

 NetExam
Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Dashboard Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Question 1
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0

Which of the following statements are not true

Select one or more:

a. When a group by clause is available in a SQL query, fields in the group by clause must appear in the select clause X

b. Having clause cannot be used without a group by clause X

c. When a group by clause is available in a SQL query, fields in the select clause must be those in group by clause or an aggregate function ✓

d. Where clause cannot contain aggregate functions ✓

e. Having clause cannot contain aggregate functions X



Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

it20130770 Gunalakshmi

☰ Questions

Finish attempt

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ERROR REPORT

23

Consider the following description:

A university has two types of rooms namely lecture halls and laboratories. Lecture halls have a capacity and a number of resources such as whiteboard, podium and projector. Laboratory classes also have a capacity and number of resources. These are located in different buildings in the campus known by names such as 'Block A', 'Block B' and 'Block C'. Each building has a specific number of floors. Each room has a number unique to each building. There are batches taken to the universities. They are identified by the intake year and intake name (for ex: 2021 Regular intake). A batch may have several groups such as G1, G2, G3 & etc. Each group has number of students and group name is unique within each batch. During time tabling, a rooms are allocated for groups to conduct classes related to. The class name(such as 'lecture' and 'tutorial'), start time and the end time where the room will be allocated should be recorded.

Which of the following are true related to the above :

Select one or more:

a. A group cannot exist without a batch ✓

b. There are two identifying relationships in the diagram ✓

c. The entity batch has a composite key ✓

d. There are no descriptive attributes for relationships in the diagram X

e. Allocated can be considered as a ternary relationship X



Consider the following relation

Sales(productId, customerId, Qty, salesDate)

Which of the following query finds the id of the product from which at least 50 items are sold every time a sale is done.

Select one or more:

- a. select productId
from sales
where qty>50 X
- b. select s1.productId
from Sales s1
where 50<= ALL(select qty from Sales s2 where s1.pid=s2.pid) X
- c. select productId
from Sales
group by productId
having qty>50 X
- d. select productId
from Sales
group by productId
having Min(qty)>=50 ✓
- e. select productId
from Sales
where 50<= ALL(select qty from Sales) X

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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ERROR REPORTING						23

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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test it201

Which of the following statements are not true

Select one or more:

- a. When a group by clause is available in a SQL query, fields in the group by clause must appear in the select clause
- b. Having clause cannot be used without a group by clause
- c. When a group by clause is available in a SQL query, fields in the select clause must be those in group by clause or an aggregate function
- d. Where clause cannot contain aggregate functions
- e. Having clause cannot contain aggregate functions

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Question 2
Not yet answered
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Flag question

Consider the following EER diagram. Note that Staff and Customer cover Person.

```

    erDiagram
        person ||--o staff : "Staff"
        person ||--o customer : "Customer"
        person {
            o string Dic
            o string phone
            o string name
        }
        staff {
            o number salary
            o string email
        }
        customer {
            o string location
            o string bookingId
        }
        booking {
            o string date
            o string time
        }
        person }|--o{ booking : "Booking"
    }
  
```

Which option below is the most appropriate mapping for the ISA hierarchy?

Select one:

- a. Option 1 and Option 4
- b. Option 1
- c. Option 4
- d. Option 2
- e. Option 3

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xaminations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

The DROP TABLE statement

Select one or more:

- a. Works whether or not referential integrity constraints would be violated X
- b. Works only if the referential integrity constraints are not violated ✓
- c. Deletes the table data only X
- d. Deletes the table structure along with the table data ✓
- e. Deletes the table structure only X

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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test it21

Consider the following relation
Member (memId, name, address, phone)
Member_Hobbies(memId, hobby)

Which of the following query will return the names of the members who have have both 'Music' and 'Photography' for hobbies.

Select one or more:

a. select m.name
from Member m, Member_Hobbies h
where m.memId=h.memId and h.hobby='Music' and m.memId in
(select memId from Member_Hobbies where hobby='Photography')

b. Select m.name
from Member m, Member_Hobbies h
where m.memId=h.memId and h.hobby='Music' and 'Photography'

c. select m.name
from Member m, Member_Hobbies h
where m.memId=h.memId
and m.memId in
(select memId from Member_Hobbies where hobby='Photography')
and m.memId in
(select memId from Member_Hobbies where hobby='Music')

d. Select m.name
from Member m, Member_Hobbies h
where m.memId=h.memId and h.hobby IN('Music', 'Photography')

e. Select m.name
from Member m, Member_Hobbies h
where m.memId=h.memId and h.hobby=ANY('Music', 'Photography')

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Red checkmark is placed next to option a.
Red X is placed next to options b, c, d, and e.
A large red X is placed over the entire list of options.

Consider the tables given below:

Student (sid, sname, age)
Grades (sid, cid, grade)

Student table stores information of all students. Grades table contains grades the students have obtained for each course he/she had completed.

Which of the following queries would produce the names of the students who had not completed any course yet.

Select one or more:

- a. select s.sname
from student s LEFT OUTER JOIN Grades g X
- b. select s.sname
From student s, Grades g
where s.sid=g.sid
group by s.sid
having count(*)=0 X
- c. select s.sname
from student s
where NOT EXISTS (select * from Grades g where g.sid=s.sid) ✓
- d. None of the above X
- e. select sname
from Student
where sid not IN (select sid in grades) X



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Answered of 1.0 question

Consider the following relation
R (A, C, E, G, I, K, L, N, P, Q) with following set of functional dependencies
 $\{AC \rightarrow E, A \rightarrow GI, C \rightarrow K, K \rightarrow LN, G \rightarrow PQ\}$

Identify candidate keys in the relation R.

Select one or more:

a. K
 b. C
 c. AC
 d. A
 e. G

X

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ked out of 1.0
Flag question

Consider the following EER diagram. Note that Staff overlaps Customer.

```
classDiagram
    class Vehicle {
        lastServiceDate
        regNo
        model
    }
    class Person {
        phone
        name
        nik
    }
    class Staff {
        salary
        email
    }
    class Customer

    Vehicle "N" o-- "1" Person : owns
    Person "1" o-- "*" Staff : has
    Person "1" o-- "*" Customer : has
```

Which option below is the most appropriate mapping for the ISA hierarchy?

Select one:

- a. Option 1 and Option 3
- b. Option 2
- c. Option 4
- d. Option 3

Type here to search

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

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CAPS LOCK A S D F G H

Consider the following SQL query:

```
SELECT e.emp_id, e.dno, d.name, e.salary  
FROM Emp e, Dept d  
WHERE e.dno = d.dept_id;
```

Which of the following SQL statements produce the same output as the SQL query above?

Select one:

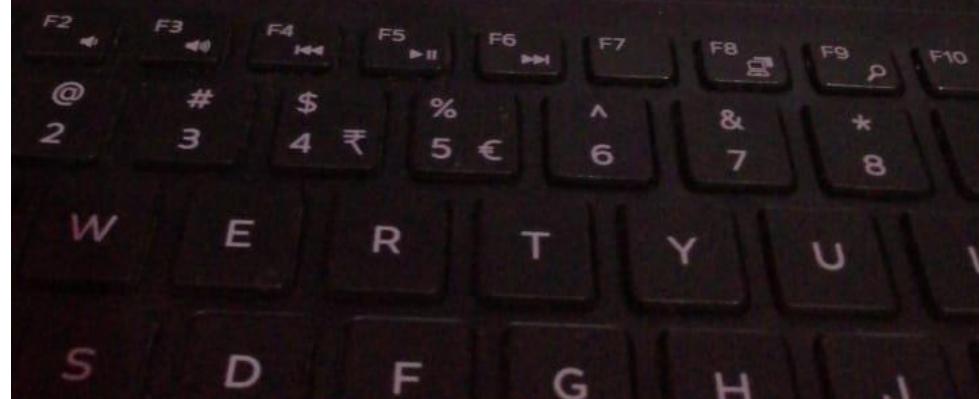
- a. None of the above
- b. SELECT emp_id, dno, d.name, salary
 FROM Emp e INNER JOIN Dept d ON e.dno = d.dept_id; X
- c. SELECT emp_id, dept_id, d.name, Salary
 FROM Emp e JOIN Dept d USING (e.dept_id, d.dept_id); X
- d. SELECT e.emp_id, e.dno, d.name, e.salary
 FROM Emp
 WHERE dept_id IN (SELECT dept_id FROM Dept); X
- e. SELECT e.emp_id, e.dept_id, d.name, e.salary
 FROM Emp LEFT OUTER JOIN Dept;

*

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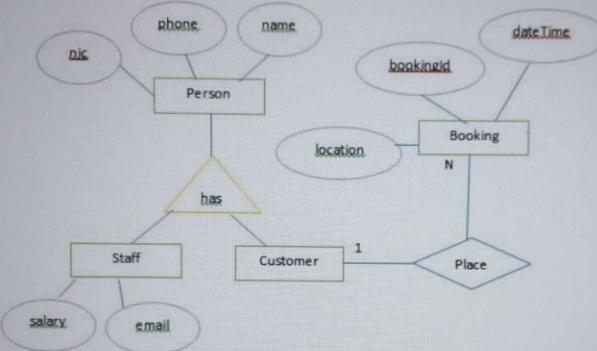
Which of the following is true related to ISA relationships?

Select one or more:

- a. If subtypes are overlapping the participation constraint must be partial
- b. A sub type of a ISA hierarchy can has its own key X
- c. The hierarchy in which each entity participates in only one subclass relationship is classified as disjoint X
- d. A shape object with circle, rectangle and triangle as sub types is an example for a total participation X



Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
 Flag question



Which option below is the most appropriate mapping for the ISA hierarchy?

Select one:

- a. Option 1 and Option 4
- b. Option 1
- c. Option 4
- d. Option 2
- e. Option 3

Question 2

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

Consider the following relation R

(R M, N, O, P, Q)

with following set of functional dependencies,

$F = (N \rightarrow M, M \rightarrow O, NO \rightarrow P, MO \rightarrow NQ)$

Identify the candidate keys for the relation R

Select one or more:

- a. M
- b. MO
- c. NO
- d. N
- e. O

Consider the following relation

CustomerSales(CustNo, SalesDate, SalesAmount, SalesRepNo, Location)

with following set of functional dependencies,

CustNo, SalesDate \rightarrow SalesAmount, SalesRepNo, Location

SalesRepNo, SalesDate, SalesTime \rightarrow CustNo

Location, SalesDate, SalesTime \rightarrow SalesRepNo, CustNo

Identify candidate keys in the relation R.

Select one or more:

- a. (Location, SalesDate, SalesTime)
- b. (CustNo, SalesDate)
- c. (CustNo)
- d. (SalesRepNo, SalesDate, SalesTime)
- e. CustNo, SalesRepNo



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Consider the tables given below:

Student (sid, sname, age)
Grades (sid, cid, grade)

Student table stores information of all students. Grades table contains grades the students have obtained for each course they had completed.

Which of the following queries would produce the names of the students who had not completed any course yet.

Select one or more:

a. select s.sname
from student s
where NOT EXISTS (select * from Grades g where g.sid=s.sid)

b. select s.sname
From student s, Grades g
where s.sid=g.sid
group by s.sid
having count(*)=0

c. select s.sname
from student s LEFT OUTER JOIN Grades g
where g.sid is NULL

d. None of the above

e. select sname
from Student
where sid not IN (select sid in grades)

e to search

DELL

Examination 2021 X +

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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Consider the following relation
Sales(productId, customerId, Qty, salesDate)

Which of the following query finds the id of the product from which at least 50 items are sold every time a sale is done?

Select one or more:

- a. select productId
from sales
where qty>50
- b. select s1.productId
from Sales s1
where 50<= ALL(select qty from Sales s2 where s1.pid=s2.pid)
- c. select productId
from Sales
group by productId
having qty>50
- d. select productId
from Sales
group by productId
Having Min(qty)>=50
- e. select productId
from Sales
where 50<= ALL(select qty from Sales)

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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

ER Diagram:

```
graph TD; Hotel[Hotel] --- hotelID([hotelID]); Hotel --- name([name]); Hotel --- address([address]); Hotel -- "1" --> Has{Has}; Has -- "N" --> Room[Room]; Room --- description([description]); Room --- roomID([roomID]); Room --- roomStatus([roomStatus]); Room -- "N" --> Has2{Has}; Has2 -- "M" --> Reservation[Reservation]; Reservation --- inDate([in_date]); Reservation --- outDate([out_date]); Reservation --- status([status]); Room -- "N" --> Made{Made}; Made -- "M" --> Payment[Payment]; Payment --- invoiceNo([invoiceNo]); Payment --- amount([amount]); Payment --- discount([discount]); Made -- "N" --> Payment;
```

Which of the following statements are incorrect related to mapping the above ER model to the relational model?

Select one or more:

- a. There are 4 foreign keys for the *Has* relation X
- b. HotelID is a foreign key in the *Room* relation X
- c. *Made* relation has the degree 4 ✓
- d. The degree of the *Reservation* relation is 4 X

Question 4

Not yet answered
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 Flag question

Consider the following table:

Emp (eid, ename, designation, salary, did)

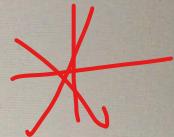
Consider the following relational query on the Emp table above:

```
SELECT salary
FROM Emp e1
WHERE 2 = (
    SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT (e2.salary))
    FROM Emp e2
    WHERE e2.salary > e1.salary
)
```

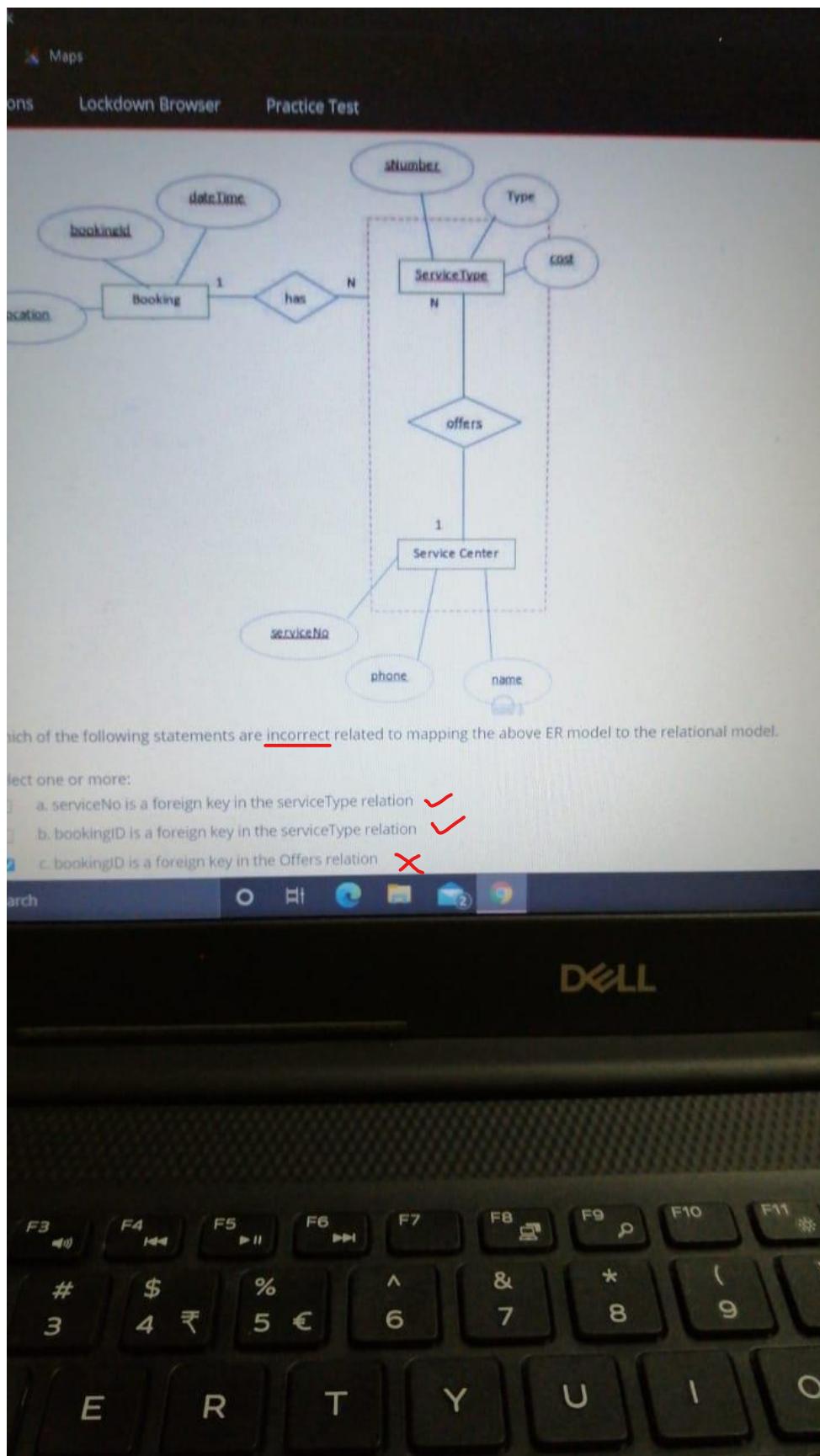
Which one of the following is the correct interpretation of the above query?

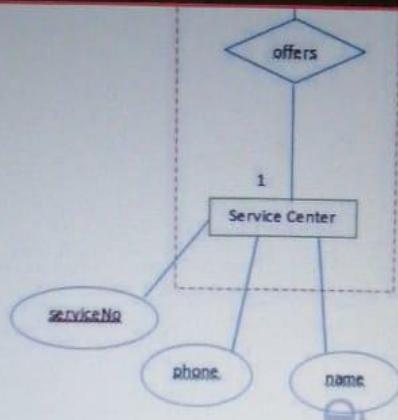
Select one:

- a. find the 4th highest salary from table
- b. find the 3rd highest salary from table
- c. find the 2nd highest salary from table
- d. find the highest salary from table



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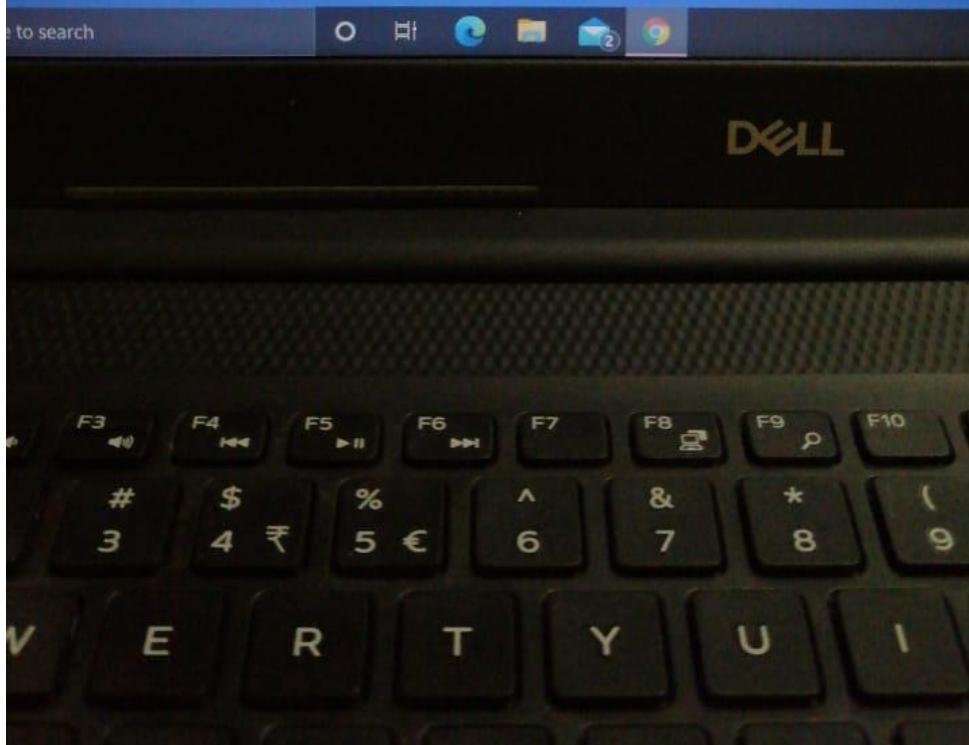




Which of the following statements are incorrect related to mapping the above ER model to the relational model?

Select one or more:

- a. serviceNo is a foreign key in the serviceType relation ✓
 - b. bookingID is a foreign key in the serviceType relation ✓
 - c. bookingID is a foreign key in the Offers relation ✗
 - d. bookingID is a foreign key in the service Center relation ✗
 - e. sNumber is a foreign key in the Service Center relation ✗



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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Consider the following relation
CustomerSales(CustNo, SalesDate, SalesAmount, SalesRepNo, Location)
with following set of functional dependencies,

CustNo, SalesDate → SalesAmount, SalesRepNo, Location
SalesRepNo, SalesDate, SalesTime → CustNo
Location, SalesDate, SalesTime → SalesRepNo, CustNo

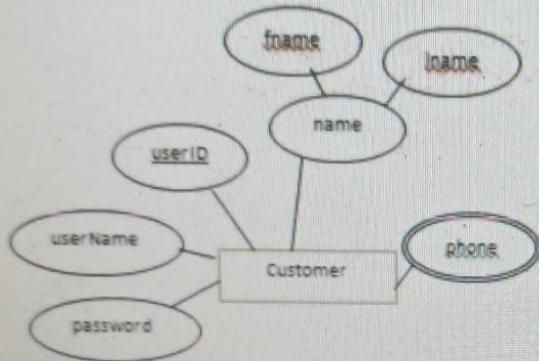
Identify candidate keys in the relation R.

Select one or more:

a. CustNo, SalesRepNo
 b. (Location, SalesDate, SalesTime)
 c. (CustNo)
 d. (SalesRepNo, SalesDate, SalesTime)
 e. (CustNo, SalesDate)

One search bar and a toolbar with various icons are visible at the bottom of the browser window.

Select the correct answer after map the following entity into the relational model.



Select one:

- a. Customer (userID, name, username, password, phone) X
- b. Customer (userID, fname, lname, username, password)
Customer_phone (userID, phone)
- c. Customer (userID, fname, lname, username, password)
Customer_phone (userID, phone) X
- d. Customer (userID, name, username, password)
Customer_phone (userID, phone) X
- e. Customer (userID, fname, lname, username, password, phone) X

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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Consider the following requirements or a construction company:
Company have multiple construction sites. Each site has a unique site number, address and construction type such as('house', 'apartment', 'shopping complex'). For each site the company estimates the number the amounts required from each raw-material and these values are stored(ex: cement packs, sand, & etc.). Raw-materials have three different types such as wall-construction materials, wiring materials, Roofing materials and timber materials. Each material is identified by a unique ID and has a unit of measurement such as liters and kilograms. There are many suppliers providing raw materials for construction companies. The suppliers have are identified by a unique supplier id and each supplier has a name, address and a phone number. These are traded by the construction company. However, during the construction company may purchase different amount of raw-materials for a site from different suppliers at different prices.

Which of the following are correct related to the EER diagram drawn for the above description.

Select one or more:

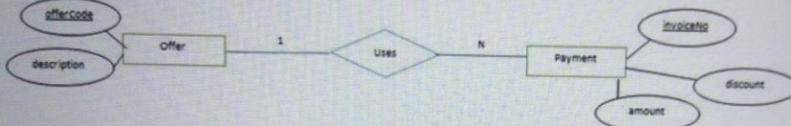
- a. Raw material types could be represented by an attribute named type
- b. Purchase relationship contains three descriptive attributes.
- c. site is involved in a ternary relationship
- d. Company is a strong entity in the EER
- e. site is involved with a binary relationship with raw-material

Next page

Type here to search

4Answered
out of 1.0
question

Consider the following ER model. What are the tables in the final relational model?



Select one:

- a. Payment Offer (invoiceNo, offerCode, description, discount, amount)
- b. Payment Offer (offerCode, description, invoiceNo, discount, amount)
- c. Offer (offerCode, description)
Payment (invoiceNo, discount, amount)
- d.
Offer (offerCode, description)
Payment (invoiceNo, discount, amount, offerCode) ✓
- e.
Offer (offerCode, description, invoiceNo)
Payment (invoiceNo, discount, amount)

Consider the following relational scheme with all atomic values.

Academic_Staff (SID, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone, StaffName, StaffPosition, HoursPerWeek) with dependencies.

SID \rightarrow StaffName, StaffPosition, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone

FacultyID \rightarrow FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone

FacultyLocation \rightarrow FacultyID, FacultyPhone

FacultyPhone \rightarrow FacultyID, FacultyLocation

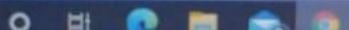
What is the primary key for the relation?



Select one:

- a. SID, FacultyID
- b. StaffName
- c. FacultyPhone
- d. SID
- e. FacultyLocation

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Question 4
answered
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question

Consider the following relational scheme with all atomic values.
Academic_Staff (SID, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone, StaffName, StaffPosition, H dependencies.

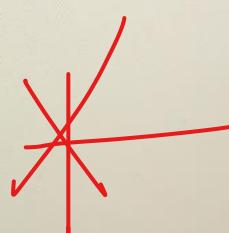
SID → StaffName, StaffPosition, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone
FacultyID → FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone
FacultyLocation → FacultyID, FacultyPhone
FacultyPhone → FacultyID, FacultyLocation

What is the primary key for the relation?

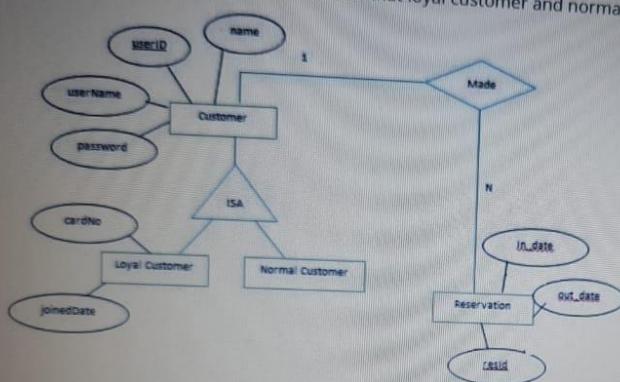
Select one:

- a. FacultyLocation
- b. SID, FacultyID
- c. SID
- d. FacultyPhone
- e. StaffName

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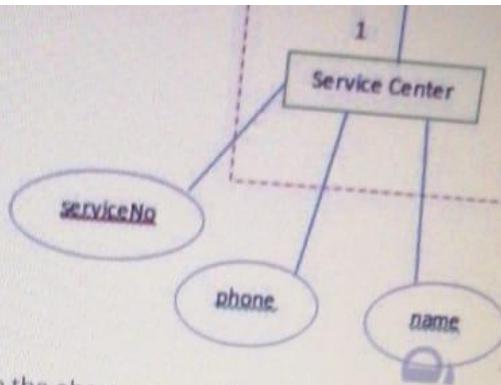
Marked
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question



Which of the following statements are incorrect related to mapping the above EER model to the relational model.

Select one or more:

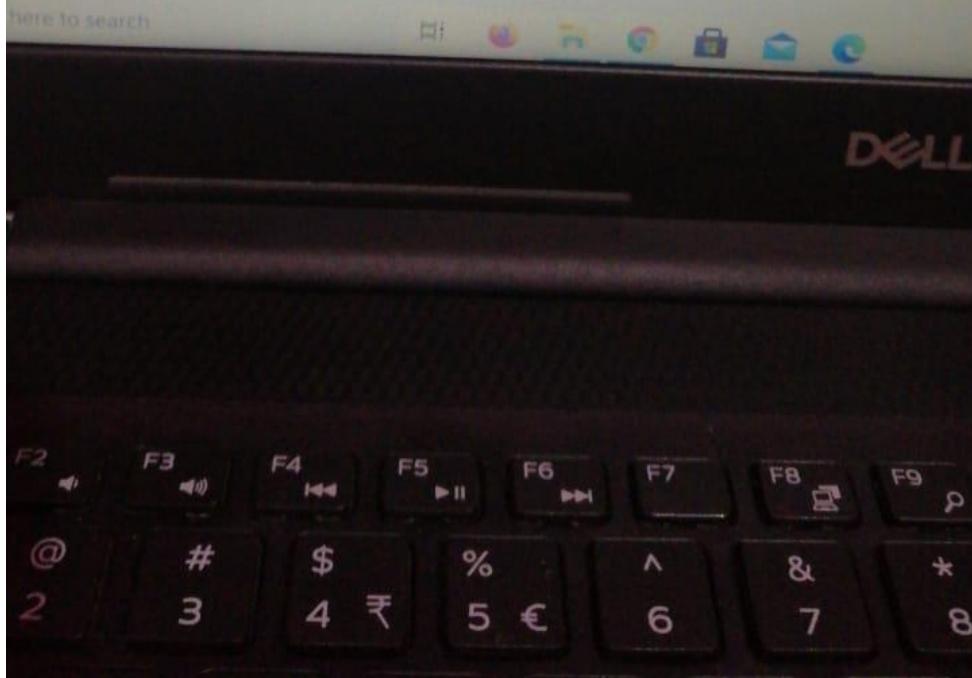
- a. Option 3 and 4 will result in null values ✗
- b. Option 3 and 4 would have created relation for Customer ✓
- c. Option 2 is more suitable ✗
- d. Option 2 is not suitable ✗
- e. Option 1 is not suitable ✗



Select the correct answer after map the above aggregation relationship into the given options.

