used for row-level triggers.  A.FOR EACH ROW B.FOR ROW  C.EACH ROW D.ROW |  |
| 77 | \_\_\_ is a procedure that is executed when the trigger is activated and it's condition is TRUE.  A.Event B.Condition  C.Action D.Assertion | Action |
| 78 | SQL is used for  A.Data processing in batch mode B.Query for relational databases  C.Dtp work D.Command line arguments | Query for relational databases |
| 79 | \_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_\_ keywords are used to refer to the values before and after modification A.Before, After B.Old, New C.Older, Newer D.Before, After | Old, New |
| 80 | Which command is used in DDL    A.DROP B.REVOKE  C.ROLLBACK D.COMMENT | DROP |
| 81 | Which command is not used in DCL.  A.COMMIT B.GRANT  C.ROLLBACK D.SET TRANSACTION | GRANT |
| 82 | \_\_\_\_ keyword is used to associate a default value with a domain  A.DEFAULT B.ANY  C.UNKNOWN D.ALL | DEFAULT |
| 83 | CHECK clause is used for constraints over \_\_\_\_\_\_  A.Two tables only B.single table only  C.Three tables only D.Four tables only | Three tables only |
| 84 | I n SQL \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command we can use to sort the table.  A.Group by clause B.having clause  C.order by clause D.where clause | order by clause |
| 85 | Constraints not associated with any one table are called as \_\_\_\_\_  A.Associations B.Assertions  C.Assistants D.Associated conditions | Assertions |
| 86 | SQL is relationally  A.Complete language B.Incomplete language  C.Cant handle certain relations D.Sound language | Complete language |
| 87 | SQL provides \_\_\_ special comparison operator to test whether a column value is null.  A.ARE NULL B.NULL  C.IS NULL D.NOTNULL | IS NULL |
| 88 | When a column value is unknown or inapplicable, then it is treated as \_\_\_ in SQL  A.Null B.Zero  C.One D.Any value | Null |
| 89 | The number of unique values in the column A can be obtained by \_\_\_  A.COUNT ( [A] ) B.COUNT ( A )  C.COUNT ( [UNIQUE] A) D.COUNT( [DISTINCT] | COUNT( [DISTINCT] A) |
| 90 | MAX ( A ) aggregate operator gives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  A.Maximum value in row A B.Maximum value in row A and column A C.Maximum of table A D.Maximum value in column A | Maximum value in column A |
| 91 | We can disallow null values by specifying \_\_\_ as part of the field definition.  A.NO NULL B.NOT NULL  C.! NULL D.!= NULL | NOT NULL |
| 92 | With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named ''Persons'' where The value of the column ''FirstName'' is ''Peter''?  A.SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'.  B.SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'Peter'.  C.SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'.  D.SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'Peter'. | SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'. |
| 93 | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement is used to add or drop columns in an existing table.  A.DROP TABLE B.DELETE TABLE  C.INSERT TABLE D. ALTER TABLE | ALTER TABLE |
| 94 | Which SQL statements used to update the data from databases?  A.Save B.Update  C.Modify D.Save as | Update |
| 95 | I n SQL \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command we can use to sort the table.  A.Group by clause B.Having clause  C.Order by clause D.Where clause | Order by clause |
| 96 | A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a query that has another query embedded within it.  A.Nested query B.Relational query  C.Multi dimensional query D.Algebraic query | Nested query |
| 97 | Employee (fname, minit, lname, ssn, bdate, address, sex, salary, superssn, dno) SQL query to retrieve the names of all employees who do not have supervisors?  A.SELECT fname,lname FROM Employee WHERE superssn=0.  B.SELECT fname,lname FROM Employee WHERE superssn=NULL.  C.SELECT fname,lname FROM Employee WHERE ssn IS NULL.  D.SELECT fname,lname FROM Employee WHERE superssn IS NULL. | SELECT fname,lname FROM Employee WHERE superssn IS NULL. |
| 98 | Correlated sub query is  A. a Query evaluated once for the entire parent statement.  B. Evaluated once for every row processed by the parent statement.  C. Query evaluated once only.  D. The query will never be evaluated. | Evaluated once for every row processed by the parent statement. |
| 99 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keyword is used to eliminate duplicates in the result of a query.  A.SELECT B.FROM  C.WHERE D.DISTINCT | DISTINCT |
| 100 | Which operator stands for zero or more arbitrary characters in SQL query A.LIKE B. %   1. LIKE B. %   C. \_ D. ^ | % |
| 101 | Functional dependency is represented by which of the following symbol  A. → B. ^  C.+ D. => | → |
| 102 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are a set of rules, that when applied repeatedly, generates a closure of functional dependencies   1. Armstrong's Axioms B. Relational Expressions   C. quantifiers D. Relationships | Armstrong's Axioms |
