1. A distributed database that has different DBMS at different nodes is called Homogeneous – False (It’s called Heterogeneous)
2. Suppose we are using the wait/ Die Protocol with transaction T1 and T2, T1< T2. T1 is older. T1 requires the lock T2 Holds. Then T1 should wait until T2 is completed and proceed
3. Physician and Description

Along with average price of prescription written by physician. The statement requires the use of which of the following – Group By.

1. Transaction may contain one or more SQL statements – True
2. You can execute a trigger – False
3. To execute SQL procedures you should use which of the following – Callable Statements.
4. Index Scan is slower than full table scan – False
5. A 3NF table that does not have multiple overlapping candidate keys is guaranteed to be in BCNF- True

A 3NF table with multiple overlapping candidate keys may or may not be in BCNF- True

1. When writing PL/SQL blocks to inherit the data type from the variable that you declare previously is of %type
2. If one transaction holds an exclusive lock on an object, other may still have read only access – False
3. Which of the following are true regarding horizontal fragmentation? Different rows of a table at different site.
4. Temperature – Non Additive
5. Product Dim, Date Dim, Sales Fact, Store Dim

1000Stores, 5, 00,000 Products. Data for 10 years. On Given day, approximately 2000 different items are sold, average field size 10 bytes. How many rows store dimension- 1000

1. Student – Site A , Enrolls- Site B, Course – A and B, Section- A and B –

Select \* from student

select \* from enrolls in;

Distributed Transaction

1. Select \* from Course; Distributed Request
2. True in replicated database using Asynchronous Updates- Some data inconsistency is tolerated
3. SQL cache is shared memory that stores most recently executed SQL statements or Procedure – True
4. We wish to store about faculty members and offices. Each faculty member has exactly one office and each office is assigned to atmost one faculty member. For this scenario, where should you place the foreign key? –There is single foreign key that should be placed on Faculty Side.
5. In PL/SQL the cursor attributes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ returns the number of rows fetch so far. - %rowcount
6. Foreign key matches an existing Primary Key or is null is Referential Integrity
7. 05Review.docx Worksheet Question No 5. Semester and Year are part of primary keys in Associative entity. In the answer, there will be a composite primary key which consists of 4 primary keys in the associative entity.
8. TRX\_NUM is same throughout the table, PRV\_PTR is initially null – if you are not able to understand this, I ll explain.
9. Table Update Table Set Attribute where row ID – if you are not able to understand this, I ll explain.
10. In PL/SQL using cursor to retrieve data and copy into PL/SQL – Fetch
11. We wish to store information for faculty and offices. Each faculty member has exactly one office and each office is assigned to atmost one faculty member. The relationship between faculty and office is 1:1(One to One)
12. To print console in PL/SQL- dbms\_output.put\_line
13. A centralized database might be accessed from remote location – True
14. Parsing attributes performed query optimization includes – Validating Syntax Of Query
15. How many rows will the fact table contain after all data is collected: - 1000 Strores, 5,00,000 products,10years(10\*365), 2,000 items sold per day. 3650\*1000\*2000 – I am not sure about this answer.
16. Transaction Dimension is also known as Degenerate Dimension(DD) – True
17. Answer: Select avg(price) from prescription where physicianID = ‘’111”;
18. Database accessed from remote location is distributed database – False
19. Customer – 10,000 rows. Slsrep- 500rows. Custorder- 50,000 rows. Orderline- 100000 rows, part table 3000rows, - 5,020,500
20. Execute procedure and pass these two parameters- Execute procedure name(attributes passed in same order) --if you are not able to understand this, I ll explain.
21. If attribute A determines the value of attribute B then we say A functionally determines B
22. A query optimizer uses preset fixed cost values- Rule Based
23. Date Dim, Customer Dim, Part Dim 45th part ‘’P379” for a total price of $1,263,000. The fact table consists of 5 Attributes and 2 facts.
24. When two transactions are being executed at the same time, the result must be the same as if they were executed one after the other. The property is referred as Serializability
25. Student (PK StuID), Faculty (PK Fac ID) select stuName,facName from student left join faculty on faculty.facID = student.facID
26. Suppose Ro1, Ro2, and Ro3, with PK’s PK1, PK2, and PK3. Ro2 is weak w.r.t Ro1, Ro3 is weak w.r.t Ro3. Ro1(PK1)----------- Ro2(PK2, PK1(FK),PK3(FK))--------------Ro3(PK3)- SOLID LINE

– if you are not able to understand this, I ll explain.

1. With two phase locking- No transaction can affect any data until all locks are obtained.
2. Which of the following is true regarding Fact Tables. Fact Table is usually in 3NF
3. Data warehouses are built from operational database using ETL- Extract Transform Load
4. To retrieve an next available value- nextVal
5. In SQL to combine rows from queries eliminating duplicates – Union
6. R1(**a**,**b**,c,d,m,n) **b**🡪 C and m🡪n – R1 has Partial Dependency,R1 has transitive dependency
7. Physician, Patient. Select physicianName, patientName from physician left join patient where patient.physicianID = patient.physicianID
8. Trigger where condition?? studentID = :new.studentID
9. Triggers can accept input parameters- False
10. Course(PK) ----- Reference(courseID PK FK, ISBN PK FK)--------------- Book(ISBN PK)

(Course)|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------| (Book)

– if you are not able to understand this, I ll explain.