Select one:

- a. Service Center (serviceNo, phone, name, bookingID)
Service Type (sNumber, type, cost, serviceNo)
Booking (bookingID, dateTIme, location)
- b. Service Center (serviceNo, phone, name)
Service Type (sNumber, type, cost, bookingID)
Booking (bookingID, dateTIme, location, serviceNo)
- c. Service Center (serviceNo, phone, name)
Service Type (sNumber, type, cost, serviceNo, bookingID)
Booking (bookingID, dateTIme, location)
- d. Service Center (serviceNo, phone, name)
Service Type (sNumber, serviceNo, bookingID, type, cost)
Booking (bookingID, dateTIme, location)
- e. Service Center (serviceNo, phone, name, serviceNo, bookingID)
Service Type (sNumber, type, cost)
Booking (bookingID, dateTIme, location)



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Question 5
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
 Flag question

Consider the tables given below:
Student (sid, sname, age)
Grades (sid, cid, grade)
Student table stores information of all students. Grades table contains grades the students have obtained for each course he/she had completed.
Which of the following queries would produce the names of the students who had not completed any course yet.

Select one or more:

a. select s.sname
from student s
where NOT EXISTS (select * from Grades g where g.sid=s.sid)

b. select s.sname
From student s, Grades g
where s.sid=g.sid
group by s.sid
having count(*)=0

c. None of the above

d. select s.sname
from student s LEFT OUTER JOIN Grades g
where g.sid is NULL

e. select sname
from Student
where sid not IN (select sid in grades)

Finish at _____
Time left
1 2
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Which is(are) NOT a characteristic(s) of the database approach?

Select one or more:

- a. Self-describing nature of a database system
- b. Insulation between programs and data
- c. Support of a single view of the data
- d. Data Collection
- e. Increasing redundancy of data



Consider the following table:

Emp (eid, ename, designation, salary, did)

Consider the following relational query on the Emp table above:

SELECT salary

FROM Emp e1

WHERE 2 = (

 SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT (e2.salary))

 FROM Emp e2

 WHERE e2.salary > e1.salary

)

Which one of the following is the correct interpretation of the above query?

Select one:

- a. find the highest salary from table
- b. find the 4th highest salary from table
- c. find the 3rd highest salary from table
- d. find the 2nd highest salary from table

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Question 4
Not yet answered
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Flag question

Consider the following relational scheme with all atomic values.

Academic_Staff (SID, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone, StaffName, StaffPosition, HoursPerWeek)

dependencies.

SID -> StaffName, StaffPosition, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone
FacultyID -> FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone
FacultyLocation -> FacultyID, FacultyPhone
FacultyPhone -> FacultyID, FacultyLocation

What is the primary key for the relation?

Select one:

a. FacultyLocation
 b. SID, FacultyID
 c. SID
 d. FacultyPhone
 e. StaffName

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Question 6

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

 Flag question

ID	Name	Age
12	Jagath	60
15	Nilmini	34
99	Amaya	25
PostGrad		

ID	Name	Age
15	Nilmini	24
25	Saman	40
75	Amaya	30
99	Amaya	25

UnderGrad

Consider the above tables on PostGrad and UnderGrad tables

```
SELECT p.ID
FROM PostGrad p
WHERE p.age > ALL (SELECT u.age
                     FROM UnderGrad u
                     WHERE u.name = "Amaya")
```

How many tuples will be there in the result after executing the above query?

Select one:

- a. 1
- b. 4
- c. 2
- d. 3

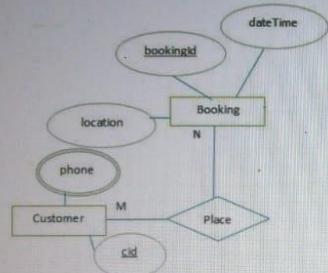
Question 8

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

 Flag question

Consider the following ER model. Which answer gives the tables in the relational model?



Select one:

- a. Booking (bookingId, dateTime, location)
Customer (cid, phone)
Place (cid, bookingId)
- b. Booking (bookingId, dateTime, location)
Customer (cid)
CustomerPhone (cid, phone)
Place (cid, bookingId)
- c. Booking (bookingId, dateTime, location, cid)
Customer (cid)
CustomerPhone (cid, phone)
- d. Booking (bookingId, dateTime, location)
Customer (cid, bookingId)

Quiz navigation

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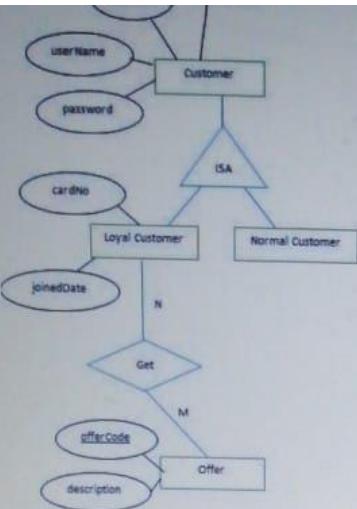
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ERROR REPORTING

23

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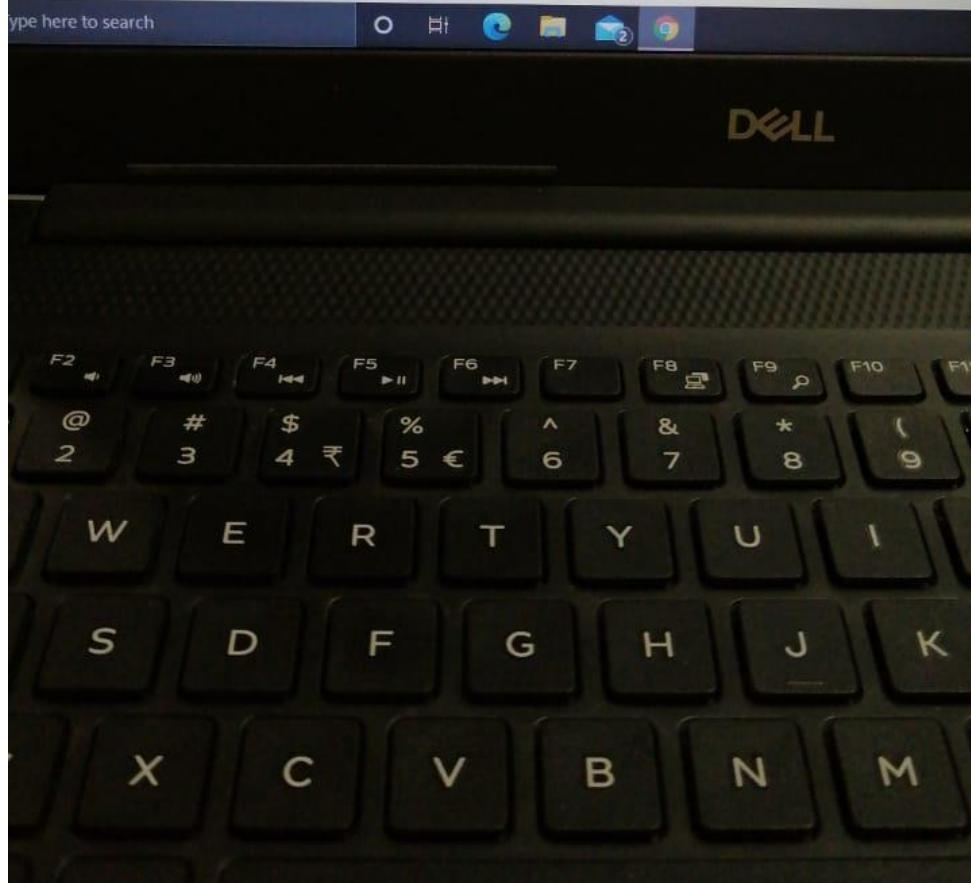




Which option below is the most appropriate mapping for the ISA hierarchy?

Select one:

- a. Option 1 and Option 4
- b. Option 3
- c. Option 4
- d. Option 1
- e. Option 2



Question 6

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

ID	Name	Age
12	Jagath	60
15	Nilmini	34
99	Amaya	25

PostGrad

ID	Name	Age
15	Nilmini	24
25	Saman	40
75	Amaya	30
99	Amaya	25

UnderGrad

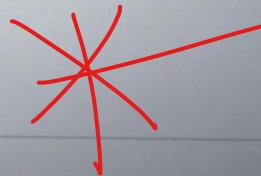
Consider the above tables on PostGrad and UnderGrad tables

```
SELECT p.ID  
FROM PostGrad p  
WHERE p.age > ALL (SELECT u.age  
                      FROM undergrad u  
                     WHERE u.name = "Amaya")
```

How many tuples will be there in the result after executing the above query?

Select one:

- a. 1
- b. 4
- c. 2
- d. 3



English

/mod/quiz/attempt.php?attempt=79754&cmid=2466&page=4

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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Which of the following is/are TRUE about databases and database management systems?

Select one or more:

- a. Database definitions are stored in a database catalog
- b. Defining a database involves specifying the data types, structures and constraints on data
- c. Databases are used to only store complex information
- d. All databases are computerized
- e. DBMS is a special purpose software that is capable of structuring, storing and programming data

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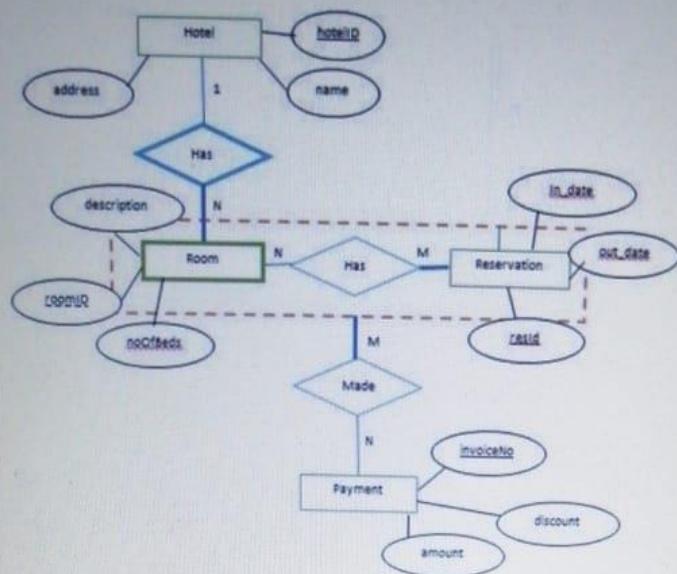
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Q W E R T Y U I

CAPS LOCK A S D F G H J

Which answer gives the number of tables in the final relational model?



Select one:

- a. 5
- b. 6
- c. 7

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Dashboard Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Question 5
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
Flag question

Which of the following statements are correct related to ISA relationships?
Select one or more:

a. Subtypes at the higher level in the hierarchy inherit attributes only from their immediate subtype.
 b. Defining one or more supertypes of the subtype and forming supertype/subtype relationships is known as specialization.
 c. A sub type can participate in a relationship that is unique to that subtype.
 d. ISA relationship containing private university, state university and semi-government university as subclass is a partial and disjoint constraint.

Next page

Quiz navigation
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9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22
ERROR REPORTING
23

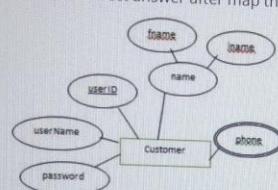
10:56 AM 3/31/2021

Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Dashboard Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Question 7
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
Flag question

Select the correct answer after map the following entity into the relational model.



Select one:

a. Customer (userID, f_name, l_name, username, password)
Customer_phone (userID, phone)
 b. Customer (userID, f_name, l_name, username, password, phone)
 c. Customer (userID, f_name, l_name, username, password)
Customer_phone (userID, phone)
 d. Customer (userID, name, username, password)
Customer_phone (userID, phone)
 e. Customer (userID, name, username, password, phone)

Next page

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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Consider the following activities performed by a database developer while developing a database for a small p

1. Go through the books maintained for recording supplies
2. Identify attributes that determine certain groups of attributes
3. Select a database development software
4. Give access to clerks to enter data

Select one:

a. 1, 2, 3, 4
 b. 2, 3, 4, 1
 c. 3, 2, 4, 1
 d. 1, 3, 2, 4
 e. 4, 1, 3, 2

here to search

DELL



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F2 F3 F4 F5 F6 F7 F8 F9 F10
@ # \$ % ^ & *
2 3 4 ₹ 5 € 6 7 8
W E R T Y U I

**Question 8**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

Consider the following relation R (R M, N, O, P, Q)

with following set of functional dependencies,

$$F = \{ N \rightarrow M, M \rightarrow O, NO \rightarrow P, MO \rightarrow NQ \}$$

What is the current normal form of given relation?

Select one:

- a. BCNF
- b. 2NF
- c. Unnormalized form
- d. 1NF
- e. 3NF

Which of the following is true related to ISA relationships?

Select one or more:

- a. If subtypes are overlapping the participation constraint must be partial
- b. A sub type of a ISA hierarchy can has its own key
- c. A shape object with circle, rectangle and triangle as sub types is an example for a total participation
- d. The hierarchy in which each entity participates in only one subclass relationship is classified as disjoint

Next page

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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Consider the following description:

A university has two types of rooms namely lecture halls and laboratories. Lecture halls have a capacity and a number of resources such as whiteboard, podium and projector. Laboratory classes also have a capacity and number of resources. These are located in different buildings in the campus known by names such as 'Block A', 'Block B' and 'Block C'. Each room has a number unique to each building. There are batches taken to the universities. They are identified by the intake year and intake name (for ex: 2021 Regular intake). A batch may have several groups such as G1, G2, G3 & etc. Each group has number of students and group name is unique within each batch. During time tabling, a rooms are allocated for groups to conduct classes related to. The class name(such as 'lecture' and 'tutorial'), start time and the end time where the room will be ha should be recorded. Which of the following are true related to the above :

Select one or more:

- a. Resources could be tracked using a multi-valued attribute
- b. There are only strong entities in this description
- c. The type of the rooms could be represented using sub classes
- d. The type of the rooms could be represented as an attribute
- e. If building is an entity room will be a weak entity

Here to search

Consider the following description

There are three kinds of doctors namely pediatricians, physicians and dermatologists. They are assigned with Unique IDs for identification. The system needs to store the first name, last name, age, phone number and their hospital information. Hospital information includes the name of the hospital, hospital type ('private','government') and location of the hospital. A doctor can work in several hospital in part time basis. Patients register in the system by providing their first name, last name, age and phone number and the system assign an ID for each patient. A doctor can diagnosis several diseases in patients. All diagnosis should be recorded with the date the diagnosis is made.

Which of the following statements are correct with respect to the above description.

Select one or more:

- a. Doctor entity can have a type attribute to store their specialization such a 'dermatologist'
- b. Diagnosis is a descriptive attribute
- c. There are four main entities in the description
- d. It is possible to put doctor and patient under the same ISA hierarchy
- e. The EER diagram for the above scenario contains only binary relationships

[Next page](#)

Consider a table Books as follows:

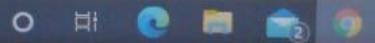
Books (ISBN, Title, Publisher, published year)

How would you display the titles having the work 'Database' anywhere in the title

Select one:

- a. select title from Books where ANY title= 'Database'
- b. select title from Books where title like '%Database%'
- c. select title from Books where title like '_Database_'
- d. select title from Books where title= ANY 'Database'
- e. Select '%Database' from Books

here to search

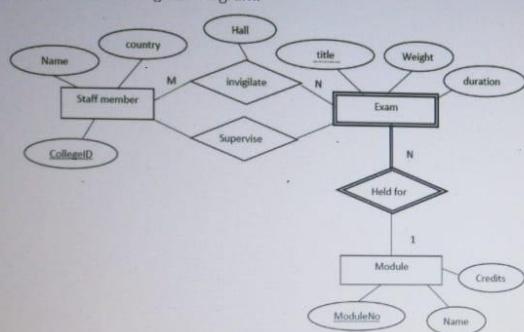


DELL



Question 10
Not answered
0.00 out of 1.00
Mark question

Consider the following EER diagram:



Which of the following statements are correct related to the diagram above?

Select one or more:

- a. There can be multiple modules with the same exam title
- b. One module can have several exams with the same title
- c. There can be modules without exams
- d. All staff members invigilate exams
- e. When the same staff member invigilate the same exam many times only one invigilation could be recorded



120238012 H.A.Hasith Deminda it2

≡ Quiz navigation

Finish attempt ...

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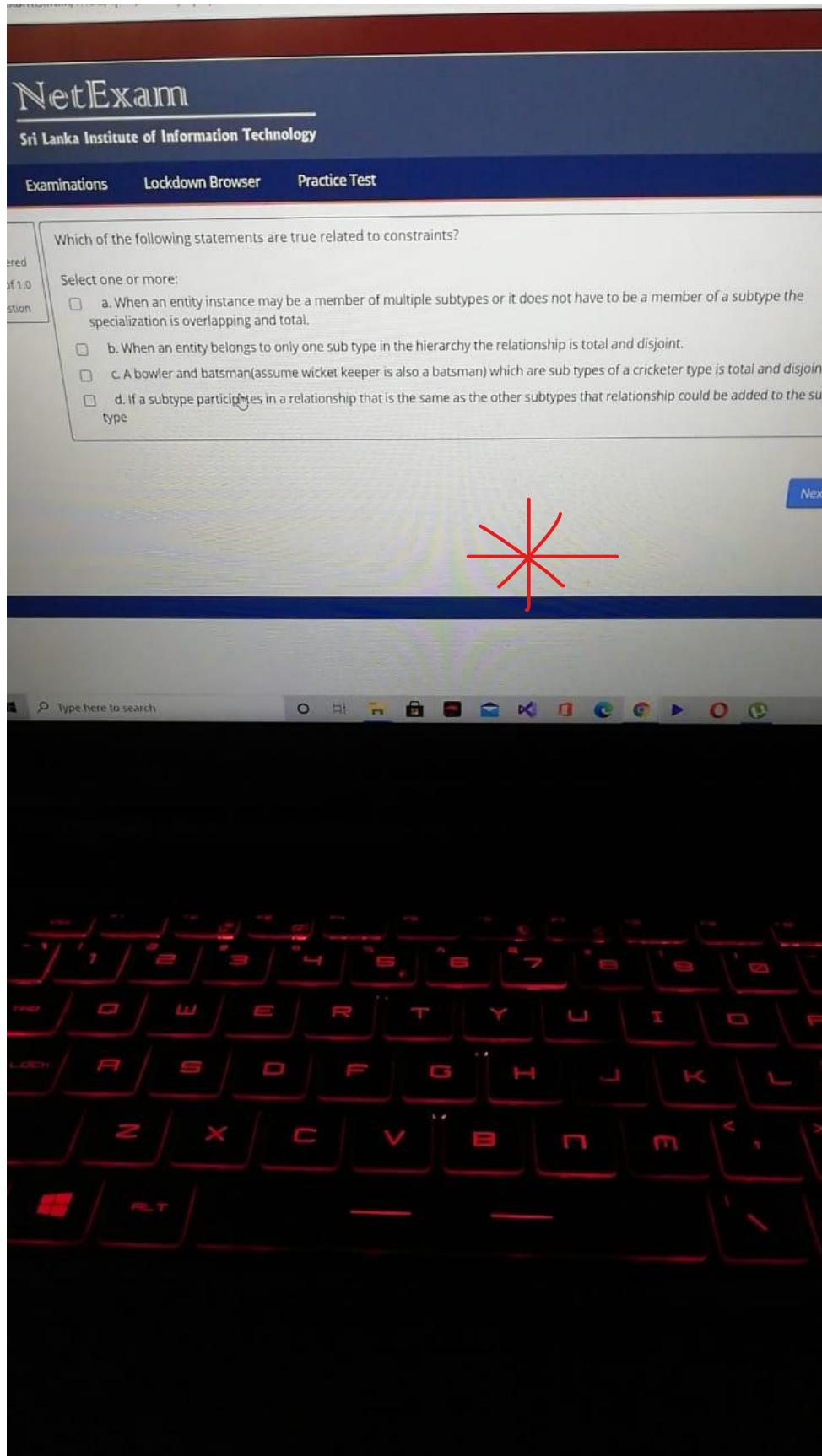
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9	10	11	12
17	18	19	20

ERROR REPORTING

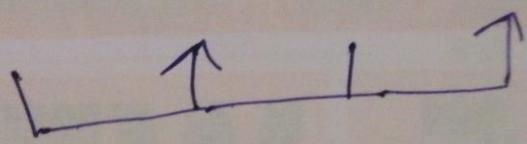
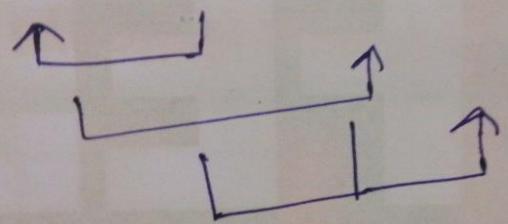
23

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P M N O P Q





Examinations

Lockdown Browser

Practice Test

Consider a relation Emps as follows

Emps (empID, ssNo, name, dID)

dID is a foreign key which references deptID column of the Depts table

Here are two possible ways to declare the relation Emps.

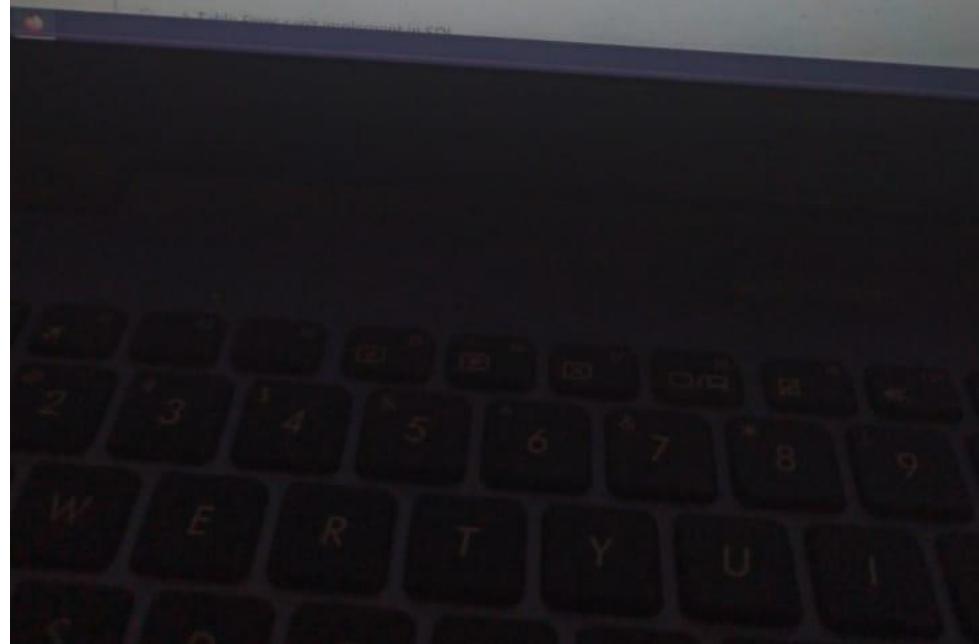
```
1. CREATE TABLE Emps (
    empID INT,
    ssNo INT,
    name CHAR(50),
    dID INT,
    UNIQUE (empID),
    PRIMARY KEY (ssNo),
    FOREIGN KEY dID REFERENCES Depts (deptID)
);

2. CREATE TABLE Emps (
    empID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    ssNo INT UNIQUE,
    name CHAR(50),
    dID INT REFERENCES Depts (deptID)
);
```

Which, if any, of the two declarations above will correctly (in SQL) declare the relation Emps?

Select one:

Both declarations will correctly declare the relation Emps.



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Eminations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

```
dID INT,  
UNIQUE (empID),  
PRIMARY KEY (ssNo),  
FOREIGN KEY dID REFERENCES Depts (deptID)  
;  
2. CREATE TABLE Emps (  
    empID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    ssNo INT UNIQUE,  
    name CHAR(50),  
    dID INT REFERENCES Depts (deptID)  
);
```

Which, if any, of the two declarations above will correctly (in SQL) declare the relation *Emps*?

Select one:

- a. Table *Emps* can't implement in SQL
- b. Both 1 and 2
- c. Neither 1 nor 2
- d. 2 only
- e. 1 only



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examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Consider the following ER model.

The ER diagram illustrates the following entities and their associations:

- Booking**: Entity with attributes `bookinId`, `location`, and `dateTime`. It has a 1:N relationship named `has` with **ServiceType**.
- ServiceType**: Entity with attributes `sNumber`, `Type`, and `cost`. It has an N:N relationship named `offers` with **Service Center**.
- Service Center**: Entity with attributes `serviceId`, `name`, and `phone`. It has a 1:N relationship named `offers` with **ServiceType**.

Below the diagram, a note asks: "Which of the following statements are correct related to mapping the above ER model to the relational model."



ion 9

et answered

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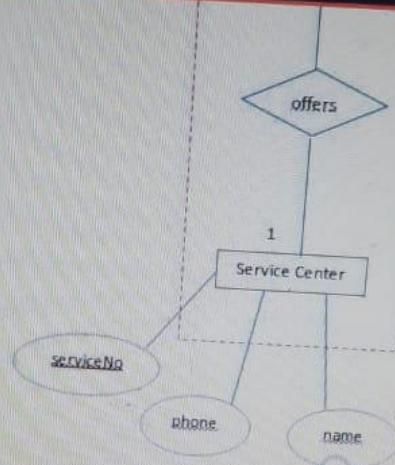
An item table of a supermarket stores the itemNumber, description, item Price, Quantity available and re-order level.

Which of the following is true with respect to above table.

Select one or more:

- a. DBMS cannot allow multiple cashiers to access to table to update the quantity in hand.
- b. DBMS can be configured in a manner that item numbers cannot be duplicated
- c. DBMS can be configured in a manner that only the manager can change the price of an item
- d. DBMS cannot be allow multiple cashiers to access the table to see the price of items as the same time
- e. DBMS can be configured in a manner that registered customers can only view the item descriptions and prices

[Next page](#)



Which of the following statements are correct related to mapping the above ER model to the relational model?

Select one or more:

- a. The degree of the *ServiceCenter* relation is 3
 - b. Booking has the foreign key *serviceNo*
 - c. There are 5 foreign keys for the relation *Service type*
 - d. *Booking* relation has the degree 4
 - e. The degree of the *ServiceType* relation is 5

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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Consider the following activities performed by a database developer while developing a database for a supermarket. Answer the question based on your knowledge.

1. Go through the books maintained for recording supplies
2. Identify attributes that determine certain groups of attributes
3. Select a database development software
4. Give access to clerks to enter data

Select one:

a. 1, 2, 3, 4
 b. 2, 3, 4, 1
 c. 3, 2, 4, 1
 d. 1, 3, 2, 4
 e. 4, 1, 3, 2

Information Technology

Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test it2

Which of the following statements are not true

Select one or more:

- a. Where clause cannot contain aggregate functions ✓
- b. Having clause cannot contain aggregate functions ✗
- c. When a group by clause is available in a SQL query, fields in the select clause must be those in group by clause or an aggregate function ✓
- d. Having clause cannot be used without a group by clause ✗
- e. When a group by clause is available in a SQL query, fields in the group by clause must appear in the select clause ✗

Next page

Consider the appointments table given below

Appointments

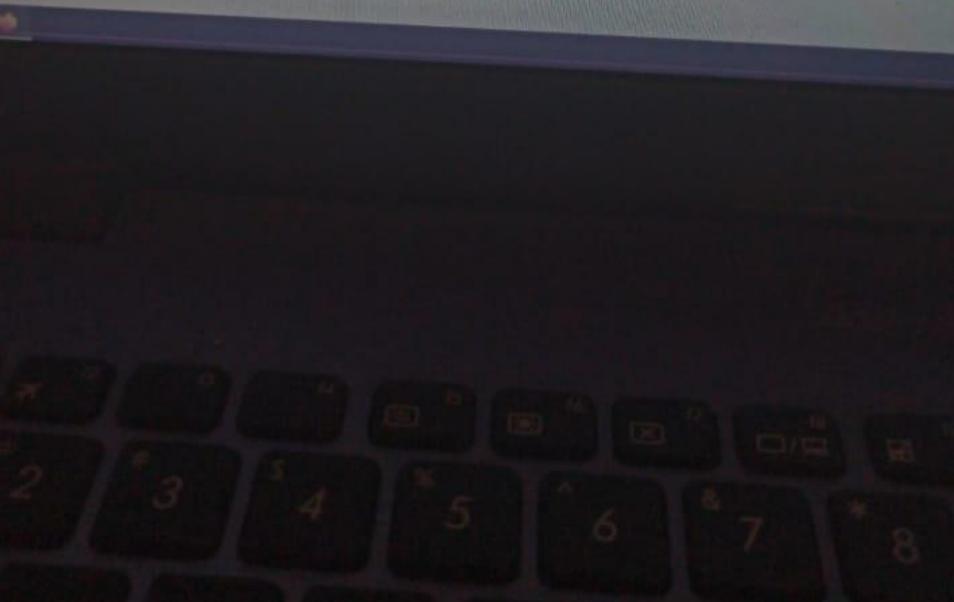
Patient	Doctor	appointmentDate
Lakmal	Dr. Janaka	08-01-2020
Nishani	Dr. Sunila	10-01-2020
Bhagya	Dr. Janaka	07-01-2020

What is the output of the following SQL query?

```
SELECT Count(*)  
FROM (( SELECT Patient, Doctor  
        FROM Appointments) AS S  
      INNER JOIN ( SELECT Doctor, appointmentDate  
                  FROM Appointments) AS T );
```

Select one:

- a. 6
- b. 9
- c. 5
- d. 3



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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

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on

Academic_Staff (SID, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone, StaffName, StaffPosition, HoursPerWeek) with following functional dependencies,

SID → StaffName, StaffPosition, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone
FacultyID → FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone
FacultyLocation → FacultyID, FacultyPhone
FacultyPhone → FacultyID, FacultyLocation

What is the current normal form of Academic_Staff?