| 103 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a systematic approach of decomposing tables to eliminate data redundancy and undesirable characteristics like Insertion, Update and Deletion Anamolies  A. Normalization B. Transaction  C. Atomicity D. Durability | Normalization |
| 104 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a constraint between two sets of attributes from the database   1. Redundancy B. Functional dependency   C. Decomposition D .Recoverability | Functional dependency |
| 105 | The left hand side of the functional dependency is called  A. dependent B. closure  C. determinant D.None of the above | determinant |
| 106 | The right hand side of the functional dependency is called   1. determinant B. dependent   C.closure D. None of the above | dependent |
| 107 | A functional dependency X→Y is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relationship between two sets of attributes X and Y of a given table T  A .one-to-one B. many-to-many  C. many-to-one D. None of the above | one-to-one |
| 108 | If a functional dependency (FD) X → Y holds, where Y is a subset of X, then it is called  A. Trivial Functional Dependency B. Non-Trivial Functional Dependency  C. Completely non-trivial Functional Dependency D. None of the above | Trivial Functional Dependency |
| 109 | If a functional dependency (FD) X → Y holds, where Y is not a subset of X, then it is called a   1. Trivial Functional Dependency B.Non-Trivial Functional Dependency   C.Completely non-trivial Functional Dependency D. None of the above | Non-Trivial Functional Dependency |
| 110 | If a functional dependency (FD) X → Y holds, where x intersect Y = Φ, it is said to be a  A. Trivial Functional Dependency B.Non-Trivial Functional Dependency  C. Completely non-trivial Functional Dependency D.None of the above | Completely non-trivial Functional Dependency |
| 111 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule specifies if alpha is a set of attributes and beta is subset alpha, then alpha holds beta  A. Reflexive rule B.Augmentation rule  C. Transitivity rule D. Associative rule | Reflexive rule |
| 112 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule specifies if a → b holds and b → c holds, then a → c also holds  A. Reflexive rule B. Augmentation rule  C. Transitivity rule D. Associative rule | Transitivity rule |
| 113 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule specifies  if a → b holds and y is attribute set, then ay → by also holds   1. Reflexive rule B. Augmentation rule   C.Transitivity rule D. Associative rule | Augmentation rule |
| 114 | A Relation with redundancy can be refined by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ using with smaller relations that contain the same information but without redundancy   1. Decomposing it B. Updating it   C. Inserting it D.Deleting it | Decomposing it |
| 115 | Which of the following one is not an example of integrity constraints   1. Functional dependency B. Multivalued dependency 2. Join dependency D. Multilevel dependency | Multilevel dependency |
| 116 | Which of the following one is not caused by redundancy problems  A. Redundant storage B .Update anomalies  C. Insertion anomalies D. Multivalued dependency | Multivalued dependency |
| 117 | It may not be possible to store certain information unless some other, unrelated information is stored as well is called   1. Redundant storage B. Insertion anomalies 2. Deletion anomalies D. Update anomalies | Insertion anomalies |
| 118 | If X→ Y holds, where y is a set of attributes, and there is some subset V of X such that V→ Y holds then X is a \_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  A. Primary key B Candidate key  C. Super key D. Not a key | Super key |
| 119 | X→ Y means   1. X functionally determines Y B.Y functionally determines X 2. X not functionally determines Y D.X functionally determines X | X functionally determines Y |
| 120 | It may not be possible to delete certain information without losing some other,unrelated information as well is called  A. Redundant storage B. Insertion anomalies  C. Update anomalies D. Deletion anomalies | Deletion anomalies |
| 121 | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a set F of functional dependencies is the set of all functional dependencies logically implied by F  A. Closure B. Associative  C. Normalization D. None of the Above | Closure |
| 122 | Which of the following one is an example of a integrity constraints   1. Multilevel dependency B. Insertion dependency   C . Multivalued dependency D. Deletion dependency | Multivalued dependency |
| 123 | Which one is a kind of integrity constraint that generalizes the concept of the key  A. Multilevel dependency B. Multivalued dependency  C. Lossless join D. Functional dependency | Functional dependency |
| 124 | If X→ YZ then X→ Y, and X→ Z are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  A. Decomposition B.Union  C. Augmentation D.Transitivity | Decomposition |
| 125 | Which of the following rule specifies, If X→ Y and X→ Z then X→ YZ   1. Union B. Decomposition 2. Composition D. None of the Above | Union |

**Prepared By Name:**

**Signature: HOD Signature**