DBMS_SECOMP_B_UT1_QUESTION PAPER

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SECTION 1 - MCQs

All questions are Compulsory (Each question carries 1M)

1. It is claimed that data independence is a major objective of database systems. Which of the following statements about data independence is NOT true? * 1 point

- ○ Data independence is the ability of applications to change in physical storage structure without affecting logical structure
- ◉ Data independence leads difficulties in integrating data and eliminating redundancy.
- ○ Data independence is necessary to enable the database to grow without affecting existing application
- ○ Data independence makes it possible for different applications to have different view of the same data

2. An atomicity refers to.... * 1 point

- ◉ An indivisible and irreducible series of database operations such that either all occur, or nothing occurs.
- ○ Two or more transactions can be carried out concurrently
- ○ Ability of DBMS to provide data abstraction at user level
- ○ It is a smallest unit of database for transaction

3. Logical data independence refers to * 1 point

- [ ] Ability to change physical schema without affecting Logical schema
- [ ] Ability to change Logical schema without affecting Physical schema
- [x] Ability to change Logical schema without affecting View level schema
- [ ] Ability to change View level schema without affecting Logical schema

4. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of DBMS * 1 point

- [ ] Data redundancy can be reduced
- [ ] Data inconsistency can be avoided
- [ ] Data processing standards can be enforced
- [x] Computing resources needed for data processing can be reduced

5. Which of the following best represent the functionality of DML statements? * 1 point

- [ ] To describe Logical structure of a databse
- [ ] To describe Physical structure of a database
- [ ] To add new structure in a database
- [x] To manipulate the content of a database

6. Consider two entities 'Runner' and 'Race'. Relationship between them is named as 'Runs_For'. One Runner may participate in multiple Races. Now, if we want to record 'start_time' of each Runner for each race he participates in. How would you model 'start_time' ? * 1 point

- ○ As an attribute of 'Runner'
- ○ As an attribute of 'Race'
- ◉ As an attribute of 'Runs_For'
- ○ As a Multivalued attribute of 'Runner'

7. ER Diagram is used to model * 1 point

- ○ Physical structure of a Database
- ◉ Logical structure of a Database
- ○ View Level structure of a Database
- ○ All of the above

8. Which of the Following is the correct command to change the city from 'Australia' to 'India' in a Person table. * 1 point

- ○ Update Person set city = 'Australia' where city = 'India'
- ◉ Update Person set city = 'India' where city = 'Australia'
- ○ Update Person set city = 'Australia' INTO city = 'India'
- ○ Update table Person set city = 'India' where city = 'Australia'

9. The following query will display * 1 point

```
SELECT pname form Person where pname like [^ABC%];
```

- ○ All the names beginning with A or B or C
- ◉ All the names except those are beginning with A or B or C
- ○ All the name beginning with ABC
- ○ All the names ending with A or B or C

10. Consider following tables * 1 point

Consider following two tables

Student_master

Stud_ID	Stud_name
1001	Anita
1002	Geeta
1003	Joseph
1004	Siya
1005	Roma

Grades

Stud_ID	Course_code	Marks
1001	C1	86
1001	C2	95
1001	C3	90
1002	C1	40
1002	C3	35
1003	C3	89

The primary key of the Student_master table is stud_ID. For the grades table, the columns stud_ID and Course_code together form the primary key. Consider the SQL query given below:

```
SELECT Student_master.Stud_name, sum(Grades.Marks) as 'Total'
FROM Student_master, Grades
GROUP BY student_master.Stud_name
having Total > 85;
```

The number of rows returned by the above SQL query is _____

- ○ 0
- ◉ 2
- ○ 3
- ○ 5

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