Select one:

a. Unnormalized form
 b. 2NF
 c. 3NF
 d. 1NF
 e. BCNF

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@ # \$ % ^ & * (2 3 4 ₹ 5 € 6 7 8 9
W E R T Y U I

Question 14

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

Consider the following relational schemes,

Car (Number, Owner, ChassisNo, Model, Year, Price)

Registration (Number, Owner, ChassisNo)

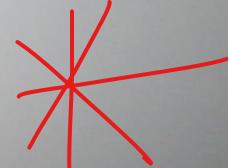
with following functional dependencies:

- I. Number, Owner \rightarrow ChassisNo
 - II. ChassisNo \rightarrow Number, Owner, Model, Year
 - III. Model, Number, Year \rightarrow Price
- Assume {Number, Owner} is the key for both schemes.

What is the current normal form of Car?

Select one:

- a. 3NF
- b. BCNF
- c. 2NF
- d. 1NF
- e. Unnormalized form

[Next page](#)

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Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

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Academic_Staff (SID, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone, StaffName, StaffPosition, HoursPer with following functional dependencies.

SID \rightarrow StaffName, StaffPosition, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone

FacultyID \rightarrow FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone

FacultyLocation \rightarrow FacultyID, FacultyPhone

FacultyPhone \rightarrow FacultyID, FacultyLocation

What is the current normal form of Academic_Staff?

Select one:

a. Unnormalized form

b. 1NF

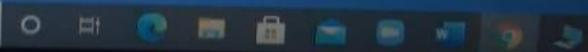
c. 2NF

d. BCNF

e. ZNF

Red asterisk mark

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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

5

Consider the following steps involved in database design process :

1. Providing data entry operators permissions to enter data
2. Identify dependencies that may cause redundancies
3. Collect information on frequent queries
4. Devolving IS4 mapping options

Which order should the above happen in designing and developing a database.

Select one:

- a 4,2,3,1
- b 3,4,2,1
- c 4,3,2,1
- d 3,2,4,1
- e 1,2,3,4

Search

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Mid-term Examination 2021 (IT101)

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Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Dashboard Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

it20136574 Nadaka

Question 9
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0

Given the following table definition for the Transactions table:

```
CREATE TABLE Transactions(  
    TransID INT NOT NULL IDENTITY(1, 1),  
    AcctNo VARCHAR(10),  
    TransDate DATETIME DEFAULT ('1900/01/01'),  
    TransAmount MONEY  
)
```

Which of the following INSERT statements will insert a new transaction record into the Transactions table for AcctNo 0124-98 for today's date and with a transaction amount of \$1000.00?

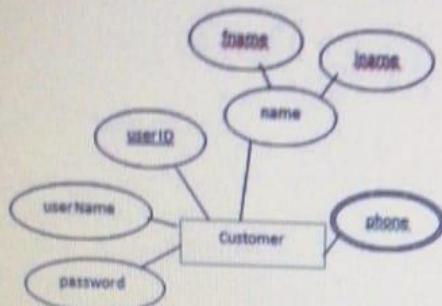
Select one:

- a. INSERT INTO Transactions
(AcctNo, TransDate, TransAmount) ('0124-98',DEFAULT,1000)
- b. INSERT INTO Transactions
(AcctNo, TransDate, TransAmount) VALUES ('0124-98',GETDATE(),1000)
- c. INSERT INTO Transactions (TransID, AcctNo, TransDate, TransAmount)VALUES (IDENTITY(),'0124-98',DEFAULT,1000)
- d. INSERT INTO Transactions (TransID, AcctNo, TransDate, TransAmount) VALUES (IDENTITY(),'0124-98',GETDATE(),1000)
- e. None of the given answers

Next page

Type here to search

Select the correct answer after map the following entity into the relational model.



Select one:

- a. Customer (userID, fname, lname, username, password)
Customer_phone (userID, phone)
- b. Customer (userID, fname, lname, username, password)
Customer_phone (userID, phone)
- c. Customer (userID, name, username, password, phone)
- d. Customer (userID, fname, lname, username, password, phone)
- e. Customer (userID, name, username, password)
Customer_phone (userID, phone)

Type here to search



F2

F3

F4

F5

F6

F7

F8

aminations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

ID	Name	Age
12	Jagath	60
15	Nilmini	34
99	Amaya	25

ID	Name	Age
15	Nilmini	24
25	Saman	40
75	Amaya	30
99	Amaya	25

UnderGrad

Consider the above tables on PostGrad and UnderGrad tables

```
SELECT p.ID
FROM PostGrad p
WHERE p.age > ALL (SELECT u.age
                     FROM undergrad u
                     WHERE u.name = "Amaya")
```

How many tuples will be there in the result after executing the above query?

Select one:

- a. 4
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 1

here to search



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Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Consider the following EER diagram:

```
erDiagram
    Staff{
        string Name
        number CollegeID
    }
    Exam{
        string title
        number Weight
        number duration
    }
    Module{
        string Name
        number Credits
    }
    Staff ||--o{ Exam : "Invigilate"
    Staff ||--o{ Exam : "Supervise"
    Exam }|--o{ Module : "Held for"
    classDiagram
        class Staff {
            Name
            CollegeID
        }
        class Exam {
            title
            Weight
            duration
        }
        class Module {
            Name
            Credits
        }
        Staff "M" o--o "N" Exam : Invigilate
        Staff "M" o--o "N" Exam : Supervise
        Exam "N" o--o "1" Module : Held for
```

The diagram illustrates the following entities and their relationships:

- Staff member**: Has attributes `Name` and `CollegeID`. It has two many-to-many relationships with **Exam**: `Invigilate` (marked with `M`) and `Supervise` (marked with `N`).
- Exam**: Has attributes `title`, `Weight`, and `duration`. It has a many-to-one relationship with **Module** named `Held for` (marked with `N`).
- Module**: Has attributes `Name` and `Credits`.

Which of the following statements are correct related to the diagram above?

Select one or more:

- a. There can be multiple modules with the same exam title
- b. One module can have several exams with the same title
- c. When the same staff member invigilate the same exam many times only one invigilation could be recorded
- d. All staff members invigilate exams
- e. There can be modules without exams

Part D Examinations LOCKDOWN BROWSER Practice Test IT20238012 H.A.Hastha Deminda IT20238

18 answered 1 out of 1.0 question

Consider the following tables
Patient (pid, pname, age)
Admission (pid, admissionDate)

Pid attribute in the Admission table is a foreign key referring to pid attribute of the Patient table. Assume no null values and no foreign keys or integrity constraints. Given the following four queries:

Query1: select pid from Patient
where pid in (select pid from Admission)

Query2: select pid from Admission
where pid in (select pid from Patient)

Query3: select p.pid from Patient p, Admission a
where a.pid = p.pid

Query4: select pid from Admission
where exists (select * from Patient
where Patient.pid = Admission.pid)

Which one of the following statements is correct?

Select one:

a. Query2 and Query4 return identical row sets but Query1 and Query2 return different row sets.

b. Query3 returns strictly fewer rows than Query2.

c. Query4 will encounter an integrity violation at runtime.

d. All queries return identical row sets

Quiz navigation

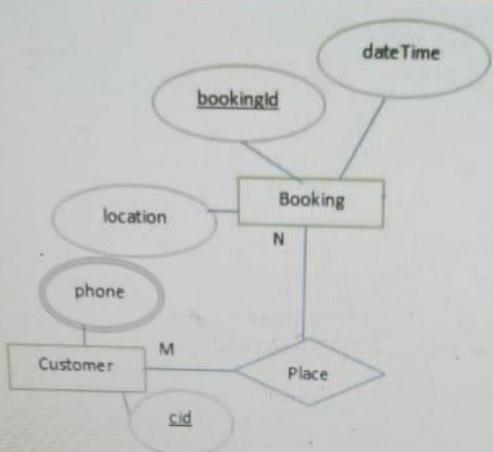
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ERROR REPORTING
23

Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

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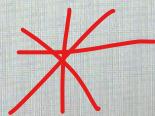
Select one:

- a. Booking (bookingId, dateTime, location)
Customer (cid)
CustomerPhone (cid, phone)
Place (cid, bookingId)
- b. Booking (bookingId, dateTime, location)
Customer (cid, bookingId)
CustomerPhone (cid, phone)
- c. Booking (bookingId, dateTime, location)
Customer (cid, phone)
Place (cid, bookingId)
- d. Booking (bookingId, dateTime, location)
Customer (cid)
CustomerPhone (cid, phone)
Place (cid, bookingId)
- e. Booking (bookingId, dateTime, location, cid)
Customer (cid)
CustomerPhone (cid, phone)

Which of the following are true related to SQL?

Select one or more:

- a. ORDER BY clause is used in SQL to get an output sorted by a given field ✓
- b. An OUTER JOIN is a join where tuples from one relation that do not have matching values in the common attributes of the second relation are also included in the result of performing the join and any missing values in the second relation are set to null. ✓
- c. The INNER JOIN keyword selects records that have matching values in both tables. ✗
- d. UNIQUE clause is used in SQL SELECT clause to eliminate duplicate data in the output ✗
- e. An OUTER JOIN returns all tuples in one relation that are not found in the other relation. ✓



Next page

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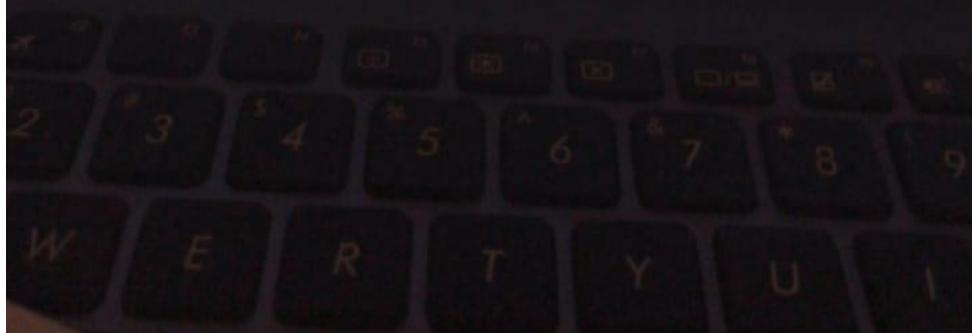
Consider the following steps involved in database design process :

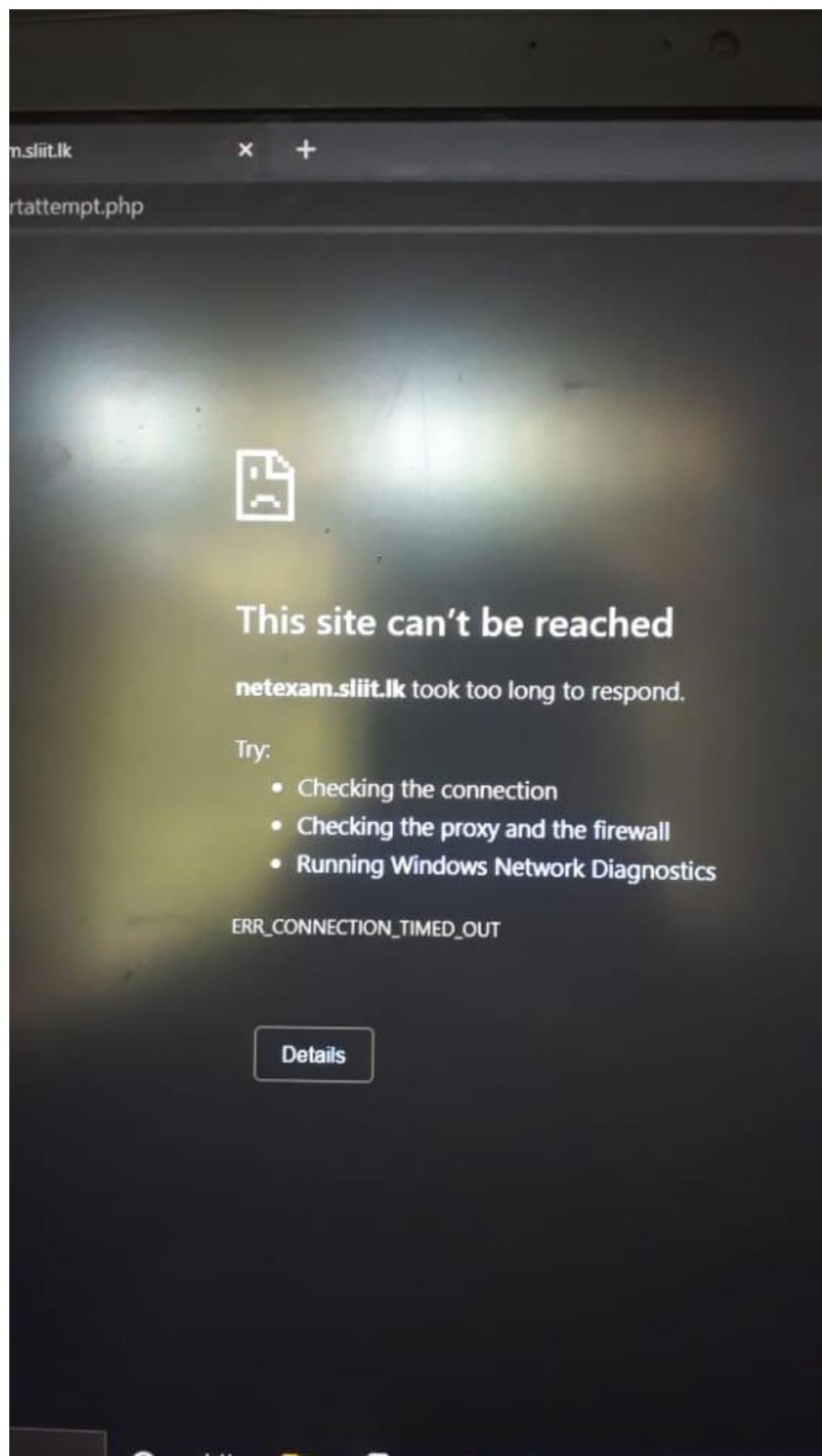
1. Providing data entry operators permissions to enter data
2. Identify dependencies that may cause redundancies
3. Collect information on frequent queries
4. Deciding ISA mapping options

Which order should the above happen in designing and developing a database.

Select one:

- a. 4, 2, 3, 1
- b. 4, 3, 2, 1
- c. 3, 2, 4, 1
- d. 1, 2, 3, 4
- e. 3, 4, 2, 1





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Dashboard Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

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Question 3
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
Flag question

Consider the EER diagram below :

```
erDiagram
    class Patient {
        string Name
        number Age
        string PatientID
    }
    class Ward {
        string WardNo
        string Location
    }
    class Nurse {
        string Name
        number Age
        string NurseID
    }

    Patient }o--o Ward : admitted
    Ward }o--o Nurse : has
    Nurse }o--o Nurse : NurseInCharge
    Nurse }o--o Nurse : Trainee
```

Which of the following statements are true related to the diagram above?

Select one or more:

- a. No two wards could be at the same location
- b. There can be wards with no patients
- c. All nurses should have at least one training
- d. A nurse only works in only one ward
- e. A trainee nurse may report to multiple nurses

Quiz navigation

Finish attempt ...

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15	16	17	18	19	20
22					
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ERROR REPORTING

Activate Windows
You need to activate Windows 10
www.microsoft.com/activation

Consider the following relational schemes,

Car (Number, Owner, ChassisNo, Model, Year, Price)

Registration (Number, Owner, ChassisNo)

with following functional dependencies:

- I. Number, Owner \rightarrow ChassisNo
- II. ChassisNo \rightarrow Number, Owner, Model, Year
- III. Model, Number, Year \rightarrow Price

Assume {Number, Owner} is the key for both schemes.

What is the current normal form of Car?

Select one:

- a. BCNF
- b. 1NF
- c. 2NF
- d. Unnormalized form
- e. 3NF



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of 1.0
Section:

Consider the following relational schemes,
Car (Number, Owner, ChassisNo, Model, Year, Price)
Registration (Number, Owner, ChassisNo)
with following functional dependencies:

I. Number, Owner \rightarrow ChassisNo
II. ChassisNo \rightarrow Number, Owner, Model, Year
III. Model, Number, Year \rightarrow Price
Assume {Number, Owner} is the key for both schemes.

What is the current normal form of Car?

Select one:

a. 2NF
 b. 1NF
 c. 3NF
 d. Unnormalized form
 e. BCNF

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Consider the following ER model.

```

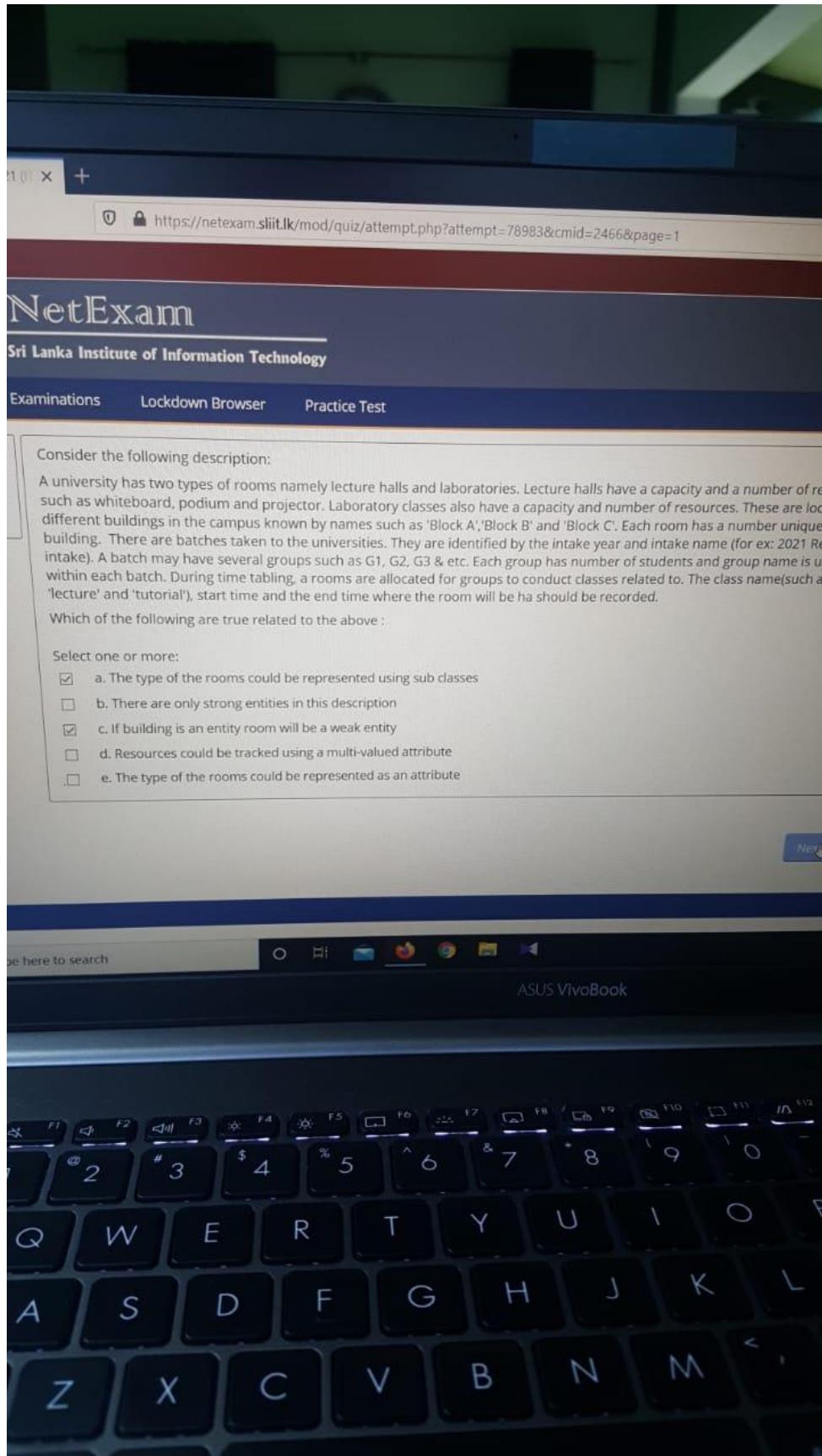
    erDiagram
        {
            entity Booking {
                attribute bookingId
                attribute location
                attribute dateTime
            }
            entity ServiceType {
                attribute sNumber
                attribute Type
                attribute cost
            }
            entity ServiceCenter {
                attribute serviceNo
                attribute phone
                attribute name
            }

            Booking }o--o{ ServiceType : "has"
            ServiceType }o--o{ ServiceCenter : "offers"
        }
    
```

Which of the following statements are incorrect related to mapping the above ER model to the relational model?

Select one or more:

- a. serviceNo is a foreign key in the serviceType relation
- b. sNumber is a foreign key in the Service Center relation



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Answered
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question

Consider a relation Emps as follows

Emps (empID, ssNo, name, dID)

dID is a foreign key which references deptID column of the Depts table

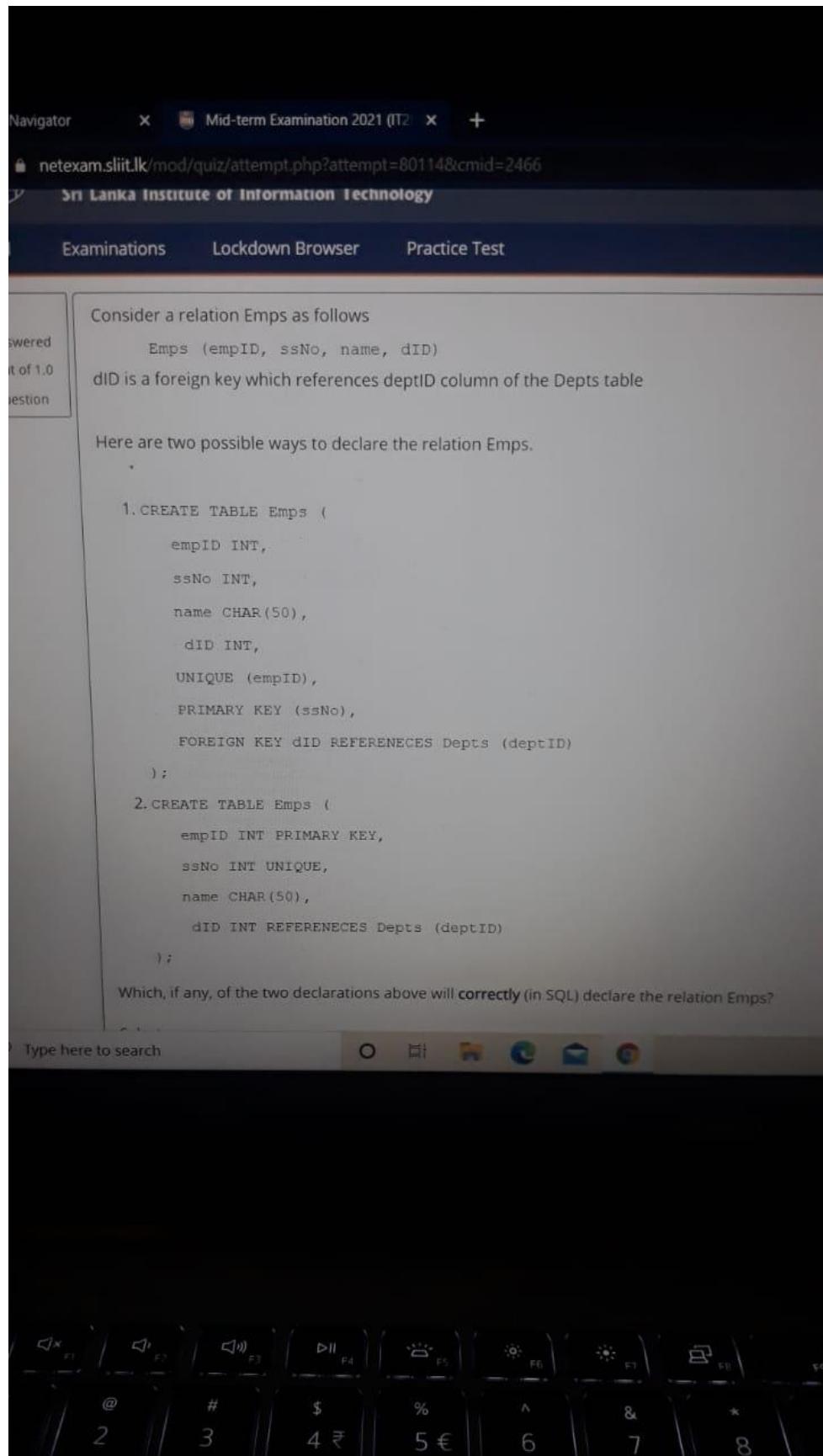
Here are two possible ways to declare the relation Emps.

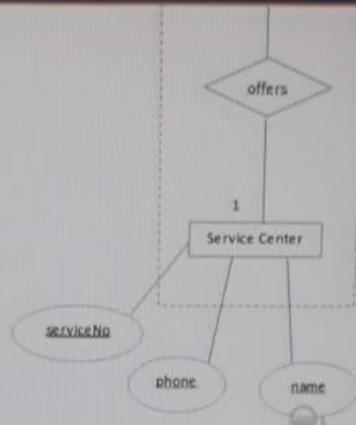
```
1. CREATE TABLE Emps (
    empID INT,
    ssNo INT,
    name CHAR(50),
    dID INT,
    UNIQUE (empID),
    PRIMARY KEY (ssNo),
    FOREIGN KEY dID REFERENCES Depts (deptID)
);

2. CREATE TABLE Emps (
    empID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    ssNo INT UNIQUE,
    name CHAR(50),
    dID INT REFERENCES Depts (deptID)
);
```

Which, if any, of the two declarations above will correctly (in SQL) declare the relation Emps?

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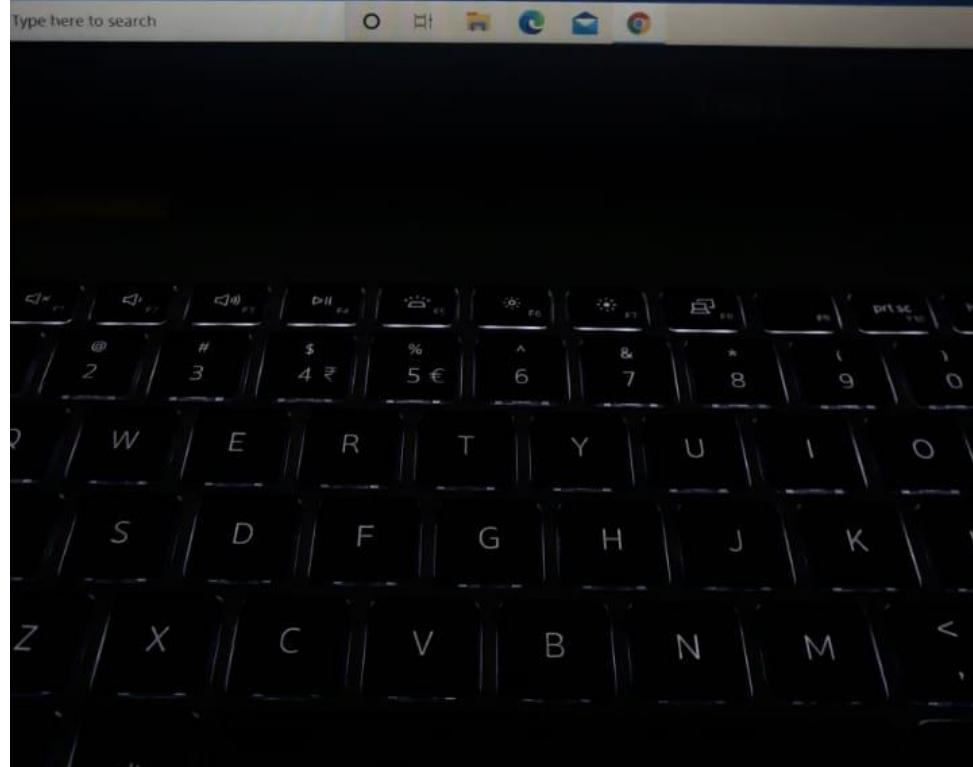




Which of the following statements are incorrect related to mapping the above ER model to the relational model.

Select one or more:

- a. serviceNo is a foreign key in the serviceType relation
- b. sNumber is a foreign key in the Service Center relation
- c. bookingID is a foreign key in the service Center relation
- d. bookingID is a foreign key in the serviceType relation
- e. bookingID is a foreign key in the Offers relation



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Dashboard Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

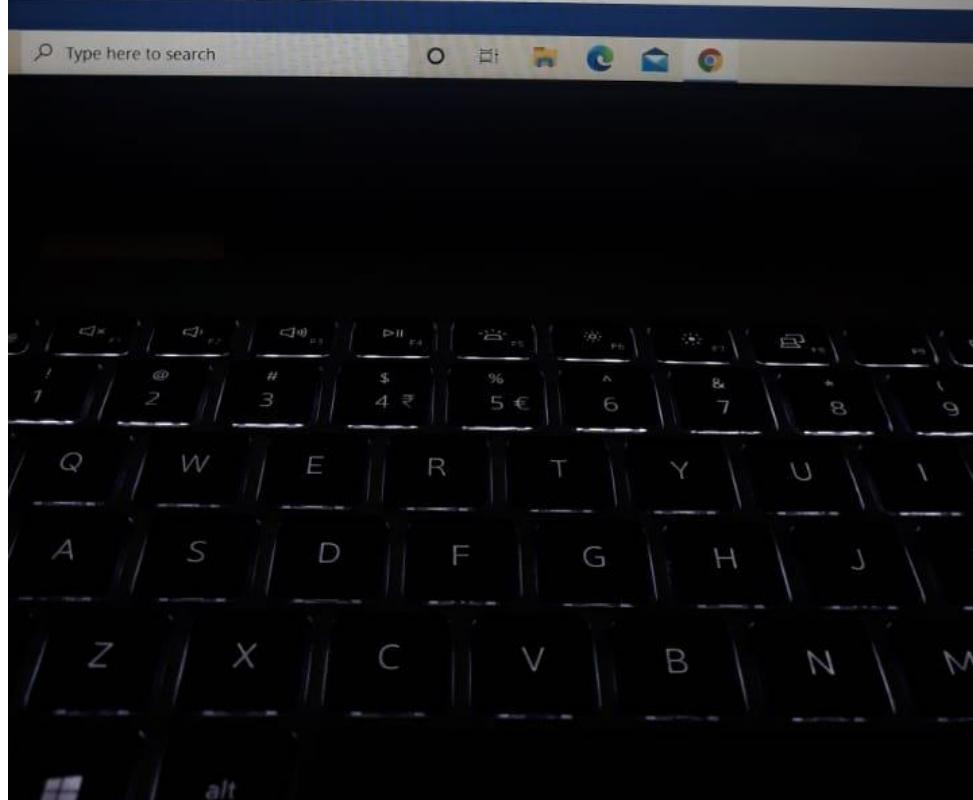
```
1. CREATE TABLE Dept (
    did INT,
    UNIQUE (empID),
    PRIMARY KEY (ssNo),
    FOREIGN KEY did REFERENCES Depts (deptID)
);

2. CREATE TABLE Emps (
    empID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    ssNo INT UNIQUE,
    name CHAR(50),
    did INT REFERENCES Depts (deptID)
);
```

Which, if any, of the two declarations above will correctly (in SQL) declare the relation Emps?

Select one:

- a. 1 only
- b. Both 1 and 2
- c. 2 only
- d. Neither 1 nor 2
- e. Table Emps can't implement in SQL



PostGrad			UnderGrad		
ID	Name	Age	ID	Name	Age
12	Jagath	60	15	Nilmini	24
15	Nilmini	34	25	Saman	40
99	Amaya	25	75	Amaya	30
			99	Amaya	25

Consider the above tables on PostGrad and UnderGrad tables

```
SELECT p.ID
FROM PostGrad p
WHERE p.age > ALL (SELECT u.age
                     FROM undergrad u
                     WHERE u.name = "Amaya")
```

How many tuples will be there in the result after executing the above query?

Select one:

UnderGrad

Consider the above tables on PostGrad and UnderGrad tables

```
SELECT p.ID
FROM PostGrad p
WHERE p.age > ALL (SELECT u.age
                     FROM undergrad u
                     WHERE u.name = "Amaya")
```

How many tuples will be there in the result after executing the above query?

Select one:

- a. 4
- b. 3
- c. 2
- d. 1

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Board Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Question 16
yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
Flag question

Consider the following ER model. What are the tables in the final relational model?

```
graph LR; Offer((offerCode, description)) -- 1 -->|Uses| Payment((invoiceNo, discount, amount)); Payment -- N -->|discount| Payment((invoiceNo, discount, amount));
```

Select one:

- a. Offer (offerCode, description)
Payment (invoiceNo, discount, amount)
- b. Payment Offer (offerCode, description, invoiceNo, discount, amount)
- c.
Offer (offerCode, description, invoiceNo)
Payment (invoiceNo, discount, amount)
- d. Payment Offer (invoiceNo, offerCode, description, discount, amount)
- e.

Offer (offerCode, description)
Payment (invoiceNo, discount, amount, offerCode)

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Which of the following is/are TRUE about databases and database management systems?

Select one or more:

- a. Defining a database involves specifying the data types, structures and constraints on data
- b. DBMS is a special purpose software that is capable of structuring, storing and programming data
- c. Database definitions are stored in a database catalog
- d. Databases are used to only store complex information
- e. All databases are computerized



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Which of the following statements are correct related to ISA relationships?

Select one or more:

- a. Defining one or more supertypes of the subtype and forming supertype/subtype relationships is known as specialization
- b. ISA relationship containing private university, state university and semi-government university as subclass is a partial and disjoint constraint
- c. Subtypes at the higher lever in the hierarchy inherit attributes only from their immediate subtype.
- d. A sub type can participate in a relationship that is unique to that subtype.

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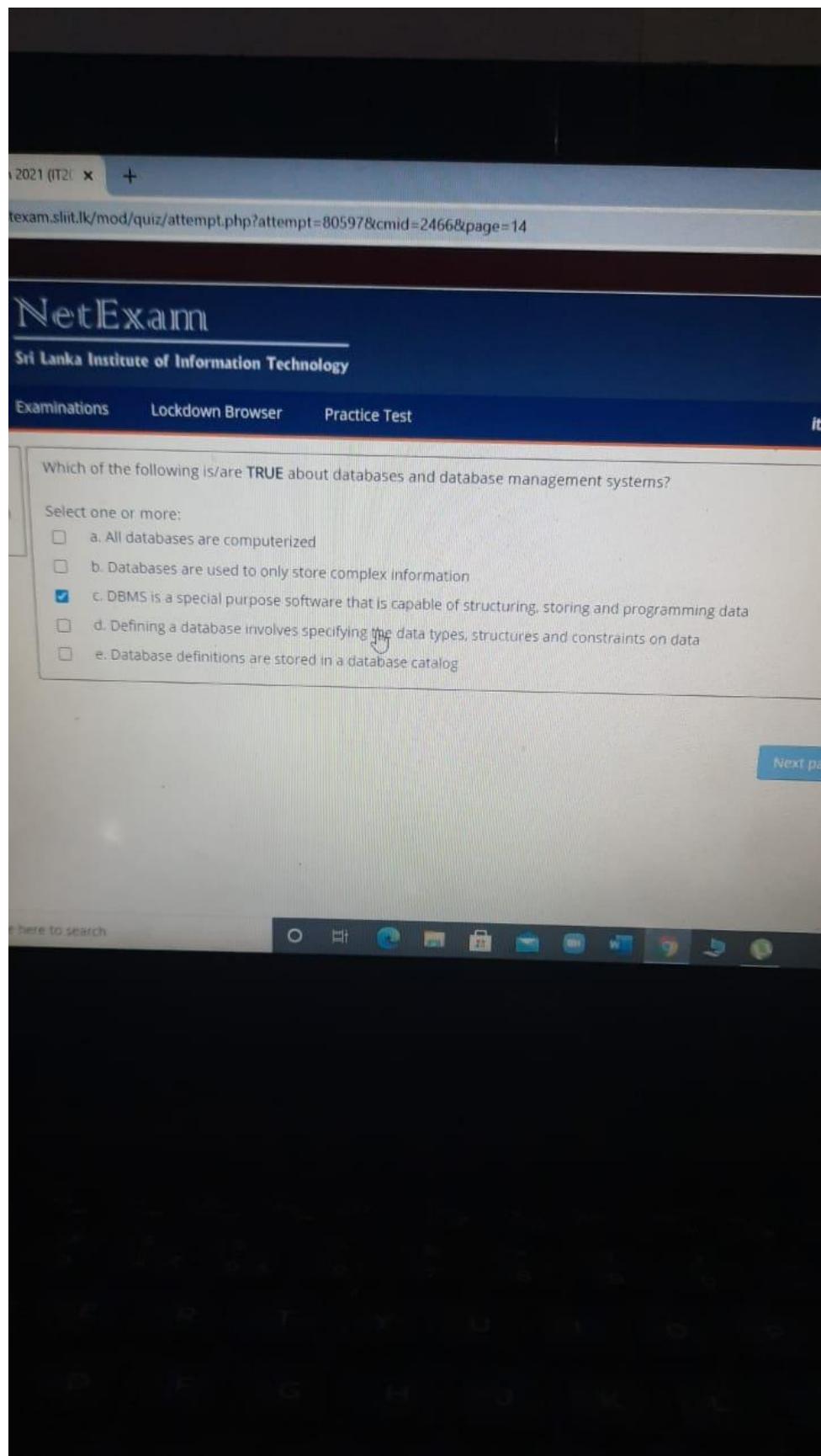
Which of the following is/are TRUE about databases and database management systems?

Select one or more:

- a. All databases are computerized
- b. Databases are used to only store complex information
- c. DBMS is a special purpose software that is capable of structuring, storing and programming data
- d. Defining a database involves specifying the data types, structures and constraints on data
- e. Database definitions are stored in a database catalog

Next page

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Consider the following relation

Emp(EmpID,LastName,FirstName,DepID,JobCat,Salary)

Which of the following query will return the maximum salary paid in each job category of each department?

Select one:

- a. SELECT DepID,JobCat,MAX(Salary)
FROM Emp
WHERE Salary > MAX(Salary) X
- b. SELECT DepID,JobCat,MAX(Salary)
FROM Emp X
- c. SELECT DepID,JobCat,MAX(Salary)
FROM Emp
GROUP BY DepID,JobCat,Salary X
- d. SELECT DepID,JobCat,MAX(Salary)
FROM Emp
GROUP BY DepID,JobCat
- e. SELECT DepID,JobCat,MAX(Salary)
FROM Emp
GROUP BY DepID

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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

The diagram illustrates an Entity-Relationship (EER) model. It features four main entities: Vehicle, Person, Staff, and Customer. The Vehicle entity has attributes licenseNo and model. It is connected to the Person entity via a relationship named owns, which is marked with a diamond symbol and has multiplicity N at the Vehicle side and 1 at the Person side. The Person entity has attributes nik, phone, and name. The Staff entity has attributes salary and email. The Customer entity is shown but lacks specific attributes. A relationship named has connects Person to Staff and Customer.

Which of the following statements are correct related to mapping the above EER model to the relational model?

Select one or more:

- a. Option 3 and 4 would have created a relation for Customer
- b. Option 1 is not suitable
- c. Option 2 is not suitable
- d. Option 3 and 4 will result in null values
- e. Option 2 is more suitable

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Windows taskbar icons: Start, Task View, File Explorer, Mail, Edge, Google Chrome, File Manager, Taskbar settings.

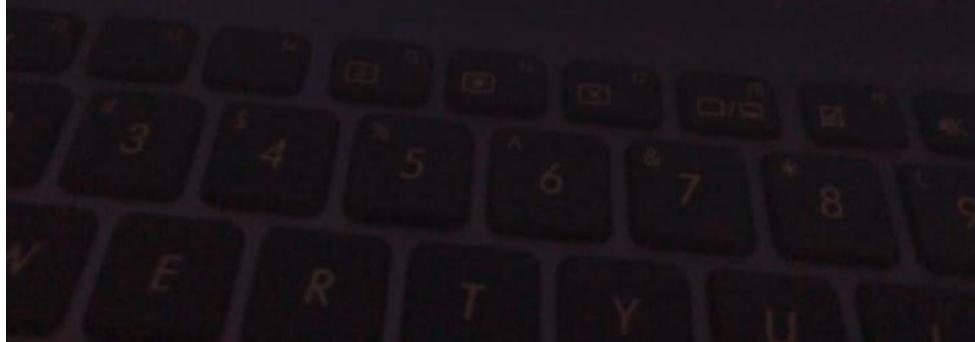
Consider the following relation

$R(A, C, E, G, I, K, L, N, P, Q)$ with following set of functional dependencies
 $\{AC \rightarrow E, A \rightarrow GI, C \rightarrow K, K \rightarrow LN, G \rightarrow PQ\}$

Identify candidate keys in the relation R .

Select one or more:

- a. AC
- b. G
- c. A
- d. C
- e. K



Consider the following relational schemes,

Car (Number, Owner, ChassisNo, Model, Year, Price)

Registration (Number, Owner, ChassisNo)

with following functional dependencies:

I. Number, Owner \rightarrow ChassisNo

II. ChassisNo \rightarrow Number, Owner, Model, Year

III. Model, Number, Year \rightarrow Price

Assume {Number, Owner} is the key for both schemes.

What is the current normal form of Car?

Select one:

- a. BCNF
- b. 3NF
- c. 1NF
- d. 2NF
- e. Unnormalized form

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DELL



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minations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

```
graph TD; Vehicle -- "lastServiceDate" --- lastServiceDate(( )); Vehicle -- "model" --- model(( )); Vehicle -- "isRnto" --- isRnto(( )); Vehicle -- N --> Person(( )); Person -- "phone" --- phone(( )); Person -- "name" --- name(( )); Person -- "dlc" --- dlc(( )); Person -- 1 --> Staff(( )); Person -- 1 --> Customer(( )); Staff -- "salary" --- salary(( )); Staff -- "email" --- email(( ));
```

Which of the following statements are correct related to mapping the above EER model to the relational model?

Select one or more:

- a. Option 3 and 4 would have created a relation for Customer
- b. Option 1 is not suitable
- c. Option 2 is not suitable

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Consider the following relation

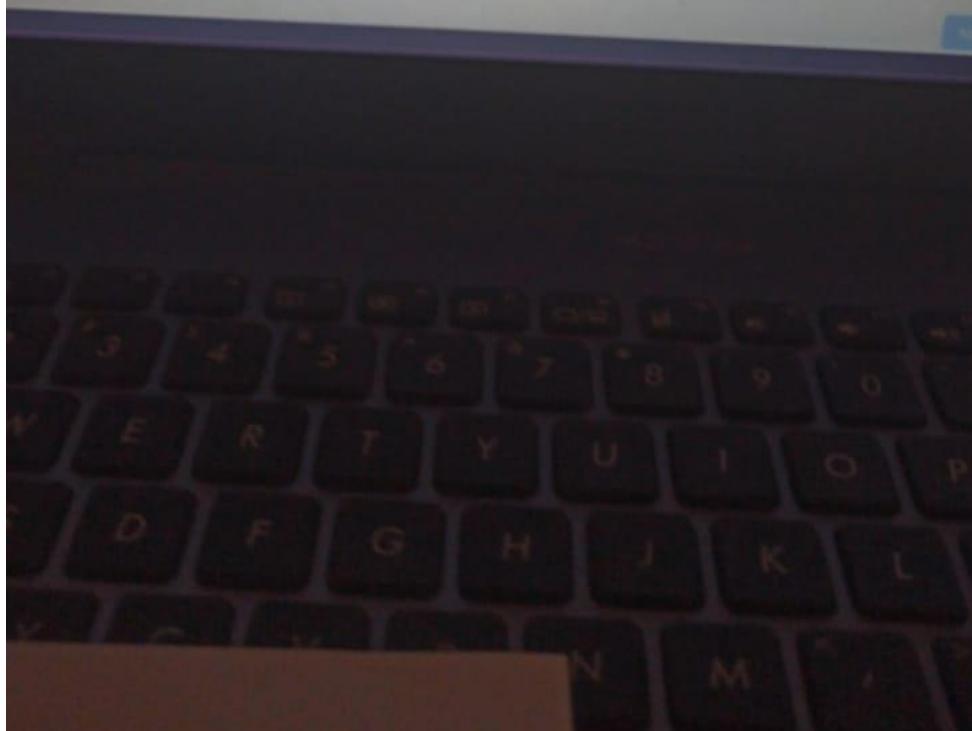
Member (memid, name, address, phone)

Member_Hobbies(memid, hobby)

Which of the following query will return the names of the members who have have both 'Music' and 'Photography'

Select one or more:

- a. Select m.name
from Member m, Member_Hobbies h
where m.memid=h.memid and h.hobby=ANY(Music,Photography)
- b. select m.name
from Member m, Member_Hobbies h
where m.memid=h.memid and h.hobby='Music' and m.memid in
(select memid from Member_Hobbies where hobby='Photography')
- c. select m.name
from Member m, Member_Hobbies h
where m.memid=h.memid
and m.memid in
(select memid from Member_Hobbies where hobby='Photography')
and m.memid in
(select memid from Member_Hobbies where hobby='Music')
- d. Select m.name
from Member m, Member_Hobbies h
where m.memid=h.memid and h.hobby IN(Music,Photography)
- e. Select m.name
from Member m, Member_Hobbies h
where m.memid=h.memid and h.hobby='Music' and Photography



Consider the following relation Person,

Person(FullName, NIC, PassportNo, Address) with following set of functional dependencies

PassportNo → Address

PassportNo → FullName

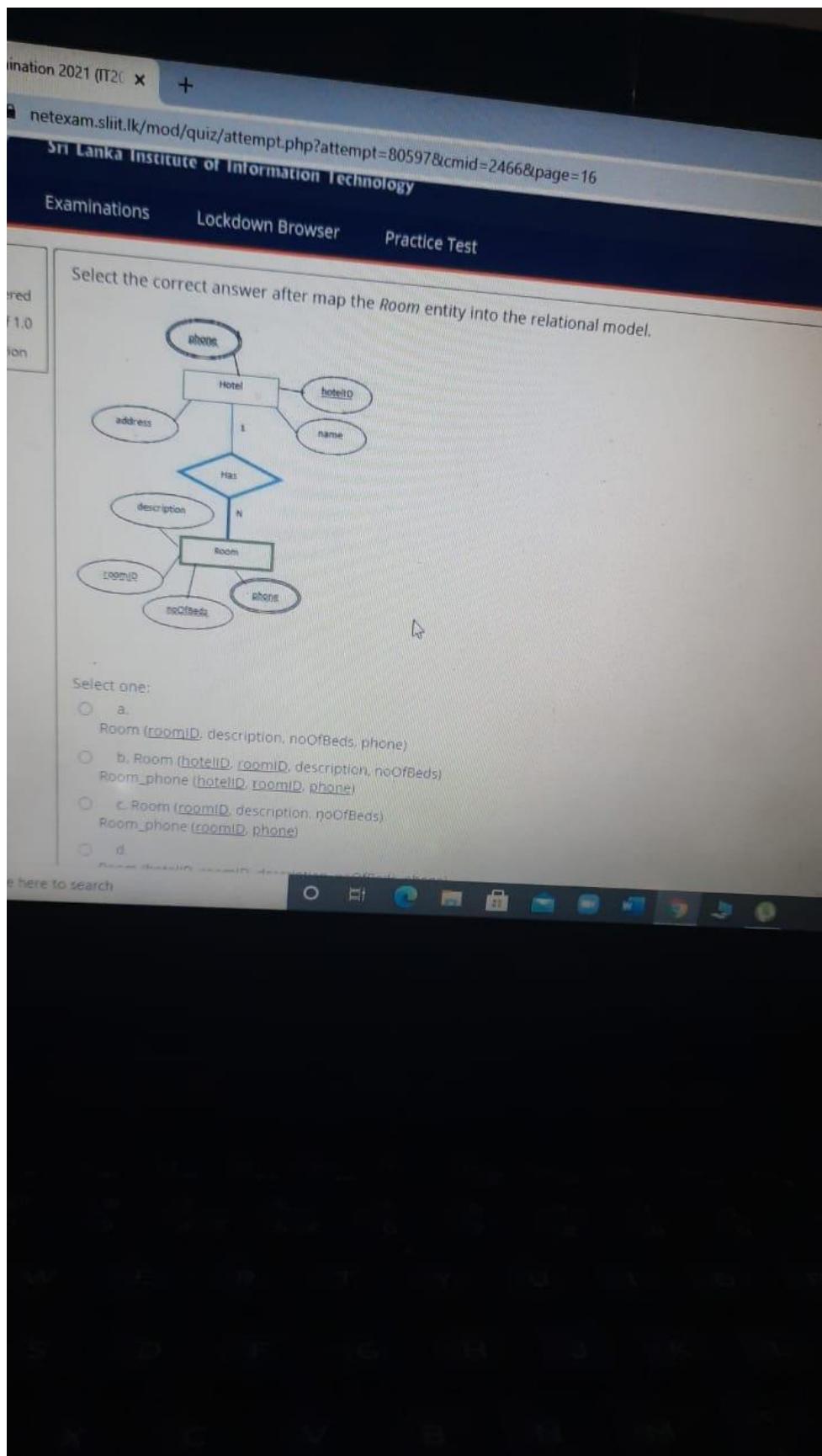
NIC → PassportNo

The corresponding BCNF relations are

Select one:

- a. Person1(NIC, Address), Person2(PassportNo, FullName) and Person3(PassportNo, Address)
- b. Person1(NIC, PassportNo), Person2(PassportNo, FullName) and Person3(PassportNo, Address)
- c. Person1(NIC, FullName), Person2(PassportNo, FullName) and Person3(PassportNo, Address)
- d. Person1(NIC, PassportNo), Person2(PassportNo, Address, FullName)
- e. Person(FullName, NIC, PassportNo, Address)

Next page



Consider the appointments table given below

Appointments

Patient	Doctor	appointmentDate
Lakmal	Dr. Janaka	08-01-2020
Nishani	Dr. Sunila	10-01-2020
Bhagya	Dr. Janaka	07-01-2020

What is the output of the following SQL query?

```
SELECT Count(*)  
FROM (( SELECT Patient, Doctor  
        FROM Appointments) AS S  
        INNER JOIN ( SELECT Doctor, appointmentDate  
                    FROM Appointments) AS T );
```

Select one:

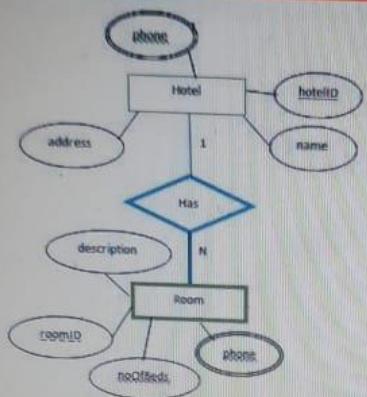
- a. 5.
- b. 9.
- c. 6.
- d. 3.

Home To Search



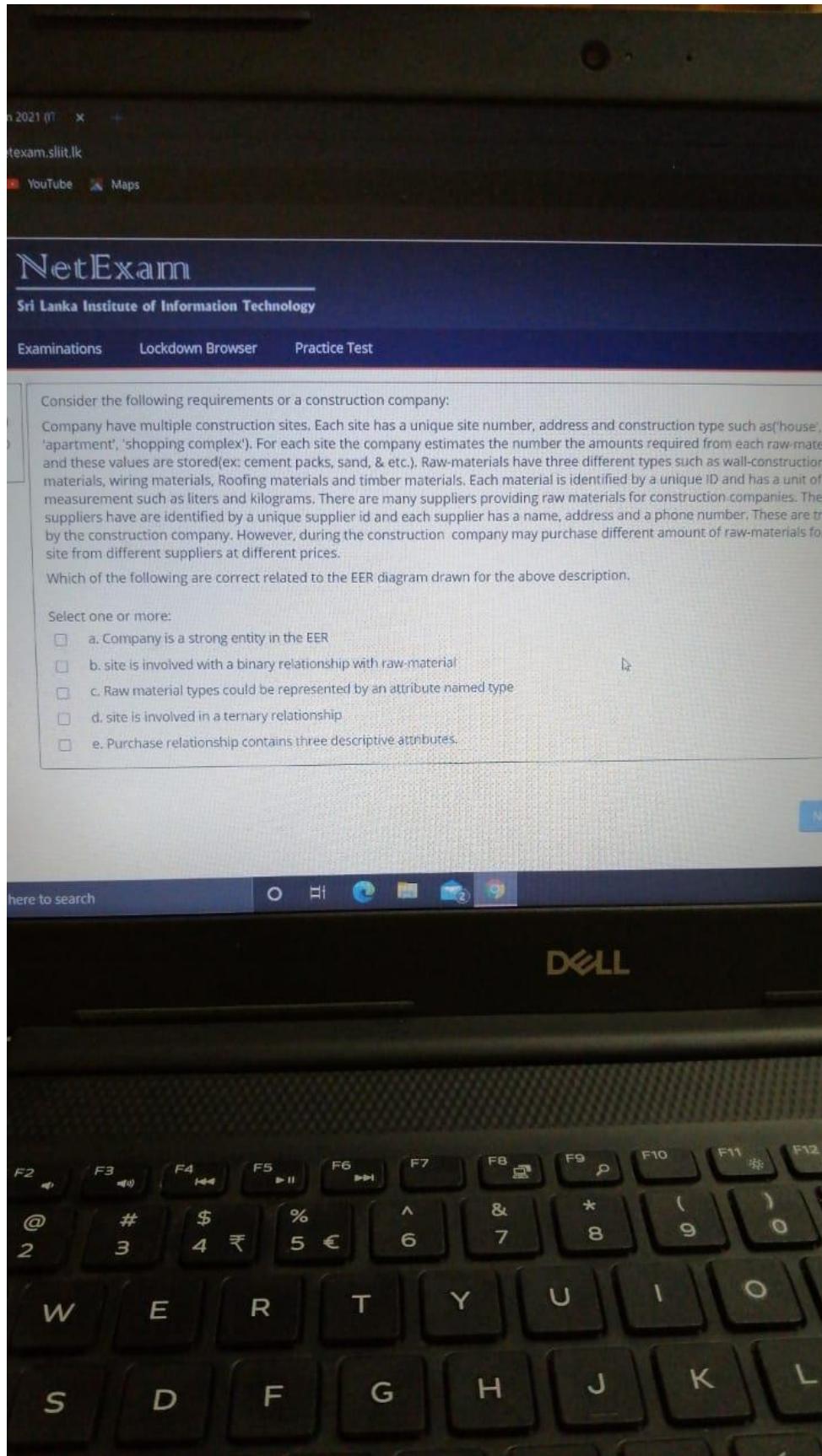
DELL





Select one:

- a.
Room (roomID, description, noOfBeds, phone)
 - b. Room (hotelID, roomID, description, noOfBeds)
Room_phone (hotelID, roomID, phone)
 - c. Room (roomID, description, noOfBeds)
Room_phone (roomID, phone)
 - d.
Room (hotelID, roomID, description, noOfBeds, phone)
 - e. Room (hotelID, roomID, description, noOfBeds)
Room_phone (hotelID, roomID, phone)



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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test it20

Consider the following activities performed by a database developer while developing a database for a small pharmacy.

1. Go through the books maintained for recording supplies
2. Identify attributes that determine certain groups of attributes
3. Select a database development software
4. Give access to clerks to enter data

Select one:

- a. 2, 3, 4, 1
- b. 4, 1, 3, 2
- c. 1, 3, 2, 4
- d. 3, 2, 4, 1
- e. 1, 2, 3, 4

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Consider the following relation

$\text{CustomerSales}(\text{CustNo}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesAmount}, \text{SalesRepNo}, \text{Location})$
with following set of functional dependencies,

$\text{CustNo}, \text{SalesDate} \rightarrow \text{SalesAmount}, \text{SalesRepNo}, \text{Location}$
 $\text{SalesRepNo}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesTime} \rightarrow \text{CustNo}$
 $\text{Location}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesTime} \rightarrow \text{SalesRepNo}, \text{CustNo}$

Identify candidate keys in the relation R.

Select one or more:

- a. $(\text{Location}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesTime})$
- b. $(\text{CustNo}, \text{SalesRepNo})$
- c. $(\text{SalesRepNo}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesTime})$
- d. $(\text{CustNo}, \text{SalesDate})$
- e. (CustNo)



Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test it2010

Relation R has eight attributes RUSQTP. Please consider relation R contains only atomic values.
 $F = \{R \rightarrow S, Q \rightarrow RU, T \rightarrow P\}$ is a set of functional dependencies that hold for R.

What is the normal form that the above relation is in?

Select one:

- a. Unnormalized Form
- b. 3NF
- c. BCNF
- d. 2NF
- e. 1NF

[Next page](#)

Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test it20103118 Ra

Which of the following is/are intension(s) of a database developer during the requirement collection and analysis phase?

Select one or more:

- a. Identify the number of concurrent users who will be using the database
- b. Finding data to be stored in the organization
- c. Finding relationships among data in the organization
- d. Identify different types of data retrievals to be performed on the database
- e. Finding the names of the people who will be developing the applications to access the database



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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test it20136574 Nac

Which answer gives the number of tables in the final relational model?

The ER diagram illustrates a relational model with the following entities and their attributes:

- Customer**: attributes: name, address, city, zip, phone, email, password.
- User_Customer**: attributes: id, name, address, city, zip, phone, email, password.
- Normal_Customer**: inheritance of User_Customer.
- Room**: attributes: room_id, name, address, city, zip, phone, email, password.
- Reservation**: attributes: reservation_id, room_id, date_in, date_out.
- Offer**: attributes: offer_id, room_id, discount.
- User**: attributes: user_id, name, address, city, zip, phone, email, password.
- Payment**: attributes: payment_id, amount, discount.

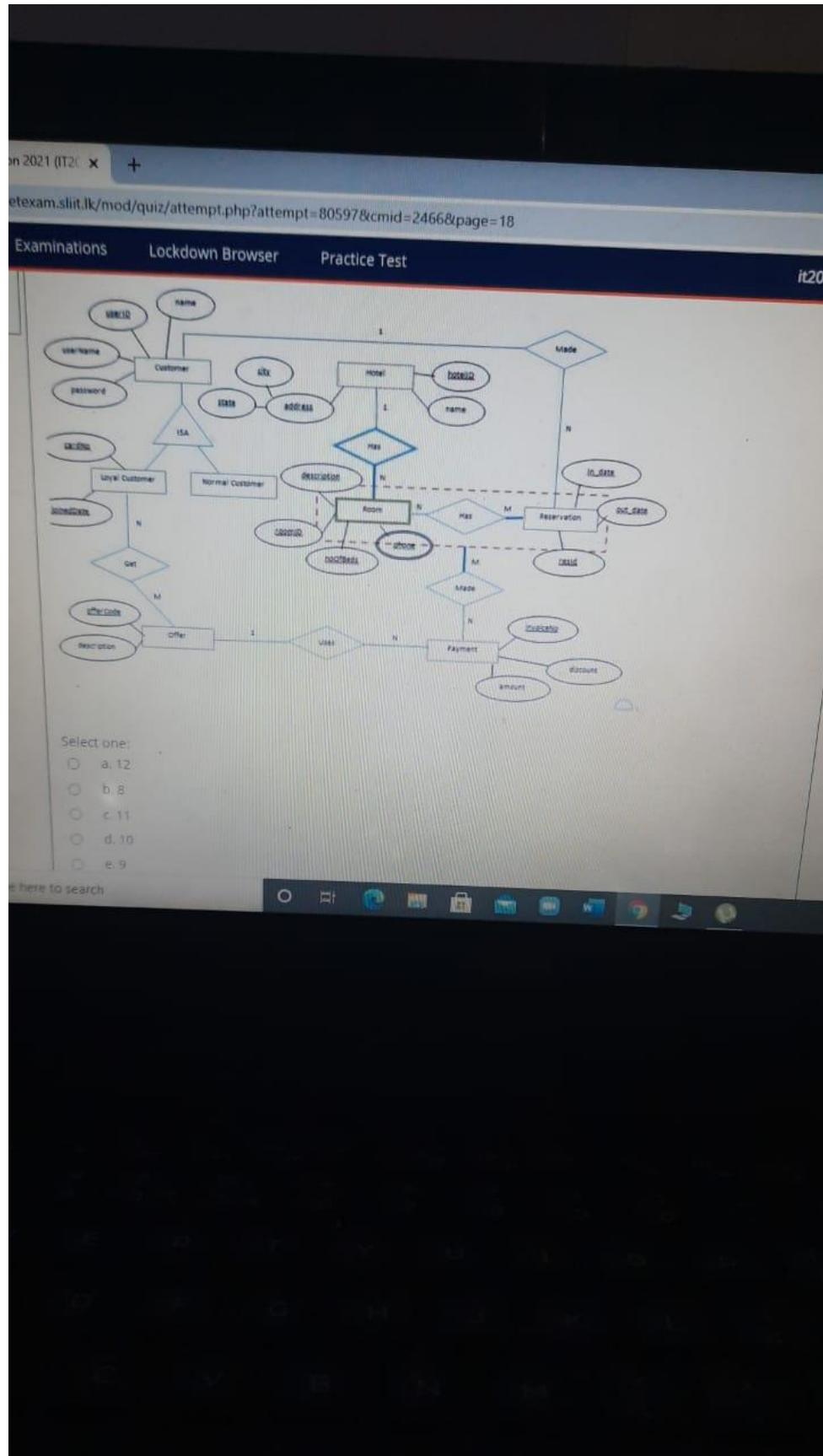
Relationships and cardinalities:

- Customer** has a 1:1 relationship with **User_Customer** via a **IS_A** constraint.
- User_Customer** has a many-to-many relationship with **Room** via **Get**.
- Room** has a many-to-many relationship with **Reservation** via **Has**.
- Offer** has a one-to-many relationship with **User** via **Used**.
- User** has a many-to-many relationship with **Payment** via **Paid**.

Select one:

- a. 12
- b. 8

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Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test it2

Consider the following relation
 $R(A, C, E, G, I, K, L, N, P, Q)$ with following set of functional dependencies
 $\{AC \rightarrow E, A \rightarrow GI, C \rightarrow K, K \rightarrow LN, G \rightarrow PQ\}$

Identify candidate keys in the relation R .

Select one or more:

a. A
 b. G
 c. AC
 d. C
 e. K

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Consider the following relational scheme with all atomic values.

Academic_Staff (SID, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone, StaffName, StaffPosition, HoursPerWeek) with following functional dependencies:

- SID \rightarrow StaffName, StaffPosition, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone
- FacultyID \rightarrow FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone
- FacultyLocation \rightarrow FacultyID, FacultyPhone
- FacultyPhone \rightarrow FacultyID, FacultyLocation

What is the primary key for the relation?

Select one:

- a. FacultyPhone
- b. SID
- c. FacultyLocation
- d. StaffName
- e. SID, FacultyID

Next page



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Card Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

19 answered out of 1.0 question

Consider the appointments table given below

Appointments

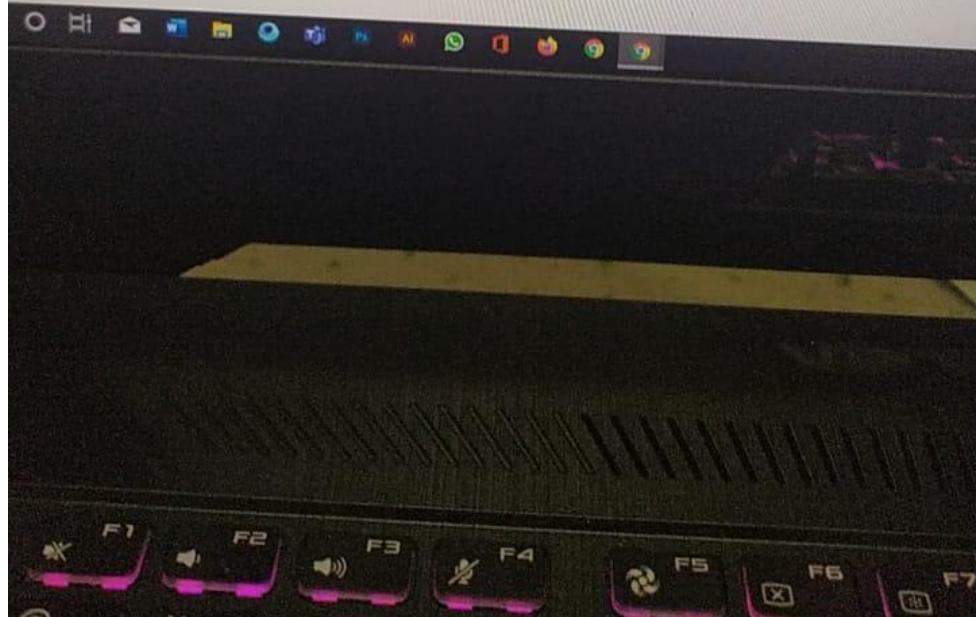
Patient	Doctor	appointmentDate
Lakmal	Dr. Janaka	08-01-2020
Nishani	Dr. Sunila	10-01-2020
Bhagya	Dr. Janaka	07-01-2020

What is the output of the following SQL query?

```
SELECT Count(*)  
FROM (( SELECT Patient, Doctor  
        FROM Appointments) AS S  
    INNER JOIN ( SELECT Doctor, appointmentDate  
        FROM Appointments) AS T );
```

Select one:

- a. 3
- b. 6
- c. 9
- d. 5





Dashboard

Examinations

Lockdown Browser

Practice Test

Question 20

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

Consider the following relational schemes,

Car (Number, Owner, ChassisNo, Model, Year, Price)

Registration (Number, Owner, ChassisNo)

with following functional dependencies:

- I. Number, Owner -> ChassisNo
- II. ChassisNo -> Number, Owner, Model, Year
- III. Model, Number, Year --> Price

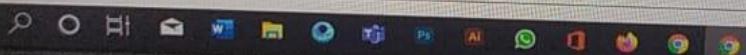
Assume {Number, Owner} is the key for both schemes.

What is the current normal forms of Registration?

Assume {Number, Owner} is the key for both schemes.

Select one:

- a. BCNF
- b. 2NF
- c. Unnormalized
- d. 3NF
- e. 1NF



Q1. Consider the following relation

Sales(productId, customerId, Qty, salesDate)

Which of the following query finds the id of the product from which at least 50 items are sold every time a sale is done.

Select one or more:

- a. select productId
from Sales
group by productId
having Min(qty)>=50
- b. select productId
from Sales
group by productId
having qty>50
- c. select productId
from sales
where qty>50
- d. select productId
from Sales
where 50<= ALL(select qty from Sales)
- e. select s1.productId
from Sales s1
where 50<= ALL(select qty from Sales s2 Where s1.pid=s2.pid)

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Consider the following relation

Sales(productId, customerId, Qty, salesDate)

Which of the following query finds the id of the product from which at least 50 items are sold every time a sale is done.

Select one or more:

- a. select productId
from Sales
group by productId
having Min(qty)>=50
- b. select productId
from Sales
group by productId
having qty>50
- c. select productId
from sales
where qty>50
- d. select productId
from Sales
where 50<= ALL(select qty from Sales)
- e. select s1.productId
from Sales s1
where 50<= ALL(select qty from Sales s2 Where s1.pid=s2.pid)

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Which of the following statements are true related to constraints?

Select one or more:

- a. When an entity belongs to only one sub type in the hierarchy the relationship is total and disjoint.
- b. If a subtype participates in a relationship that is the same as the other subtypes that relationship could be added to the super type
- c. A bowler and batsman(assume wicket keeper is also a batsman) which are sub types of a cricketer type is total and disjoint
- d. When an entity instance may be a member of multiple subtypes or it does not have to be a member of a subtype the specialization is overlapping and total

Next page

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21 Answered out of 1.0 question

Consider the following ER model.

```
erDiagram
    Hotel ||--o{ Room : "has"
    Hotel ||--o{ Reservation : "has"
    Room ||--o{ Reservation : "has"
    Room ||--o{ Payment : "Made"
    Payment ||--o{ Reservation : "Made"
    Room {
        string name
        string address
        string description
        number roomNumber
        string loginID
        string roomType
        number occupied
    }
    Reservation {
        date inDate
        date outDate
        number roomNumber
    }
    Payment {
        number amount
        number discount
    }

```

Which of the following statements are incorrect related to mapping the above ER model to the relational model?

Select one or more:

- a. The degree of the *Reservation* relation is 4
- b. HotelID is a foreign key in the *Room* relation

F1 F2 F3 F4 F5 F6 F7 F8
@ # \$ % ^ & * ()

An item table of a supermarket stores the itemNumber, description, item Price, Quantity available and re-order level. Which of the following is true with respect to above table.

Select one or more:

- a. DBMS cannot allow multiple cashiers to access to table to update the quantity in hand.
- b. DBMS can be configured in a manner that registered customers can only view the item descriptions and prices
- c. DBMS can be configured in a manner that only the manager can change the price of an item
- d. DBMS cannot be allow multiple cashiers to access the table to see the price of items as the same time
- e. DBMS can be configured in a manner that item numbers cannot be duplicated

[Next](#)**Question 19**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

[Flag question](#)

Consider a table Books as follows:

Books (ISBN, Title, Publisher, published year)

How would you display the titles having the work 'Database' anywhere in the title

Select one:

- a. select title from Books where ANY title= 'Database'
- b. select title from Books where title like '_Database_'
- c. select title from Books where title like '%Database%'
- d. select title from Books where title= ANY 'Database'
- e. Select '%Database' from Books

Dashboard Examinations Lockdown Browser Practice Test

Question 18
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
Flag question

Which answer gives the number of tables in the final relational model?

```

    erDiagram
        CUSTOMER ||--o{ ADDRESS : "has"
        CUSTOMER ||--o{ PAYMENT : "uses"
        CUSTOMER ||--o{ OFFER : "receives"
        CUSTOMER ||--o{ NORMAL-CUSTOMER : "is"
        ADDRESS ||--o{ ROOM : "has"
        ROOM ||--o{ PAYMENT : "uses"
        ROOM ||--o{ RESERVATION : "uses"
        ROOM ||--o{ CHECK-IN : "uses"
        ROOM ||--o{ CHECK-OUT : "uses"
        PAYMENT ||--o{ RESERVATION : "uses"
        PAYMENT ||--o{ CHECK-IN : "uses"
        PAYMENT ||--o{ CHECK-OUT : "uses"
        RESERVATION ||--o{ CHECK-IN : "uses"
        RESERVATION ||--o{ CHECK-OUT : "uses"
        CHECK-IN ||--o{ ROOM : "uses"
        CHECK-OUT ||--o{ ROOM : "uses"
        OFFER ||--o{ ROOM : "uses"
        NORMAL-CUSTOMER ||--o{ ROOM : "uses"
        CUSTOMER {
            string name
            string username
            string password
        }
        ADDRESS {
            string street
            string city
            string state
            string zip
        }
        ROOM {
            string room_type
            string description
            number price
            number capacity
        }
        PAYMENT {
            string method
            number amount
            string status
        }
        RESERVATION {
            string check_in
            string check_out
            number nights
        }
        CHECK-IN {
            string check_in_time
            string check_out_time
        }
        CHECK-OUT {
            string check_in_time
            string check_out_time
        }
        OFFER {
            string code
            string description
            number discount
        }
        NORMAL-CUSTOMER {
            string name
            string address
            string phone
        }
    }
  
```

Select one:

- a. 9
- b. 8
- c. 11
- d. 10

Quiz navigation

Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:11:50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22		

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Which of the following statements are **not true** about ALTER and UPDATE statements

Select one or more:

- a. Update command could be used to edit values of the rows in a table ✓
- b. Update command could be used to modify the structure of the table ✗
- c. Alter table command could be used to modify the structure of the table ✓
- d. Update command could be used to add constraints to a table after it is created ✗
- e. Alter table command could be used to edit values of the rows in a table ✗

✗

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Question 17 Not yet answered Marked out of 1.0 Tag question

Which of the following is the correct order of process involved in developing a database.

Select one:

- a. Requirement collection and analysis, Conceptual database design, Schema refinement, Logical database design, Security design and physical database design
- b. Requirement collection and analysis, Physical database design, Conceptual database design, Logical database design, Schema refinement, and Security Design
- c. Requirement collection and analysis, Conceptual database design, Logical database design, Schema refinement, Physical database design and Security Design
- d. Requirement collection and analysis, Conceptual database design, Schema refinement, Logical database design, Physical database design and Security Design
- e. Requirement collection and analysis, Conceptual database design, Logical database design, Schema refinement, Security design and physical database design

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Finish attempt ... Time left 0:12:58

Quiz navigation

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ERROR REPORTING 23

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Relation R has eight attributes RUSQTP. Please consider relation R contains only atomic values. $F = \{R \rightarrow S, Q \rightarrow RU, T \rightarrow P\}$ is a set of functional dependencies that hold for R.

What is the normal form that the above relation is in?

Select one:

- a. 2NF
- b. 3NF
- c. Unnormalized Form
- d. BCNF
- e. 1NF

Which of the following is **true** about the HAVING clause?

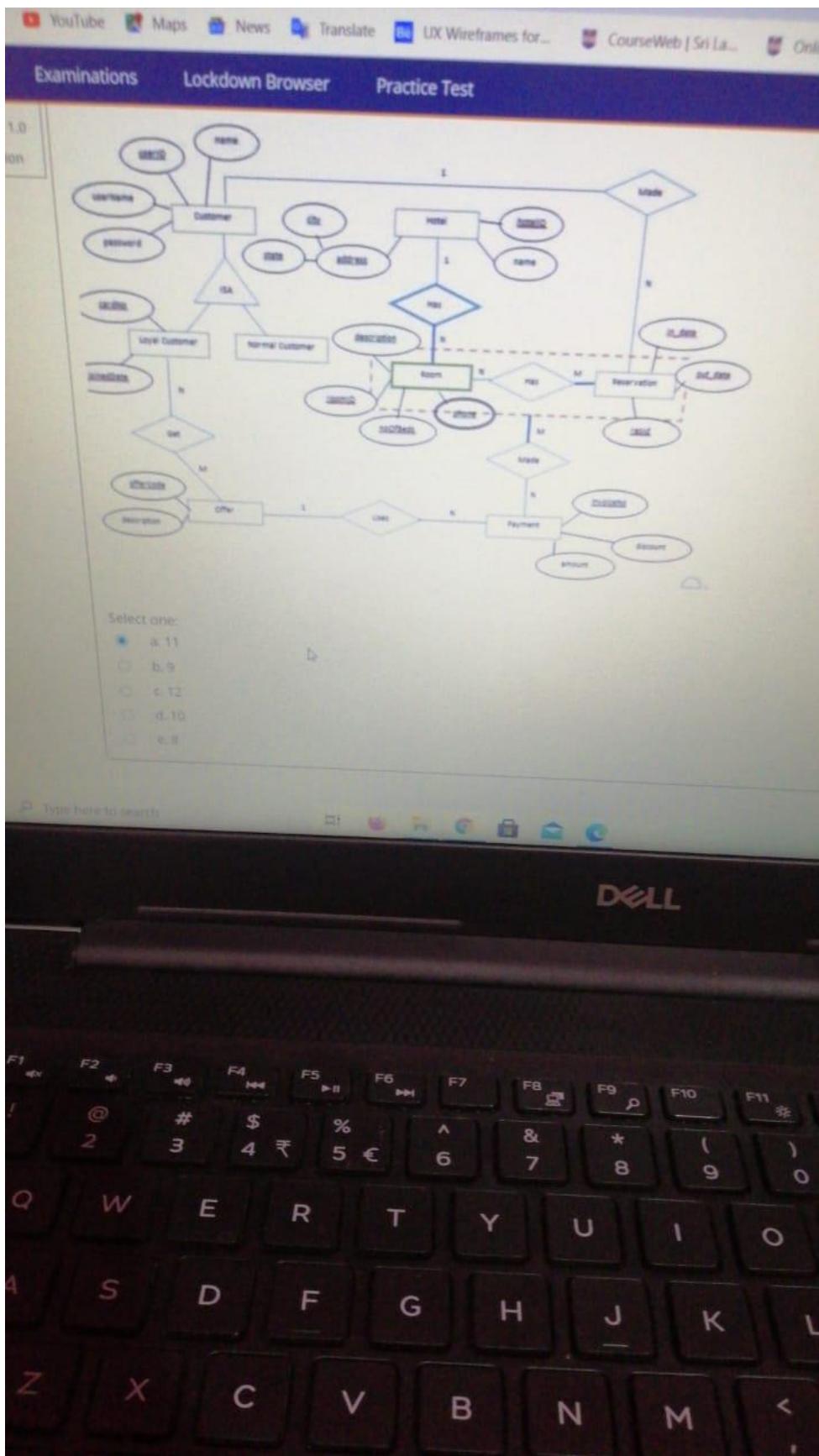
Select one or more:

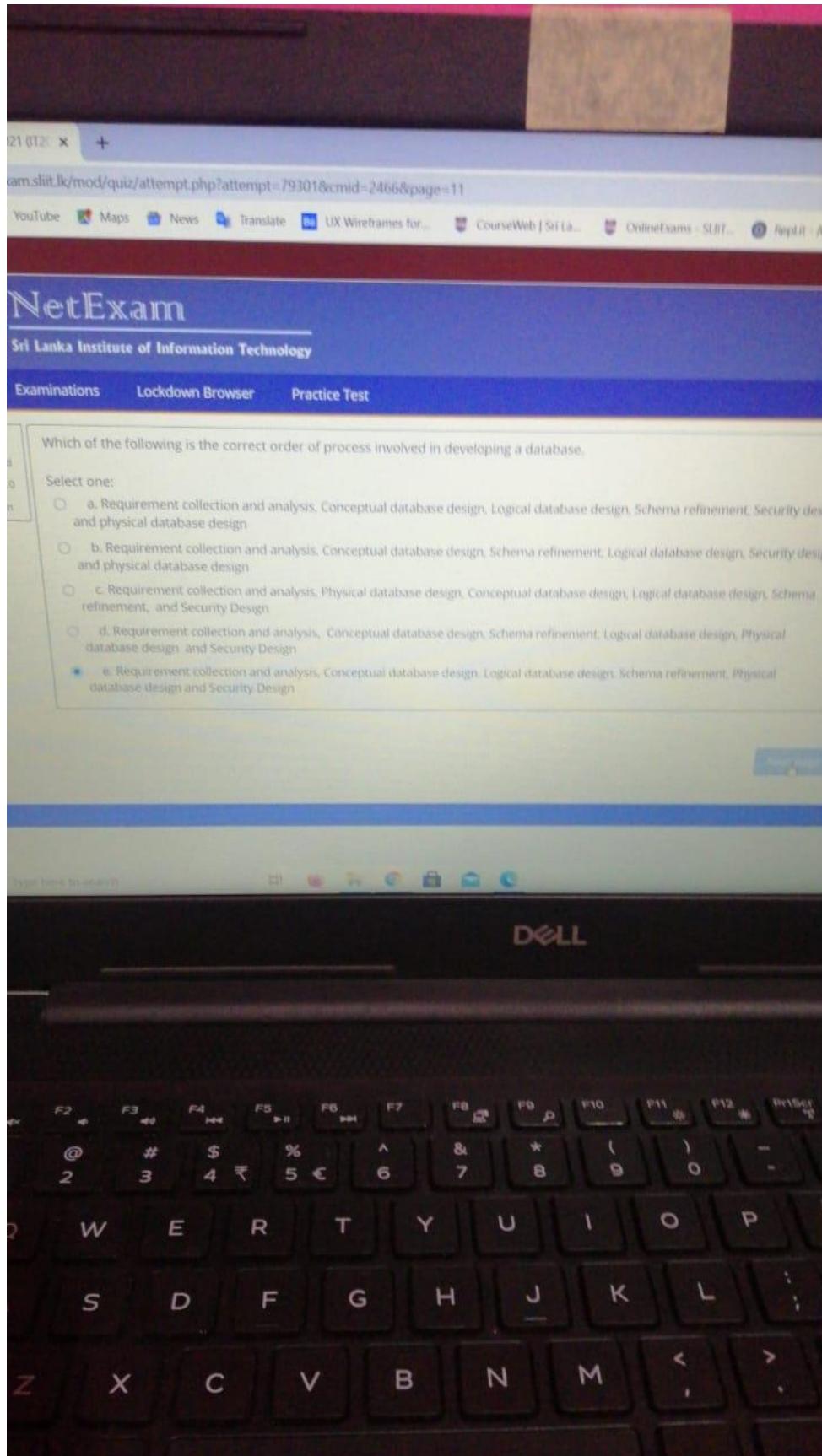
- a. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.
- b. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.
- c. HAVING clause only contain conditions containing aggregate functions
- d. HAVING clause can contain any SQL statement
- e. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.



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Consider the following relation R (R M, N, O, P, Q)
with following set of functional dependencies,
 $F = \{ N \rightarrow M, M \rightarrow O, NO \rightarrow P, MO \rightarrow NQ \}$

What is the current normal form of given relation?

Select one:

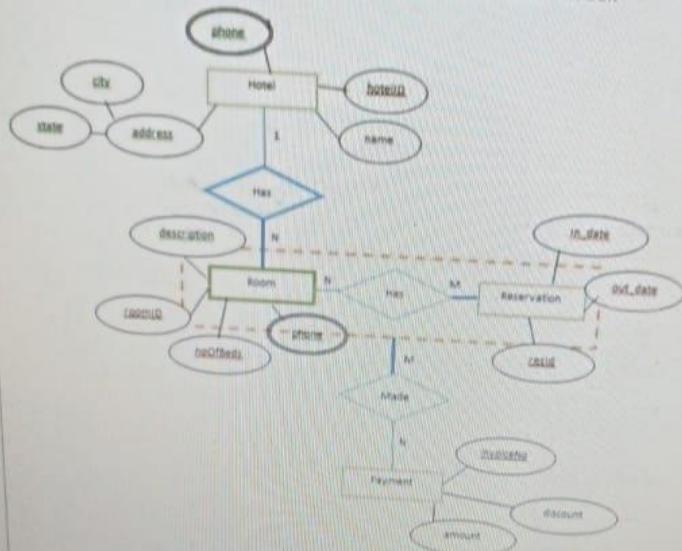
- a. 1NF
- b. Unnormalized form
- c. 3NF
- d. BCNF
- e. 2NF

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Practice Test

Which answer gives the number of tables in the final relational model?



Select one:

- a: 6
- b: 8
- c: 5
- d: 7
- e: 4

```
FOREIGN KEY DID REFERENCES Depts (deptID)
);
2. CREATE TABLE Emps (
    empID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    ssNo INT UNIQUE,
    name CHAR(50),
    did INT REFERENCES Depts (deptID)
);
,
```

Which, if any, of the two declarations above will correctly (in SQL) declare the relation Emps?

Select one:

- a. Table *Emps* can't implement in SQL
- b. Both 1 and 2

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Relation R has eight attributes RUSQTP. Please consider relation R contains only atomic values.

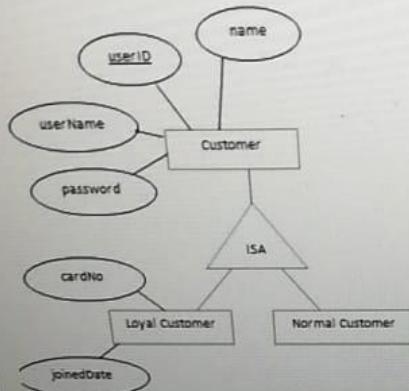
$F = \{R \rightarrow S, Q \rightarrow RU, T \rightarrow P\}$ is a set of functional dependencies that hold for R.

What is the normal form that the above relation is in?

Select one:

- a. 2NF
- b. 3NF
- c. Unnormalized Form
- d. BCNF
- e. 1NF

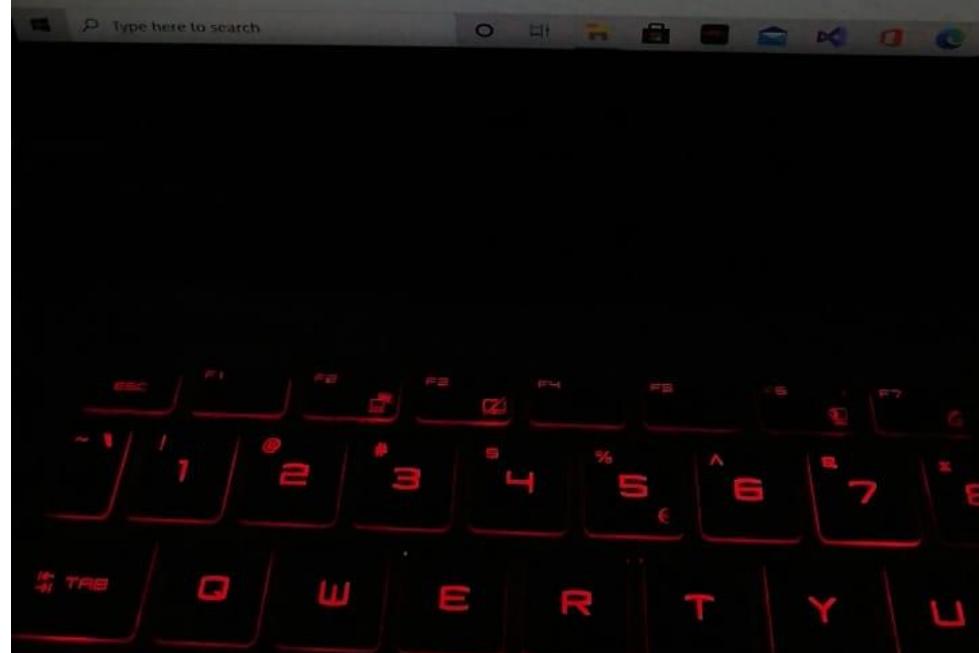
Consider the following EER diagram.



Which of the following statements are correct related to mapping the above EER model to relational schema?

Select one or more:

- a. Option 3 and 4 will result in null values
- b. Option 2 is not suitable ✓
- c. Option 1 would have created relations for Customer, Loyal and Normal ✓
- d. Option 3 and 4 would have created relation for Customer ✓
- e. Option 2 is more suitable



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Mid-term Examination 2021 (IT2103)

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Section 8
1 yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
Flag question

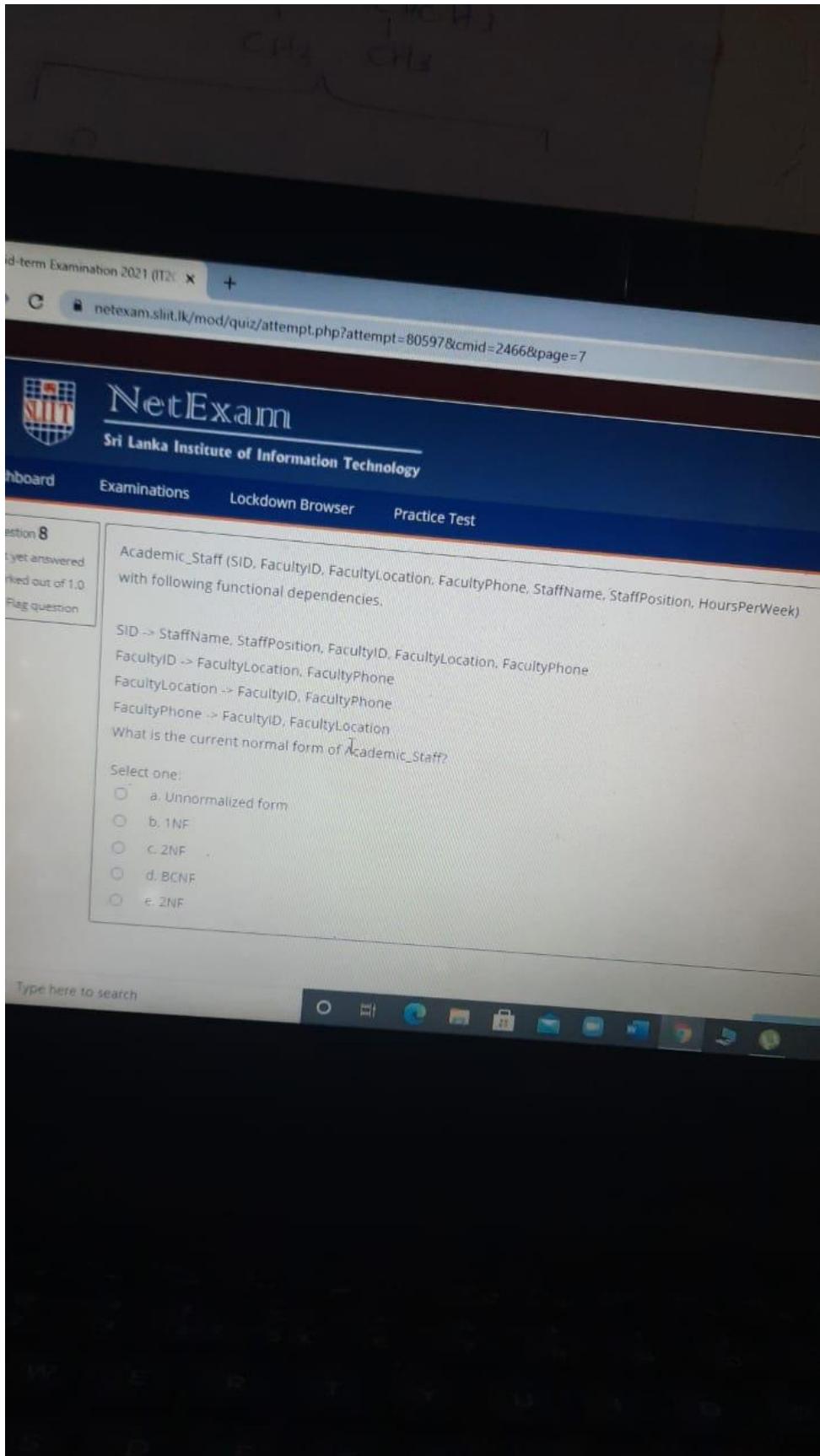
Academic_Staff (SID, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone, StaffName, StaffPosition, HoursPerWeek)
with following functional dependencies.

SID → StaffName, StaffPosition, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone
FacultyID → FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone
FacultyLocation → FacultyID, FacultyPhone
FacultyPhone → FacultyID, FacultyLocation
What is the current normal form of Academic_Staff?

Select one:

- a. Unnormalized form
- b. 1NF
- c. 2NF
- d. BCNF
- e. 3NF

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Question 2
Not yet answered
Marked out of 2.5
 Flag question

Consider a relation R (A, B, C,D), with the following set of functional dependencies over R.
 $F = \{ BD \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow A, A \rightarrow B \}$

Find all candidate keys that follow from the given FDs.

Select one or more:

a. AC
 b. AD 
 c. CD
 d. BD

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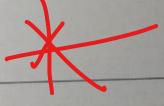
Question 4
Not yet answered
Marked out of 2.5
 Flag question

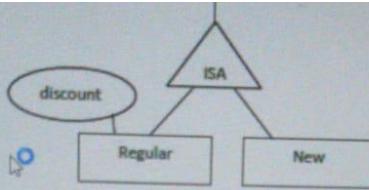
Consider a relation R (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H) with the following set of functional dependencies over R:
 $F = \{ A \rightarrow BD, B \rightarrow C, E \rightarrow FG, AE \rightarrow H, H \rightarrow E \}$

The corresponding BCNF relations are

Select one:

a. R1 (A, B, D), R2 (E, F, G), R3 (A, E, C, H)
 b. R(A, B, C, D,E, F, G, H)
 c. R1 (A, B, D), R2 (B, C), R3 (E, F, G), R4 (A, E, H)
 d. R1 (A, B, D), R2 (B, C), R3 (E, F, G), R4 (H, E), R5 (A,H)





When you map the above EER model in to relational model how many foreign keys will the relation seat is going to have?

Select one or more:

- a. 3
- b. No foreign key
- c. 2
- d. 1
- e. 4

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Which of the following describes the correct sequence of the steps involved in providing permissions to only Insert data

1. create a database level role
2. create a database user
3. add the user to the role
4. provide permission to the role

Select one or more:

- a. 2,1,4,3
- b. 1,3,4,2
- c. 1,4,2,3 ✓
- d. 1,3,2,4



Question 4

Not yet answered

Marked out of 2.5

[Flag question](#)

Consider a relation R (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H) with the following set of functional dependencies over R:

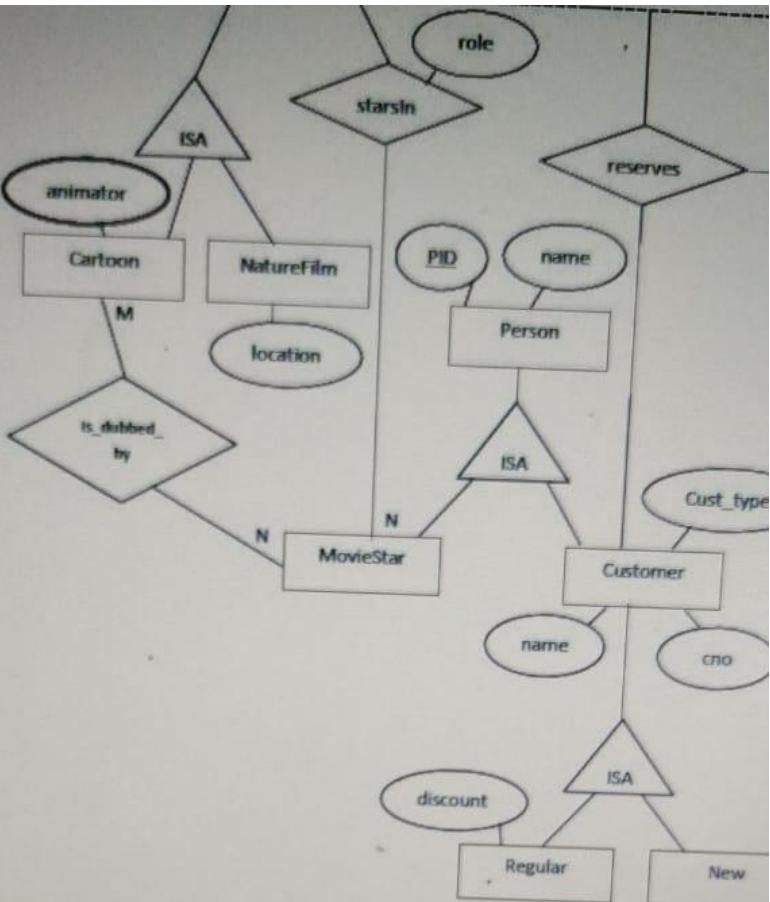
$$F = \{ A \rightarrow BD, B \rightarrow C, E \rightarrow FG, AE \rightarrow H, H \rightarrow E \}$$

The corresponding BCNF relations are

Select one:

- a. R1 (A, B, D), R2 (E, F, G), R3 (A, E, C, H)
- b. R (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H)
- c. R1 (A, B, D), R2 (B, C), R3 (E, F, G), R4 (A, E, H)
- d. R1 (A, B, D), R2 (B, C), R3 (E, F, G), R4 (H, E), R5 (A, H)





What is the best option to map the hierarchy consisting Movie, Cartoon and Animator?

Select one:

- a. Option 2
- b. Option 3
- c. Option 1
- d. Option 4
- e. Option 1 and 4

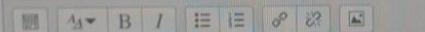
```

Actor (actorID: char(4), actorName: varchar(30), gender : char(1), age: int)
ActorAward (actorID: char(4), movieID: int, awardName: varchar(25), status: char(15))
AppearsIn (movieID :int, actorID: char(4), characterName: varchar(20), role: varchar(15))
Producer (producerID: char(4), producerName: varchar(30), companyName: varchar (20), country: varchar (20))
Movie (movieID: int, title: varchar(50), language: varchar(10), duration: time, rating: int, ryear: date,
type: varchar(20), proid: char(4))
Rent (mid: int, cld: char(4), date_rented: datetime, due_rented: datetime, date_returned: datetime)

```

The database stores information on customers registered by the video rental company in the **Customer** table. The table stores a unique customer ID (customerID) the phone number. **Actor table** stores an ID (actorID), name (actorName), gender and age of Actors and Actresses. **ActorAward** table stores information on the awards won related the movies they have acted on. The table stored the ID of the actor, ID of the movie, the award the actor is recommended for(awardname) and the status recommendation ('Nominee','Won'). **AppearsIn** table keep track of the movies the actors have appeared in. The table stores the movie id, actor id, the name of the actor in the movie (characterName) and the role the actor has played ('lead' or 'support'). Information about the Producers is recorded in the **Producer** table. The unique number (producerID), company name and the country of the producing company. When a Producer creates a movie, the company stores the records in a **Movie** table with the unique number (movieID), title of the movie (title), language (English', Tamil, etc.), duration of the movie, rating, released year, type ('Action', 'Thriller', etc.) and the name of the producer (producerID). To keep track of all the movies rented by customers a **Rent** table is listed with movie ID, customer ID, date rented , the date the video is actually returned.

Find the titles and the producers of movies in English for which actors have won more than 5 awards.



```

select m.title,p.producerName
from ActorAward a, Movie m, Producer p
where a.movieID=m.movieID and m.prodid=p.producerID and m.language='English' and a.status='Won'
group by a.movieID
having count(a.actorID)>5

```

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Which of the following describes the correct sequence of the steps involved in providing permissions to only Insert data

1. create a database level role
2. create a database user
3. add the user to the role
4. provide permission to the role



Select one or more:

- a. 2,1,4,3
- b. 1,3,4,2
- c. 1,4,2,3
- d. 1,3,2,4



Question 27
Not yet answered
Marked out of 10.0

Consider the following relations of a database created for a **video rental** company.

Customer (*customerID*: char(4), *fName*: varchar(20), *lName*: varchar(20), *address*: varchar(50),

phone: char(10))

Actor (*actorID*: char(4), *actorName*: varchar(30), *gender* : char(1), *age*: int)

ActorAward (*actorID*: char(4), *movieID*: int, *awardName*: varchar(25), *status*: char(15))

AppearsIn (*movieID*: int, *actorID*: char(4), *characterName*: varchar(20), *role*: varchar(15))

Producer (*producerID*: char(4), *producerName*: varchar(30), *companyName*: varchar (20), *country*: varchar (20))

Movie (*movieID*: int, *title*: varchar(50), *language*: varchar(10), *duration*: time, *rating*: int, *rYear*: date,

type: varchar(20), *prodID*: char(4))

Rent (*mid*: int, *cid*: char(4), *date_rented*: datetime, *due_rented*: datetime, *date_returned*: datetime)

The database stores information on customers registered by the video rental company in the **Customer** table. The table stores a unique customer ID (customerID), name, address and the phone number. **Actor table** stores an ID (actorID), name (actorName), gender and age of Actors and Actresses. **ActorAward** table stores information on the awards the actors have won related the movies they have acted on. The table stored the ID of the actor, ID of the movie, the award the actor is recommended for(awardName) and the status of the recommendation ('Nominee','Won'). **AppearsIn** table keep track of the movies the actors have appeared in. The table stores the movie id, actor id, the name of the character of the actor in the movie (characterName) and the role the actor has played ('lead' or 'support'). Information about the Producers is recorded in the **Producer** table. The table includes a unique number (producerID), company name and the country of the producing company. When a Producer creates a movie, the company stores the records in a **Movie** table along with the unique number (movieID), title of the movie (title), language ('English', 'Tamil', etc.), duration of the movie, rating, released year, type ('Action', 'Thriller', etc.) and the producer who elaborate in making the movie (prodID). To keep track of all the movies rented by customers a **Rent** table is listed with movie ID, customer ID, date rented , the due date and the date the video is actually returned.

Find the title and the duration of the highest rated movie which is produced by the company 'Century Fox'

```
select m.title, m.duration, max(m.rating) as 'Rating'  
from Producer p, Movie m  
where p.producerName=m.prodID and p.companyName='Century Fox'  
group by p.companyName
```

Online Exams

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Consider a relation R (A, B, C,D), with the following set of funct
 $F = \{ BC \rightarrow D, D \rightarrow A, A \rightarrow C \}$

What is the highest Normal form Relation R in?

Select one:

- a. BCNF
- b. First Normal Form
- c. Third Normal Form
- d. Second Normal Form



The database stores information on customers registered by the video rental company in the **Customer** table. The table stores a unique customer ID (customerID), name (customerName), address (customerAddress), city (customerCity), state (customerState), zip (customerZip), phone number (customerPhone). The **Actor** table stores an ID (actorID), name (actorName), gender and age of Actors and Actresses. The **ActorAward** table stores information on the awards won related to the movies they have acted on. The table stores the ID of the actor, ID of the movie, the award the actor is recommended for (awardName) and the recommendation ('Nominee', 'Won'). The **AppearsIn** table keeps track of the movies the actors have appeared in. The table stores the movie ID, actor ID, the name of the character in the movie (characterName) and the role the actor has played ('lead' or 'support'). Information about the Producers is recorded in the **Producer** table. The table stores the unique number (producerID), company name and the country of the producing company. When a Producer creates a movie, the company stores the records in the **Movie** table with the unique number (movieID), title of the movie (title), language ('English', 'Tamil', etc.), duration of the movie, rating, released year, type ('Action', 'Thriller', etc.). The **Rent** table lists all the movies rented by customers. The table stores the movie ID, customer ID, date rented and date the video is actually returned.

Find the number of actors who have played the character of 'Bruce Wayne' in movies produced by American Producers.

```
select count(a.actorID)
from AppearsIn a, Movie m
group by a.characterName
where a.characterName = 'Bruce Wayne' and m.movieID IN ( select m.movieID
    from Movie m, Producer p
    where p.country = 'America')
```



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Which of the following methods could be used to take a backup in SQL server?

Select one or more:

- a. By using import/export wizard
- b. By creating a job
- c. By creating a maintenance plan
- d. By right clicking the database and selecting a sub menu under the task menu

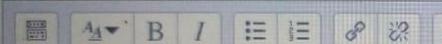
Which of the following method(s) could be used to establish the connection to the database ?

Select one or more:

- a. public static Connection getConnection(String url)
- b. public static Connection getCornection(String url, String userName, String password)
- c. public static void deregisterDriver(Driver driver)
- d. public static void registerDriver(Driver driver)

actor in the movie (characterName) and the role the actor has played ('lead' or 'support'). Information about the Producers is recorded in unique number (producerID), company name and the country of the producing company. When a Producer creates a movie, the company with the unique number (movieID), title of the movie (title), language ('English', Tamil, etc.), duration of the movie, rating, released year, type who elaborate in making the movie (prodId). To keep track of all the movies rented by customers a Rent table is listed with movie ID, customer ID and date the video is actually returned.

Find the producer and the company name of producers from France whose movies are rated more than any movie produced by producer from Australia.



Consider the following relations of a database created for a **video rental** company.

Customer (*customerID*: char(4), *fname*: varchar(20), *lname*: varchar(20), *address*: varchar(50),
phone: char(10))

Actor (*actorID*: char(4), *actorName*: varchar(30), *gender* : char(1), *age*: int)

ActorAward (*actorID*: char(4), *movieID*: int, *awardName*: varchar(25), *status*: char(15))

AppearsIn (*movieID*:int, *actorID*: char(4), *characterName*: varchar(20), *role*: varchar(15))

Producer (*producerID*: char(4), *companyName*: varchar (20), *country*: varchar (20))

Movie (*movieID*: int, *title*: varchar(50), *language*: varchar(10), *duration*: time, *rating*: int, *ryear*: date,
type: varchar(20), *prodID*: char(4))

Rent (*mid*: int, *cID*: char(4), *date_rented*: datetime, *due_rented*: datetime, *date_returned*: datetime)

The database stores information on customers registered by the video rental company in the **Customer** table. The table stores a unique customer ID (customerID), name, address and the phone number. **Actor table** stores an ID (actorID), name (actorName), gender and age of Actors and Actresses. **ActorAward** table stores information on the awards the actors have won related the movies they have acted on. The table stored the ID of the actor, ID of the movie, the award the actor is recommended for(awardName) and the status of the recommendation ('Nominee','Won'). **AppearsIn** table keep track of the movies the actors have appeared in. The table stores the movie id, actor id, the name of the character of the actor in the movie (characterName) and the role the actor has played ('lead' or 'support'). Information about the Producers is recorded in the **Producer** table. The table includes a unique number (producerID), company name and the country of the producing company. When a Producer creates a movie, the company stores the records in a **Movie** table along with the unique number (movieID), title of the movie (title), language (English', Tamil, etc.), duration of the movie, rating, released year, type ('Action', 'Thriller', etc.) and the producer who elaborate in making the movie (prodID). To keep track of all the movies rented by customers a **Rent** table is listed with movie ID, customer ID, date rented , the due date and the date the video is actually returned.

Create a function which returns the number of awards the actors who have acted on the movie has won given only a part of movie title.



Online Exams

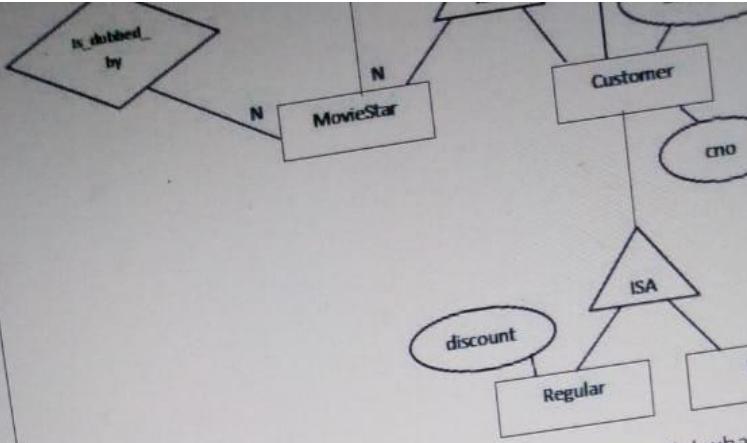
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Which of the following is correct about statements

Select one or more:

- a. The CallableStatement interface can accept runtime input parameters.
- b. Statement objects are useful when you are using static SQL statements at runtime
- c. Callable statements are used when you want to access the database stored procedures.
- d. The PreparedStatement interface accepts input parameters at runtime.

Next p

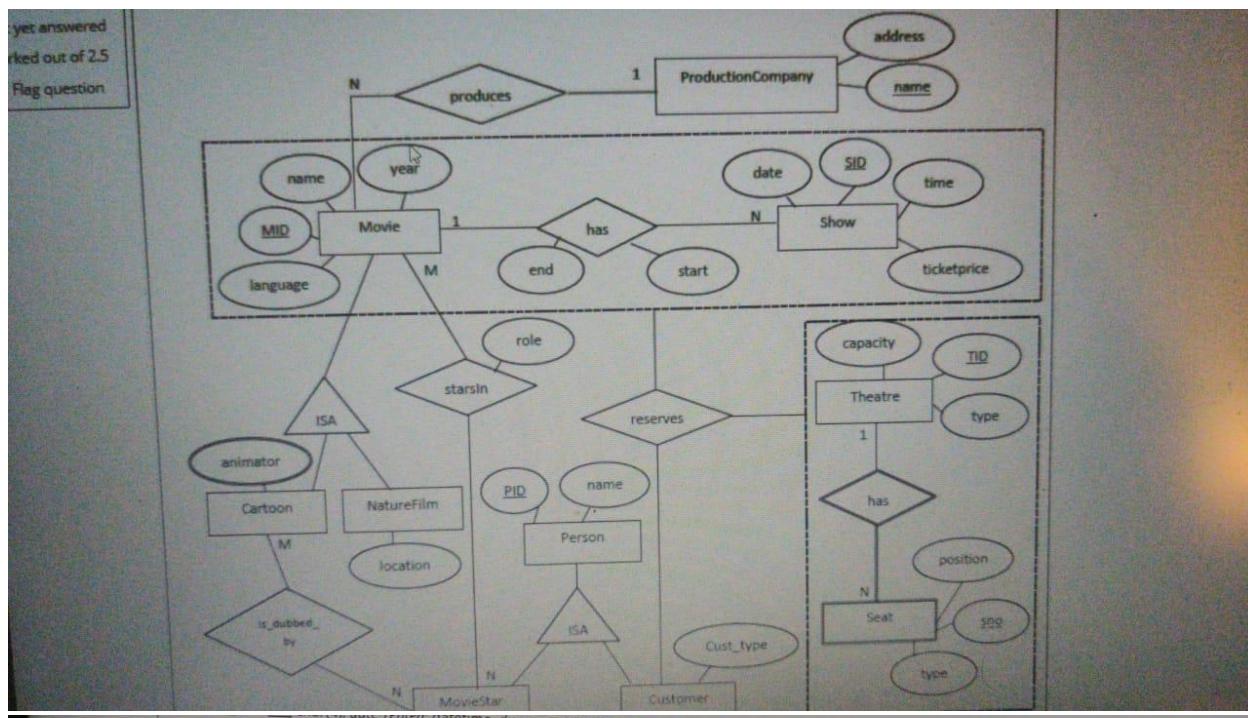


When the above EER model is mapped to the relational model what would be the correct mapping?

Select one:

- a. Customer (cno, name, customer_type)
Regular (cno, discount)
New (cno)
- b. Customer (cno, name, customer_type, discount, Regular, New)
- c. Customer (PID, cno, name, cust_type, type, discount)
- d. Regular (PID, name, customer_type, discount)
New (PID, name, customer_type)
- e. Customer (cno, name, cust_type, type, discount)

yet answered
Marked out of 2.5
Flag question



The database stores information on customers registered by the video rental company in the **Customer** table. The table stores a unique customer ID (customerID), name, address, and phone number. **Actor** table stores an ID (actorID), name (actorName), gender and age of Actors and Actresses. **ActorAward** table stores information on the awards the actors have won related to the movies they have acted on. The table stores the ID of the actor, ID of the movie, the award name, the status of the award (Nominee, Won), and the recommendation (Nominee, Won). **AppearsIn** table keeps track of the movies the actors have appeared in. The table stores the movie ID, actor ID, the name of the character in the movie (characterName) and the role the actor has played (lead or support). Information about the Producers is recorded in the **Producer** table. The table includes the unique number (producerID), company name and the country of the producing company. When a Producer creates a movie, the company stores the records in a **Movie** table with the unique number (movieID), title of the movie (title), language (English, Tamil, etc.), duration of the movie, rating, released year, type (Action, Thriller, etc.) and the producer ID (prodID). To keep track of all the movies rented by customers a **Rent** table is listed with movie ID, customer ID, date rented, due date rented, and date returned.

Create a procedure which outputs the movie Name and rating of the highest rated movie.

```

create procedure getMovieDetails
@movie varchar(50) output, @rating int output
as
begin
    select @movie=title, @rating=max(rating)
    from Movie
end

```



Online Exams

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g question

Which kind of driver converts JDBC calls into calls on the

Select one:

- a. Native-API Java driver
- b. JDBC-ODBC Bridge Driver
- c. Network Pure Java Driver
- d. Thin driver (Pure Java driver)



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Question 1

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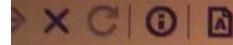
Backing up your SQL Server database is essential for

Select one:

- a. failing data
- b. protecting data.
- c. managing data
- d. replication of data
- e. preventing data.



Grade



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Question 1

Not yet answered

Marked out of 2.5

Flag question

Consider a relation R (F1, F2, F3, F4, F5) with the following set of functional dependencies over R:

$F = \{ F2F3 \rightarrow F1F4F5, F4 \rightarrow F2 \}$, Find all candidate keys that follow from the given FDs.

Select one:

- a. { F2F3, F4 }
- b. { F4 }
- c. { F2F3, F4F3 } ✓
- d. { F4F3 }
- e. { F2F3 }

Question 1
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 Flag question

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MCQ QUESTIO

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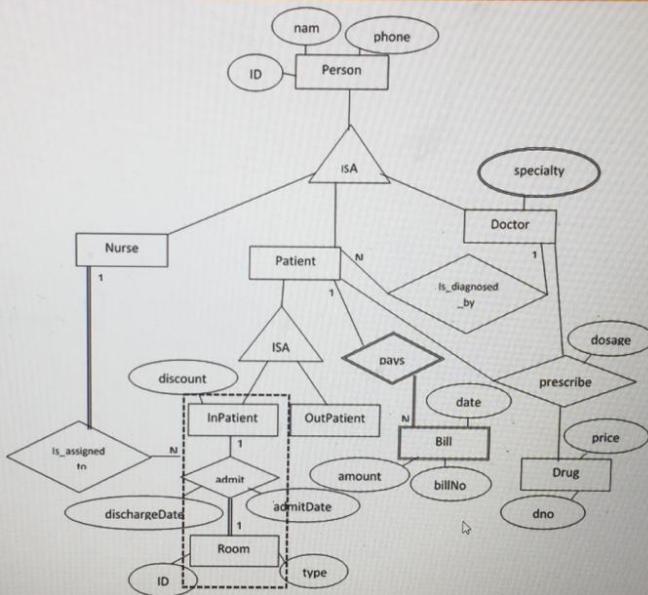
ERROR REPORTIN

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Finish attempt ...

Time left 2:02:21

Consider the following EER diagram.



When the above EER model is mapped to the relational model what would be the degree of the relation 'Room' resulted after the mapping?

Select one:

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Which of the following/s correct regarding the JDBC driver.

Select one or more:

- a. JDBC-ODBC Bridge plus ODBC driver, is also called Type 3 JDBC driver.
- b. There are 4 types of JDBC drivers.
- c. Type 2 driver or Native-API, partly Java driver, is the fastest driver.
- d. It contains classes and interfaces that help Java application and database.
- e. Type 2 of JDBC driver is typically used for development and testing purposes .



Question 2

Not yet answered

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Flag question

Suppose you are given a relation R = (A, B, C, D) with the following functional dependencies:

$F = \{C \rightarrow BD, D \rightarrow A, A \rightarrow C\}$. What is the highest Normal form Relation R in?

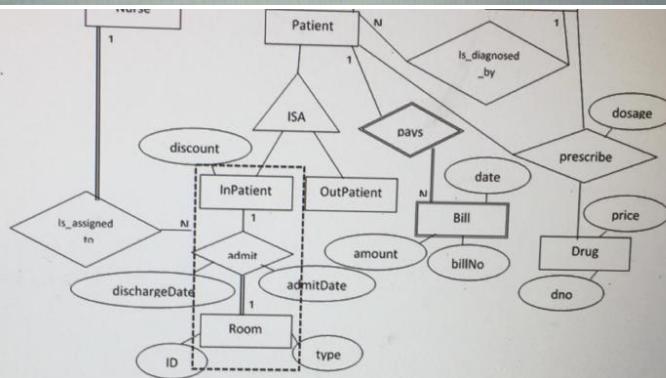
Select one:

- a. Unnormalized Form
- b. 1st Normal Form
- c. 3rd Normal Form
- d. BCNF
- e. 2nd Normal Form



Next

Consider the following EER diagram.



When the above EER model is mapped to the relational model what would be the degree of the relation 'Room' resulted after the mapping?

Select one:

- a. 3
- b. 2
- c. 6
- d. 5
- e. 4

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Next page

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Question

Which of the following/s correct regarding the JDBC driver.

Select one or more:

- a. JDBC-ODBC Bridge plus ODBC driver, is also called Type 3 JDBC driver.
- b. Type 2 driver or Native-API, partly Java driver, is the fastest driver.
- c. Type 2 of JDBC driver is typically used for development and testing purposes .
- d. It contains classes and interfaces that help Java application and database.
- e. There are 4 types of JDBC drivers.

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Consider a relation R (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) with the following set of functional dependencies over R:
 $F = \{ AB \rightarrow CDEFG, D \rightarrow B, D \rightarrow E, E \rightarrow FG \}$. The corresponding BCNF relations are.

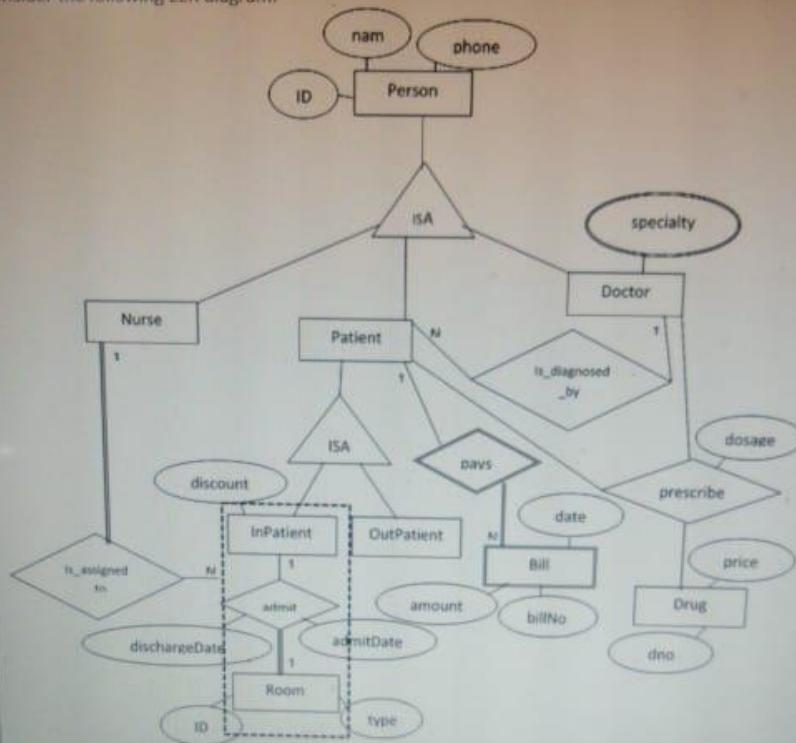
Select one:

- a. R1 (D, E), R2(A, B, C, D)
- b. R1 (E, F, G), R2 (A, B, C, D,E)
- c. R1 (E, F, G), R2 (D, E), R3 (A, B, C, D)
- d. R1 (A, B, C, D, E, F, G)
- e. R1 (E, F, G), R2 (D, E, B), R3 (A, C, D)

Next page

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ER

Consider the following EER diagram.

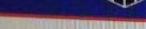




Which of the following/s correct regarding the JDBC driver.

Select one or more:

- a. JDBC-ODBC Bridge plus ODBC driver, is also called Type 3 JDBC driver.
- b. There are 4 types of JDBC drivers.
- c. Type 2 driver or Native-API, partly Java driver, is the fastest driver.
- d. It contains classes and interfaces that help Java application and database.
- e. Type 2 of JDBC driver is typically used for development and testing purposes .

**Question 1**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 2.5

[Flag question](#)

Consider a relation R (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H) with the following set of functional dependencies over R:

$F = \{ABC \rightarrow DE, D \rightarrow B, E \rightarrow FGH, G \rightarrow F\}$. What is the highest Normal form Relation R in?

Select one:

- a. BCNF
- b. 2nd Normal Form ✓
- c. 1st Normal Form
- d. 3rd Normal Form
- e. Unnormalized Form

[Next page](#)**Quiz navigation****MCQ QUESTIONS**

1	2	3	4
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15	16	17	18
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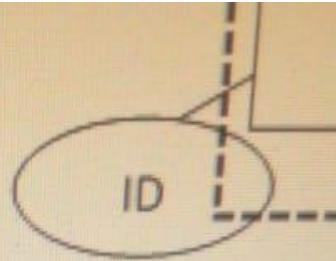
26	27	28	29
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ERROR REPORTING

30

Finish attempt

Time left 1:59:49



When you map the above EER model, how many entities will you have?

Select one:

- a. 4
- b. 2
- c. 1
- d. 3
- e. None

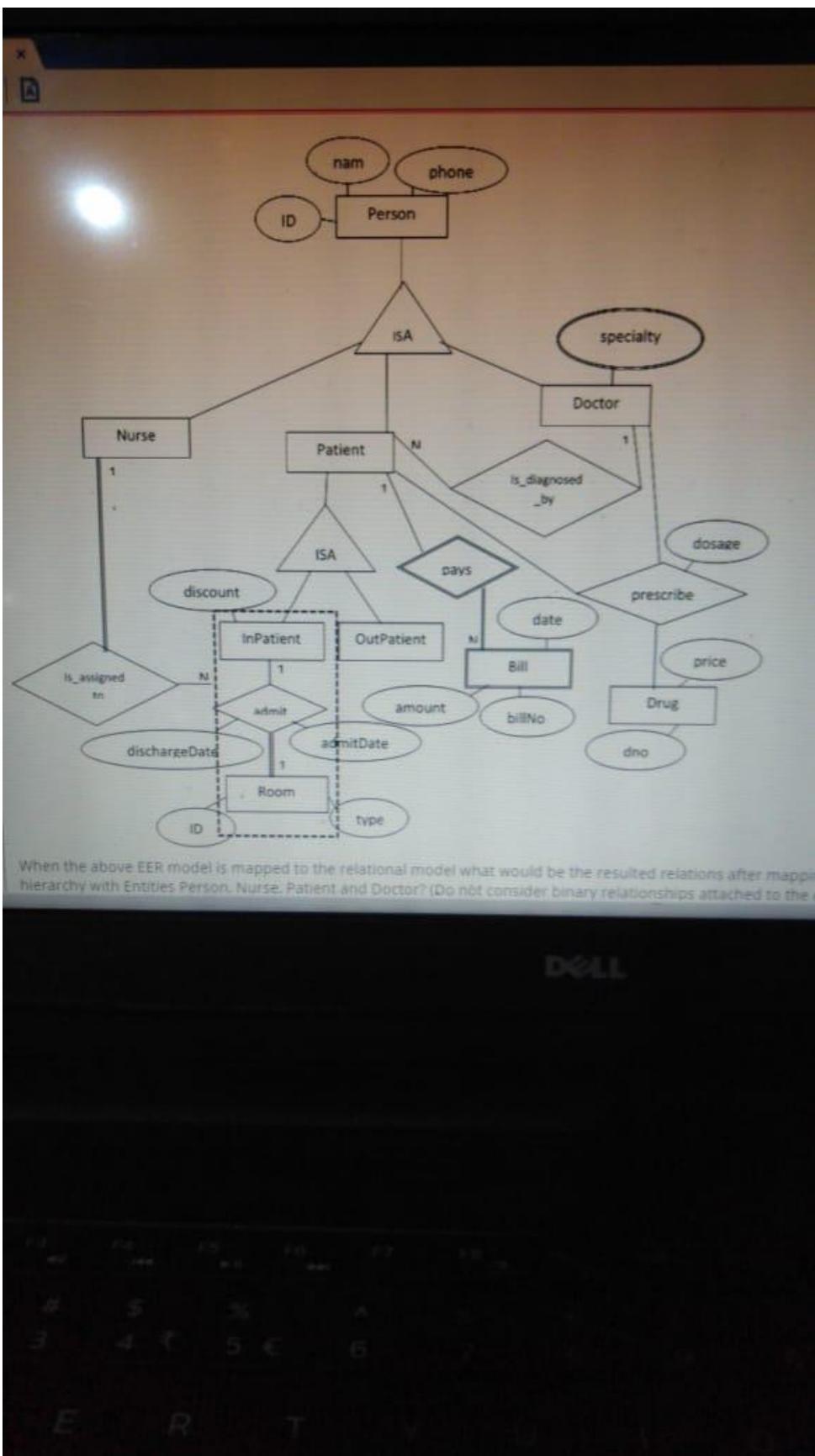


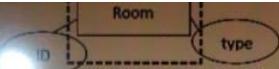
Consider a relation R (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) with the following set of functional dependencies over R:

$F = \{ AB \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow D, G \rightarrow A, B \rightarrow EFG \}$, The corresponding BCNF relations are

Select one:

- a. R1(A, D), R2 (B, E, F, G), R3 (A,B,C) ✗
- b. R1 (A, D), R2 (B, E, F, G), R3 (A,B, C, G) ✗
- c. R1 (A, D), R2 (B, E, F, G), R3 (A.G), R4 (B, C, G) ✓
- d. R1 (A, D), R2 (B, E, F, G), R3 (A.B, C), R4 (A.G) ✗
- e. R1(A, B C, D, E, F, G) ✗

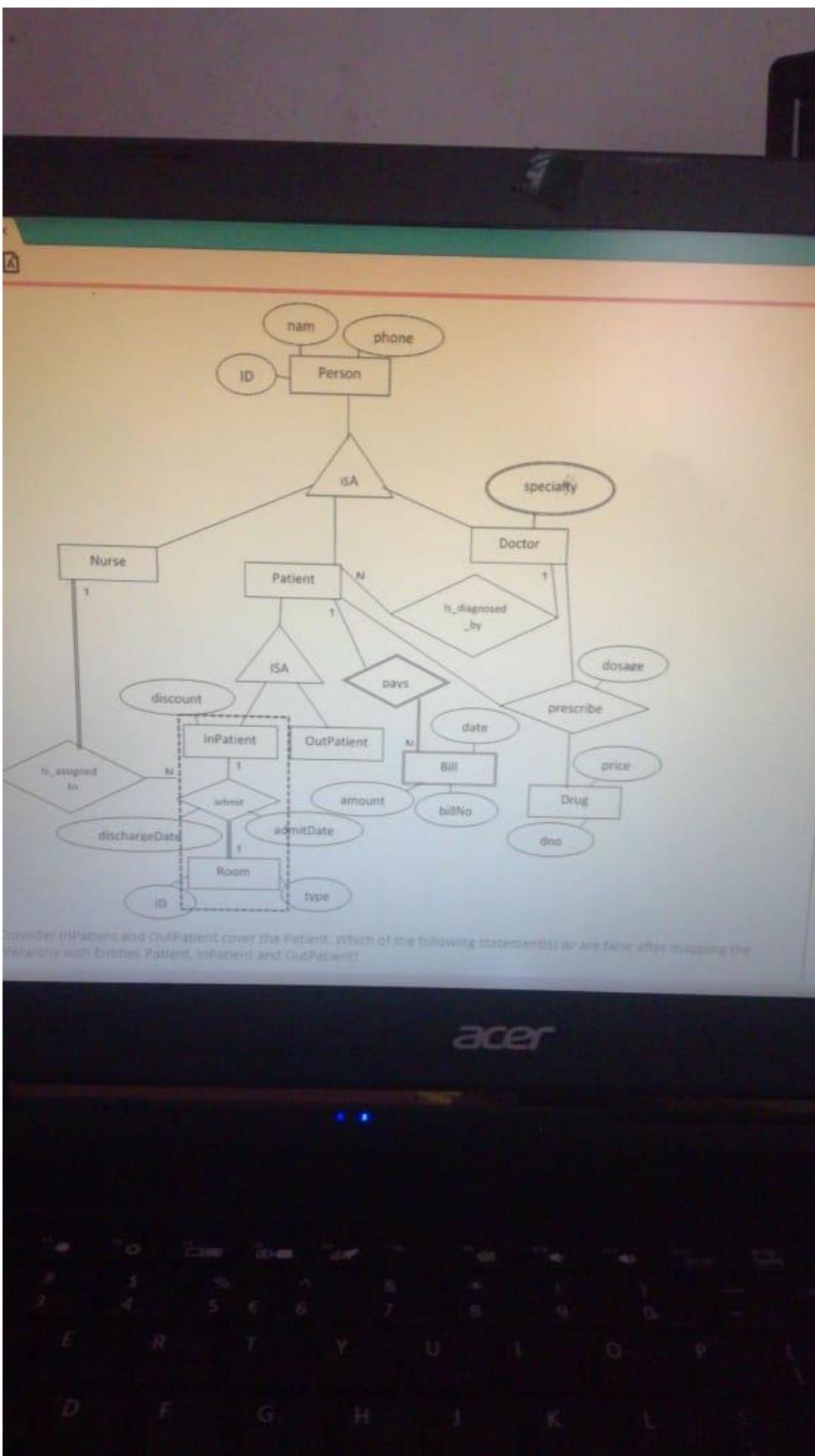




When the above EER model is mapped to the relational model what would be the resulted relations after mapping the hierarchy with Entities Person, Nurse, Patient and Doctor? (Do not consider binary relationships attached to the entities in hierarchy)

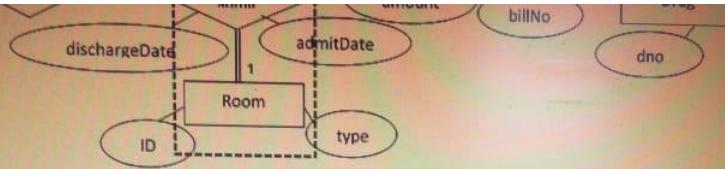
Select one:

- a. Nurse (ID, name, phone)
Patient (ID, name, phone)
Doctor (ID, name, phone)
Doctor_specialty (doctorID, specialty)
- b. Person (ID, name, phone)
Nurse (nurseID)
Patient (patientID)
Doctor (doctorID, specialty)
- c. Person (ID, name, phone, Nurse, Patient, Doctor)
Person_specialty (ID, specialty)
- d. Person (ID, name, phone)
Nurse (nurseID)
Patient (patientID)
Doctor (doctorID)
Doctor_specialty (doctorID, specialty)
- e. Person (ID, name, phoné, type)
Person_specialty (ID, specialty)



Consider InPatient and OutPatient cover the Patient. Which of the following statement(s) is/are false after mapping the hierarchy with Entities Patient, InPatient and OutPatient?

acer



Consider InPatient and OutPatient cover the Patient. Which of the following statement(s) is/ are false after mapping the hierarchy with Entities Patient, InPatient and OutPatient?

Select one or more:

- a. Option 2 would have created relations for InPatient and OutPatient ✓
- b. Option one would have created relations for InPatient, OutPatient and Patient ✓
- c. Option 3 and option 4 will result in null values ✗
- d. Option 3 is more suitable ✗
- e. Option 4 would have created relation Person only ✗



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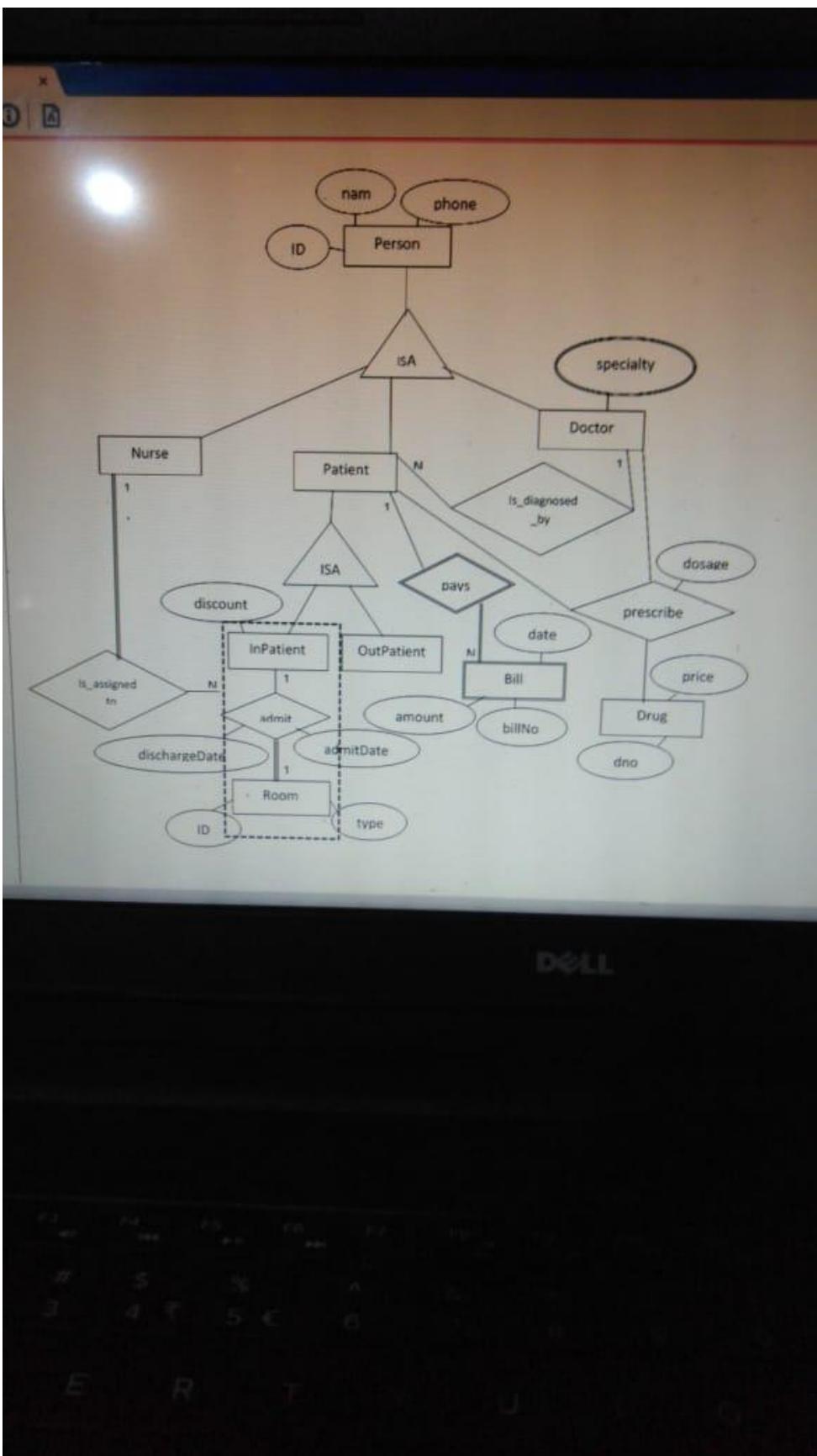
Suppose you are given a relation R = (F1, F2, F3, F4) with the following functional dependencies:

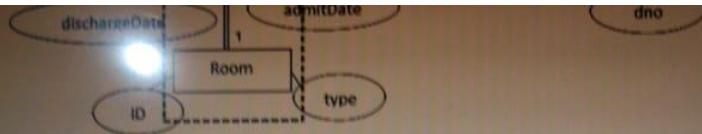
$F = \{ F_3F_4 \rightarrow F_2, F_2 \rightarrow F_1, F_1 \rightarrow F_3 \}$, What are the candidate keys?

Select one:

- a. F1F4, F2F4
- b. F1F4
- c. F2F4
- d. F1F4, F2F4, F3F4 ✓
- e. F3F4

[Next page](#)





When you map the above EER model in to relational model how many foreign keys will the relation 'Prescribes' is going to have?

Select one:

- a. None
- b. 4
- c. 1
- d. 3 ✓
- e. 2

[Next page](#)

In SQL server, backup of the source data can be created

1. On the same device
2. On another device
3. At some other location

Select one:

- a. Both 1 and 2
- b. Only 3
- c. Only 1
- d. All of them
- e. Only 2

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Question 6

Not yet answered

Marked out of 2.5

Flag question

Consider a relation R (F1, F2, F3, F4, F5) with the following set of functional dependencies over R:

$F = \{ F_2F_3 \rightarrow F_1F_4F_5, F_4 \rightarrow F_2 \}$. What is the highest Normal form Relation R in?

Select one:

- a. 3rd Normal Form ✓
- b. 2nd. Normal Form
- c. 1st Normal Form
- d. Unnormalized Form
- e. BCNF

Next page

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Question 6

Not yet answered
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Select one:

Flag question

a.

b.

Select the most appropriate SQL query for the scenario given below. Select any Employee's ID and Name from department B whose salary is greater than all the members of department A.

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question

Consider the following scenario:

A software company has been assigned with the responsibility of automating the tasks of a private bank. This include developing a database to record customer details, and an account details. Sunil, a senior DBA is assigned to the project to handle all the administrative tasks related to the databases by the database architect. Sunil creates the required databases and assigned Malika the responsibility of managing the bankDB. Malika assigns Keshan with the responsibility of creating tables. In addition, Keshan should be able to create views, stored procedures and triggers required. Asanka and Ferosh, who are data entry operators are given the responsibility of inserting the data to the table. Nihal is assigned with the responsibility of generating reports from the table in the data. For the above purpose, Nihal could directly query the data or call functions and procedures.

Which of the following/s should you need to provide the necessary permission to Asanka and Ferosh assuming that their usernames are asanka.n and Ferosh.a respectively

Select one or more:

- a. ALTER ROLE dataEntry ADD MEMBER asanka.n
- b. ALTER ROLE db_owner add member ferosh.a
- c. GRANT INSERT on bankDB to dataEntry
- d. ALTER ROLE dataEntry ADD MEMBER Ferosh.a
- e. ALTER ROLE db_owner add member asanka.n



Question 7

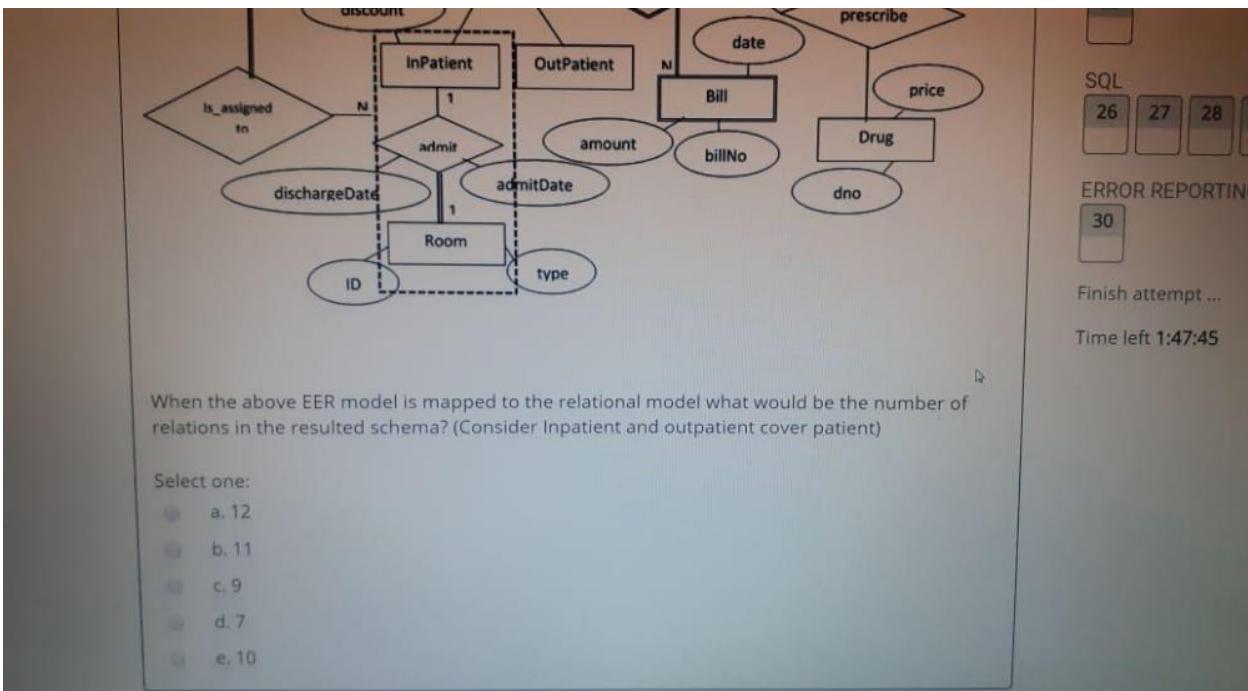
Not yet answered
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 Flag question

How can a DML statement (i.e. insert, delete, update) executed in the database?

Select one:

- a. By making use of the execute() statement of the DMLStatement object
- b. Using InsertStatement, DeleteStatement or UpdateStatement classes
- c. By invoking Insert(), update() and delete() method on a statement object.
- d. By invoking the executeInsert(), executeDelete() or executeUpdate() methods of the DMLStatement
- e. By invoking the execute() or executeUpdate() method on a statement object

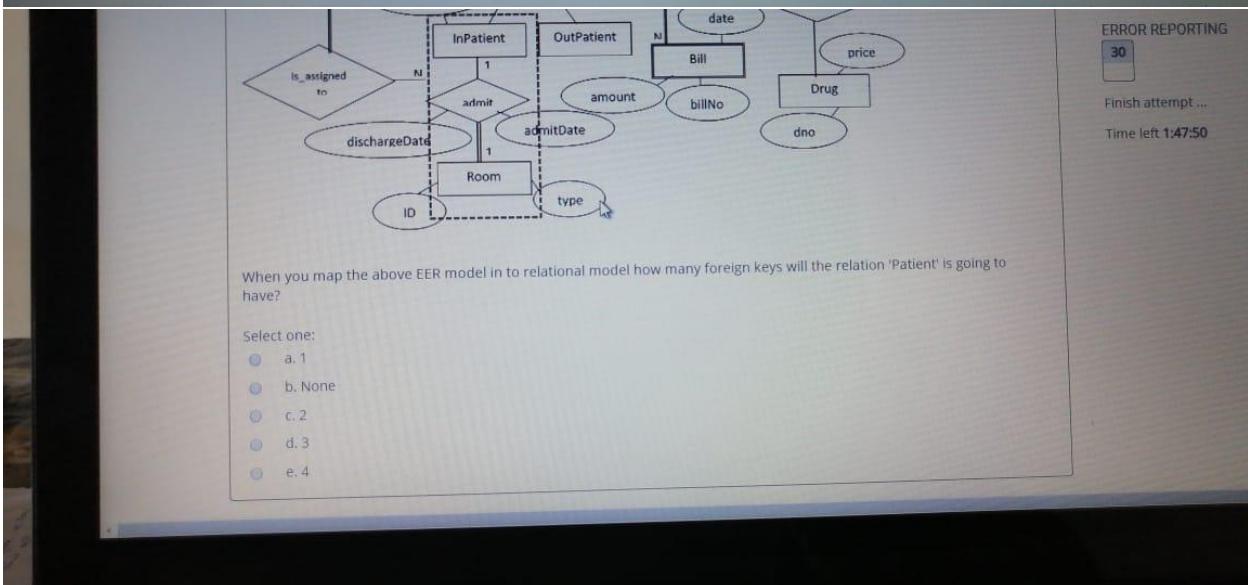
Next page



When the above EER model is mapped to the relational model what would be the number of relations in the resulted schema? (Consider Inpatient and outpatient cover patient)

Select one:

- a. 12
- b. 11
- c. 9
- d. 7
- e. 10



When you map the above EER model in to relational model how many foreign keys will the relation 'Patient' be going to have?

Select one:

- a. 1
- b. None
- c. 2
- d. 3
- e. 4



Question 6

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

 Flag question

In SQL server, backup of the source data can be created

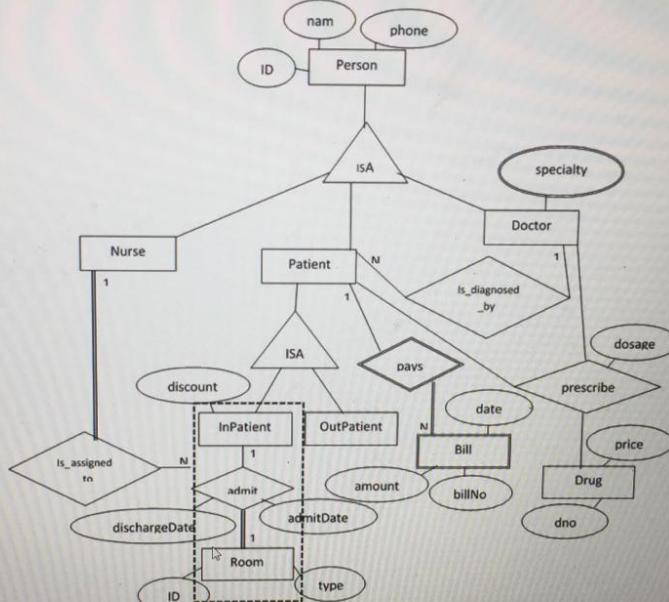
1. On the same device
2. On another device
3. At some other location

Select one:

- a. Only 1
- b. All of them
- c. Only 3
- d. Only 2
- e. Both 1 and 2

Answered
of 2.5
question

Consider the following EER diagram.



When the EER model above is mapped to the relational model what would be the primary key of relation 'Bill'?

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MCQ QUESTIONS

1	2	3
9	10	11
17	18	19
25		

SQL

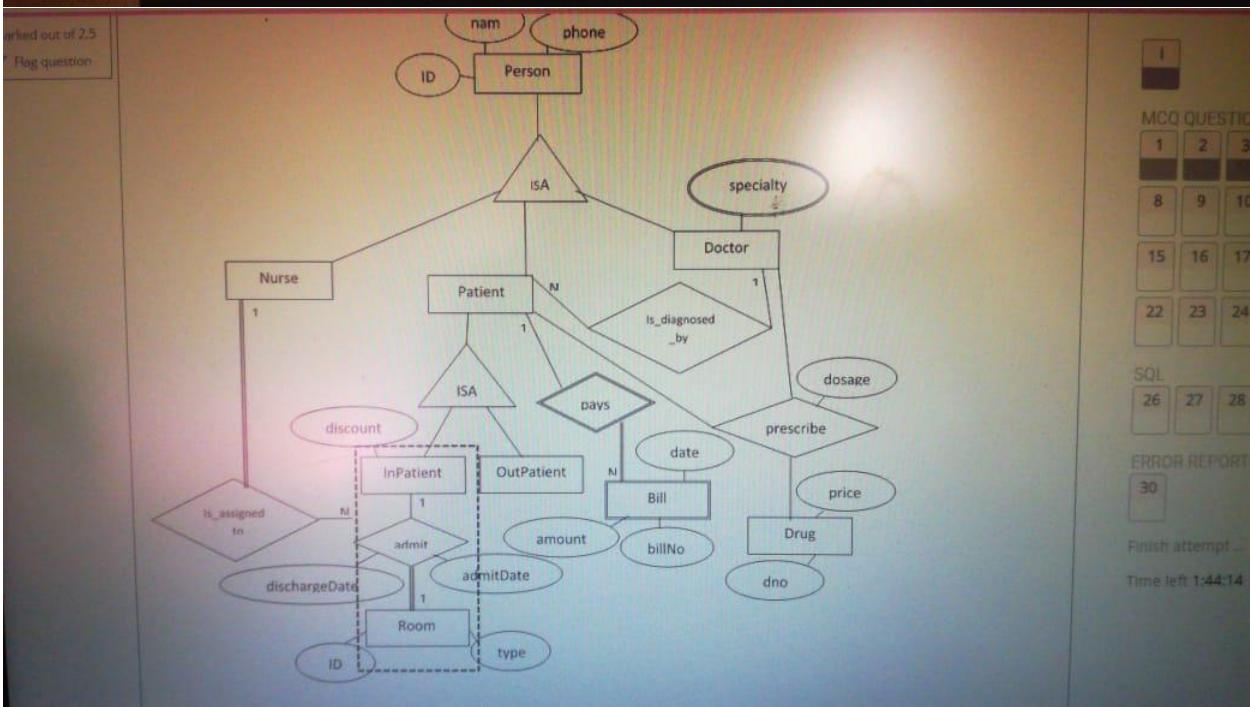
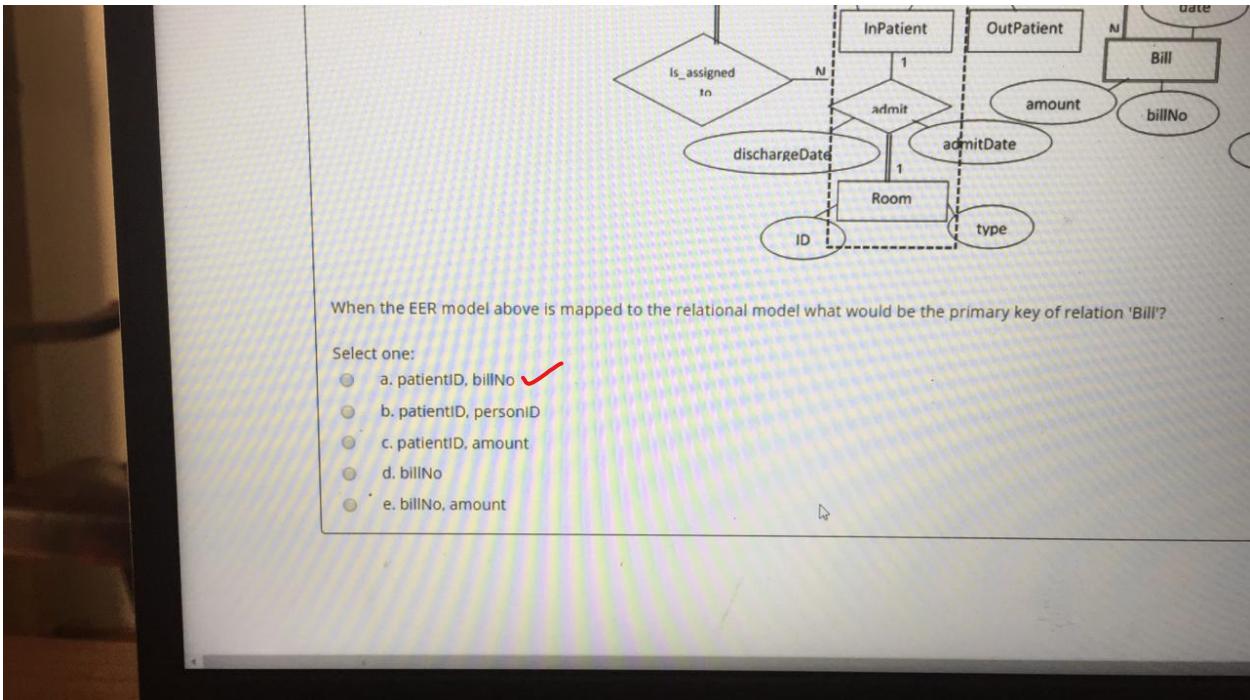
26	27	28	29

ERROR REPORTING

30

Finish attempt ...

Time left 1:43:46



Consider a relation R (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) with the following set of functional dependencies over R:

$F = \{ AB \rightarrow CDEFG, D \rightarrow B, D \rightarrow E, E \rightarrow FG \}$. The corresponding 3rd Normal form relations are.

Select one:

- a. R1 (D, E), R2 (A, B, C, D)
- b. R1 (E, F, G), R2 (D, E), R3 (A, B, C, D) ✓
- c. R1 (A, B, C, D, E, F, G)
- d. R1 (E, F, G), R2 (D, E, B), R3 (A, C, D)
- e. R1 (E, F, G), R2 (A, B, C, D, E)



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Question 8

Not yet answered

Marked out of 2.5

Flag question

Consider a relation R (F1, F2, F3, F4, F5) with the following set of functional dependencies over R:

$F = \{ F2F3 \rightarrow F1F4F5, F4 \rightarrow F2 \}$. The corresponding 3rd Normal form relations are

Select one:

- a. R1 (F1, F2, F3, F4), R2 (F4, F2)
- b. R1 (F1, F2, F3, F4, F5) ✓
- c. R1 (F2, F4), R2 (F1, F3, F5)
- d. R1 (F2, F4), R2 (F1, F3, F4, F5)
- e. R1 (F2, F4), R2 (F1, F3, F4, F5), R3 (F2, F3)

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The ER diagram illustrates the following entities and their associations:

- Room**: Entity represented by a rectangle. It has attributes **ID** (underlined) and **type**.
- Patient**: Entity represented by an oval. It has attributes **admitDate**, **dischargeDate**, and **in**.
- Bill**: Entity represented by a rectangle. It has attributes **amount** and **billNo**.
- Drug**: Entity represented by a rectangle. It has attribute **dno**.

Relationships:

- Room** is associated with **Patient** via the relationship **admit**. The multiplicity at **Room** is 1, and at **Patient** is many.
- Patient** is associated with **Bill** via the relationship **in**. The multiplicity at **Patient** is many, and at **Bill** is 1.
- Bill** is associated with **Drug** via the relationship **Drug**. The multiplicity at **Bill** is 1, and at **Drug** is many.

If InPatient and OutPatient cover Patient, what is the best option to map the hierarchy consisting Patient, InPatient and OutPatient?

Select one:

- a. Option 2 ✓
- b. Option 1 and Option 2
- c. Option 4
- d. Option 1
- e. Option 3

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Question 3
Not yet answered
Marked out of 2.5
 Flag question

Consider a relation R (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H) with the following set of functional dependencies over R:
 $F = \{ ABC \rightarrow DE, D \rightarrow B, E \rightarrow FGH, G \rightarrow F \}$. Find all candidate keys that follow from the given FDs.

Select one:

- a. (DE)
- b. (DEG)
- c. (ABC, DEG)
- d. (ABC) ✓
- e. (ABC, DE)

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REPORTING	30			



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Answered
out of 2.5
question

Consider a relation R (F1, F2, F3, F4, F5) with the following set of functional dependencies over R:

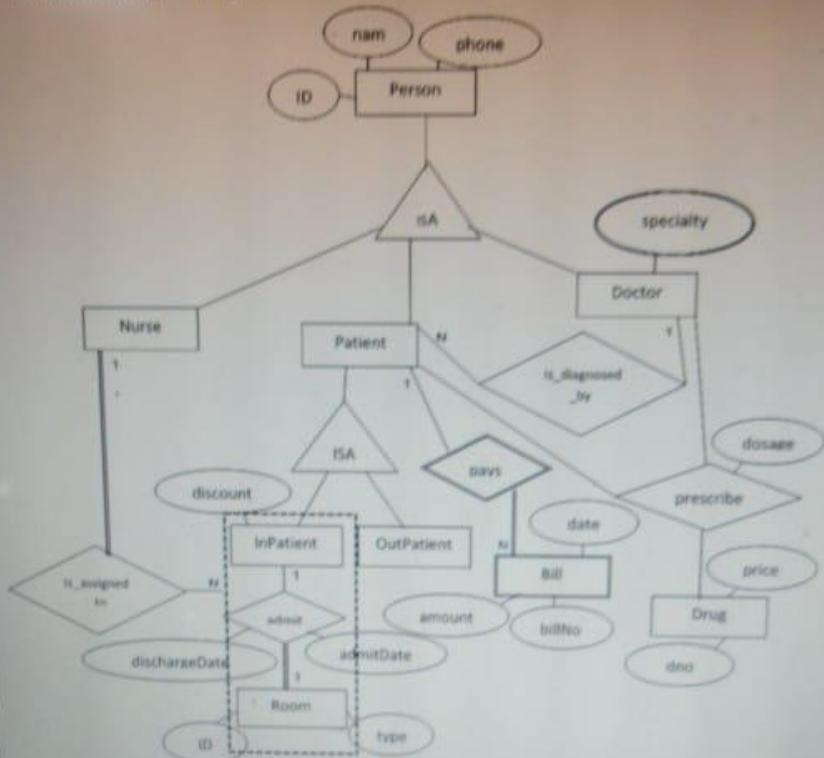
$F = \{ F2F3 \rightarrow F1F4F5, F4 \rightarrow F2 \}$,Find all candidate keys that follow from the given FDs.

Select one:

- a. { F4 }
- b. { F2F3, F4F3 } ✓
- c. { F4F3 }
- d. { F2F3 }
- e. { F2F3, F4 }

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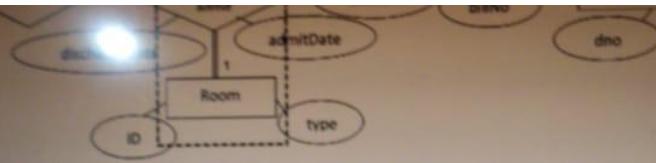
Consider the following EER diagram.



DELL

Page 1
2 3 4 5 6

W E R T Y U I



What is the best option to map the hierarchy consisting Person, Nurse, Patient and Doctor?

Select one:

- a. Option 3
- b. Option 4
- c. Option 1 and Option 2
- d. Option 2
- e. Option 1 ✓

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Products

For Teams

Search

there are 4 options you can use to map this into an ER,

option 1

- Person(**SIN**,Name)
- Student(**SIN**,GPA)
- Teacher(**SIN**,Salary)

option 2 Since this is a covering relationship, option 2 is not a good match.

- Student(**SIN**,Name,GPA)
- Teacher(**SIN**,Name,Salary)

option 3

- Person(**SIN**,Name,GPA,Salary,Person_Type) *person type can be student/teacher*

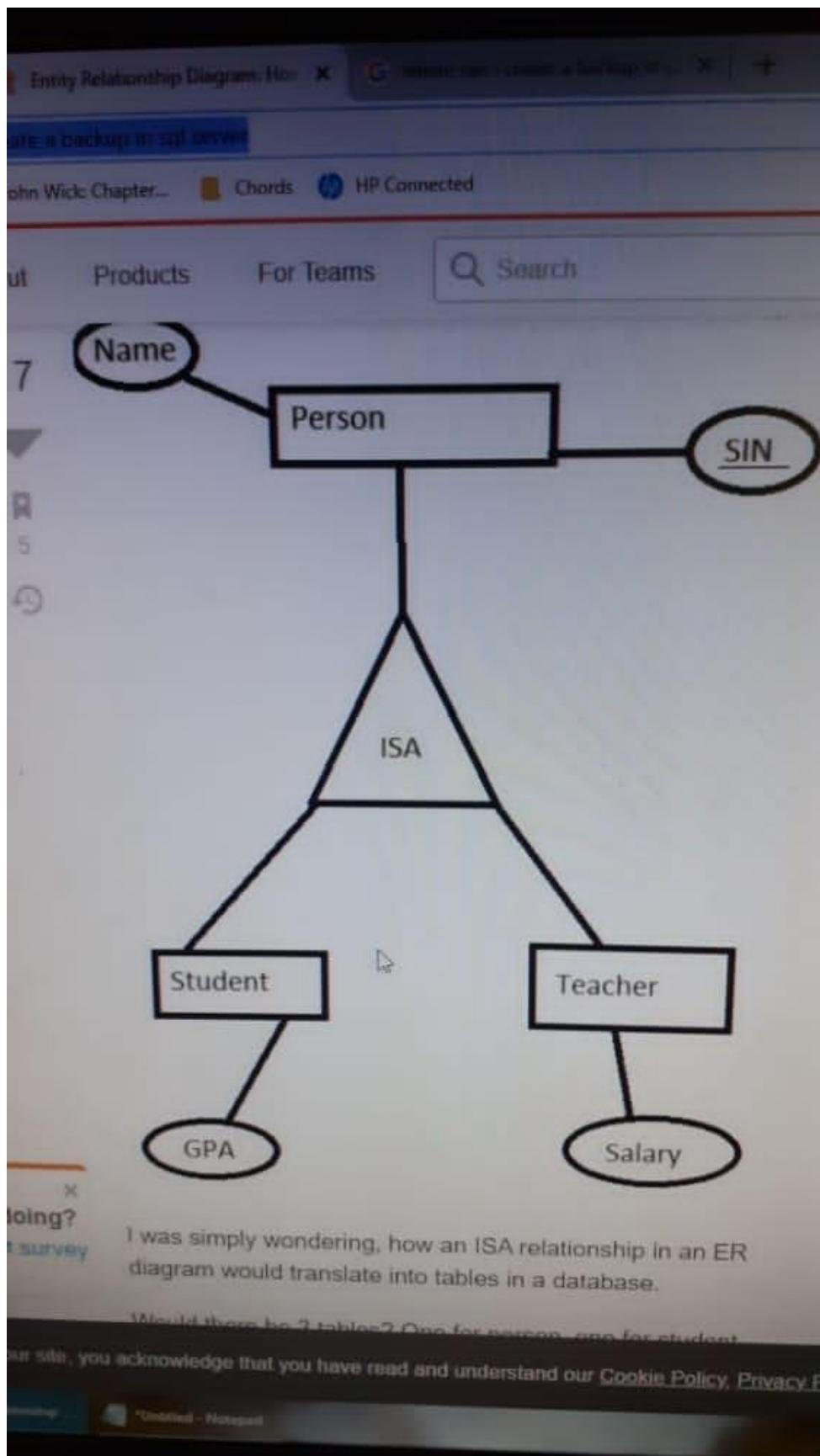
option 4

- Person(**SIN**,Name,GPA,Salary,Student,Teacher)
Student and Teacher are bool type fields, it can be yes or no, a good option for overlapping

Since the sub classes don't have much attributes, option 3 and option 4 are better to map this into an ER

e, you acknowledge that you have read and understand our [Cookie Policy](#), [Privacy P](#)

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Question 10

Not yet answered

Marked out of 2.5

Flag question

Consider a relation R (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) with the following set of functional dependencies over R:

$F = \{ AB \rightarrow CDEFG, D \rightarrow B, D \rightarrow E, E \rightarrow FG \}$. The corresponding 3rd Normal form relations are.

Select one:

- a. R1 (E, F, G), R2 (D, E), R3 (A, B, C, D) ✓
- b. R1 (E, F, G), R2 (D, E, B), R3 (A, C, D)
- c. R1 (E, F, G), R2 (A, B, C, D, E)
- d. R1 (A, B, C, D, E, F, G)
- e. R1 (D, E), R2 (A, B, C, D)

☰ Quiz

1

MCQ QU

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ERROR

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Moodle

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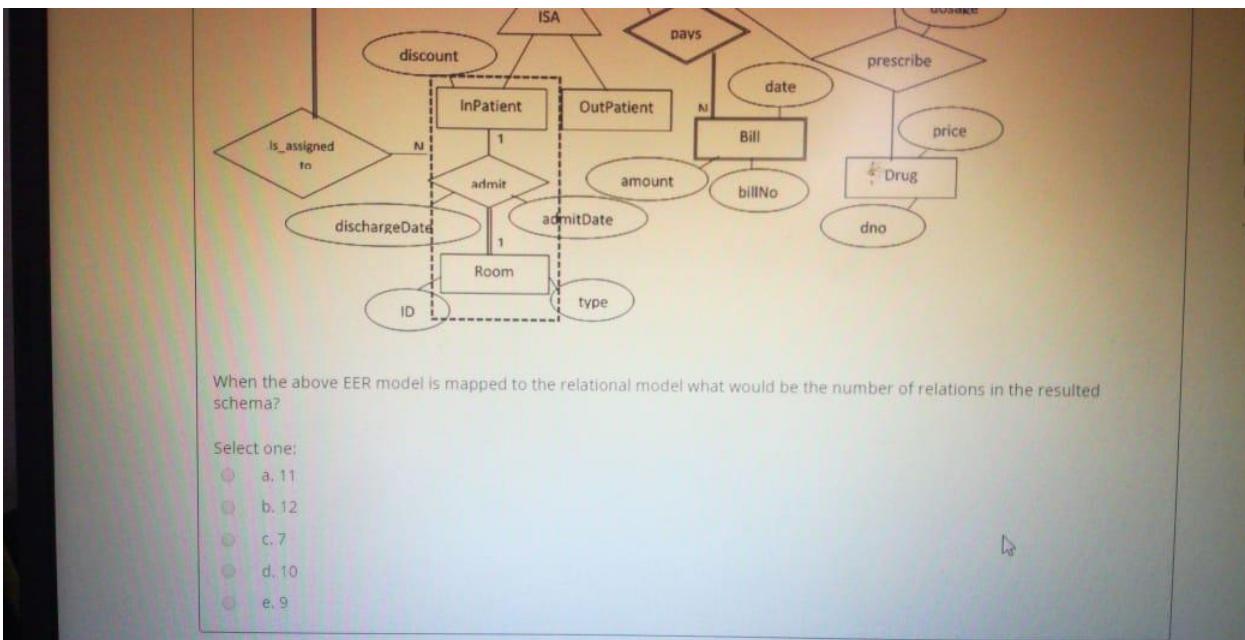
The diagram illustrates an Entity-Relationship (EER) model with the following components:

- Entities:** InPatient, OutPatient, Room, and Bill.
- Relationships:**
 - A relationship named "discount" connects InPatient and OutPatient.
 - A relationship named "admit" connects InPatient and Room, with multiplicity 1 at InPatient and N at Room.
 - A relationship named "is_assigned_to" connects InPatient and Room, with multiplicity M at InPatient and 1 at Room.
 - A relationship named "dischargeDate" connects InPatient and Room.
 - A relationship named "admitDate" connects Room and Bill, with multiplicity 1 at Room and N at Bill.
 - A relationship named "days" connects Room and Bill, with multiplicity 1 at Room and N at Bill.
 - A relationship named "amount" connects Bill and Room.
- Attributes:** discount, days, date, amount, billNo, ID, and type.

When the above EER model is mapped to the relational model what would be the schema?

Select one:

- a. 11
- b. 12
- c. 7
- d. 10
- e. 9



Moodle

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Question 3
Not yet answered
Marked out of 2.5
Flag question

Consider a relation R (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H) with the following set of functional dependencies over R:
 $F = \{ ABC \rightarrow DE, D \rightarrow B, E \rightarrow FGH, G \rightarrow F \}$. Find all candidate keys that follow from the given FDs.

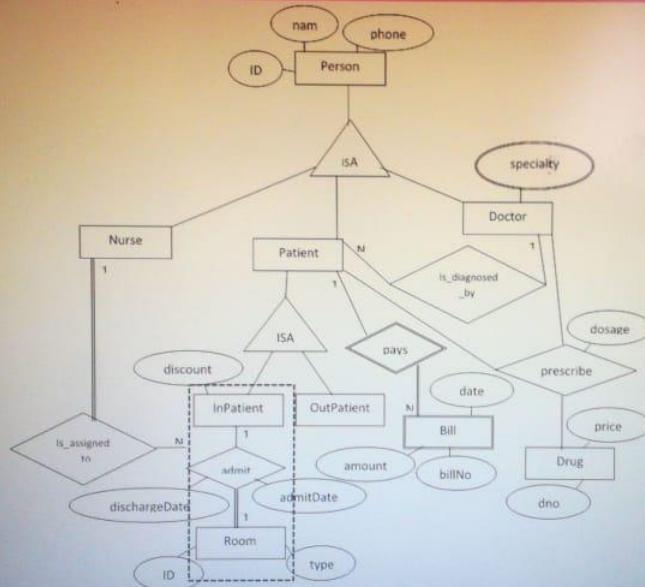
Select one:

- a. (DE)
- b. (DEG)
- c. (ABC, DEG)
- d. (ABC)
- e. (ABC, DE)

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ER DIAG REPORTING 30



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Which of the following/s correct regarding the JDBC driver

Select one or more:

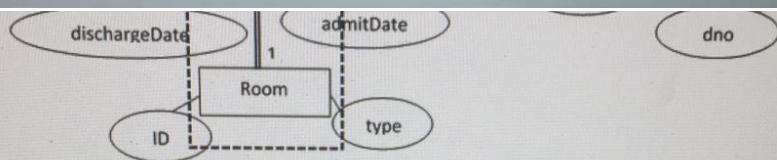
- a. Type 2 of JDBC driver is typically used for development and testing purposes.
 - b. JDBC-ODBC Bridge plus ODBC driver, is also called Type 3 JDBC driver.
 - c. There are 4 types of JDBC drivers.
 - d. It contains classes and interfaces that help Java application and database.
 - e. Type 2 driver or Native-API, partly Java driver, is the fastest driver.



Which of the following/s correct regarding the JDBC driver.

Select one or more:

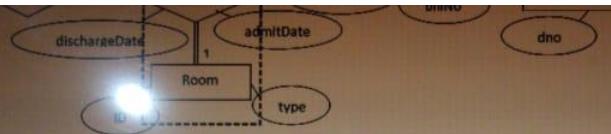
- a. JDBC-ODBC Bridge plus ODBC driver, is also called Type 3 JDBC driver.
- b. There are 4 types of JDBC drivers.
- c. Type 2 driver or Native-API, partly Java driver, is the fastest driver.
- d. It contains classes and interfaces that help Java application and database.
- e. Type 2 of JDBC driver is typically used for development and testing purposes .



Which of the following is resulted for the Prescribes relation when the ...

Select one:

- a. Prescribes (patientID, drugID, doctorID, dosage)
- b. Prescribes (patientID, drugID, doctorID)
- c. Prescribes (ID, dosage)
- d. Prescribes (ID, dosage)
- e. Prescribes (patientID, drugID, doctorID, dosage)



Time left 1:12:41

When the above EER model is mapped to the relational model what would be the resulted relations after mapping the hierarchy with Entities Patient, InPatient and OutPatient? (Do not consider binary relationships attached to the entities in hierarchy)

Select one:

- a. Patient(patientID)
InPatient (ID, discount)
OutPatient (ID)
- b. Patient (patientID)
InPatient (ID, discount)
OutPatient (ID)
- c. Patient (patientID, discount, type)
- d. Patient (patientID, discount, InPatient, OutPatient)
- e. InPatient (ID, discount)
OutPatient (ID)

[Next page](#)

Fixed database role that authorizes a user to access the database, but not to manage database level security is :

Select one:

- a. processadmin
- b. serveradmin
- c. securityadmin
- d. db_accessadmin

28
answered
out of
question

Consider the following relations of a database created for a **Car Rental** company.

Driver (driverID: char(4), driver_name: varchar(15), address: varchar(50), phone: char(10), licenceNo: char(5))

Car (carID: char(4), make: varchar(15), model: varchar(15), body_type: varchar(15), no_seats: int, year: datetime)

Route (route_id: char(4), source: varchar(20), destination: varchar(20), route_type: varchar(15), fare: real)

Customer (customerID: char(4), customer_name: varchar(20), phone: char(10), address: varchar(50))

Booking (booking_id: char(4), dateBooked: datetime, dateReturned: datetime, customerID: char(4), route_id: char(4), car_id: char(4), driverID: char(4))

The database stores information on Drivers registered by the car rental company in the **Driver** table. The table stores a unique driver ID (driverID), name, address, phone number and the driving license number. Information about the Cars is recorded in the **Car** table. The table includes a unique number (carID), make ('Toyota', 'Honda', 'Audi', etc.), model ('Aqua', 'Civic' etc.), body type ('Wagon', 'Hatchback' etc.), number of seats, and the year manufactured. **Route** table stores all the operations on car routes including a unique number (route_id), route source, route destination, route type ('one way' or 'both ways') and the fare amount. Information about the Customers is also documented in the **Customer** table. The table consists of a unique number (customerID), customer name, phone number and address. When a Customer wants to rent a car the company stores the records in a **Booking** table along with the unique number (booking_id), date of which the booking happened, the return date of the car, the customer who elaborate in renting the car (customerID), the route in which the car is traveling (route_id), the car ID (car_id) and the driver who is dedicated for driving the car (driverID).

Create a trigger to update the noOfRoutes of a driver when adding a new record to the Booking table. Assume that there exists a stored procedure to update the total number of routes (noOfRoutes) of a driver based on the route entries recorded in the Booking table. The Driver table is modified by adding a new attribute (noOfRoutes: int).

☰ Quiz na

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MCQ QUESTIO

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ERROR REPOR

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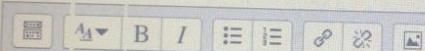
Finish attempt

'both ways') and the fare amount. Information about the Customers is also documented in the **Customer** table. The table consists of a unique number (customerID), customer name, phone number and address. When a Customer wants to rent a car the company stores the records in a **Booking** table along with the unique number (booking_id), date of which the booking happened, the return date of the car, the customer who elaborate in renting the car (customerID), the route in which the car is traveling (route_id), the car ID (car_id) and the driver who is dedicated for driving the car (driverID).

Create a trigger to update the cost of a route when modifying a record to the Booking table. Assume that there exists a stored procedure to check the approval of the new discount amount.

The company can grant a discount fare amount to customers for a given time period. The discount amount is assessed based on a condition. If the route type is 'two ways' a discount amount is 8% of the existing fare amount.

The request is directed for approval during the month of November.



```
create trigger UpdateCost
on Booking
for update insert
as
begin|
```