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 stored 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

If shared lock for record 🡪 only Read Access

1. Which of the following are true regarding horizontal fragmentation? Different rows of a table at different site.
2. Temperature, Heart Beat, Intensity – Non Additive,

Precipitation – Additive

1. 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
2. Select \* from Course; Distributed Request
3. True in replicated database using Asynchronous Updates- Some data inconsistency is tolerated
4. SQL cache is shared memory that stores most recently executed SQL statements or Procedure – True
5. 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.
6. In PL/SQL the cursor attributes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ returns the number of rows fetch so far. - %rowcountz
7. Foreign key matches an existing Primary Key or is null is Referential Integrity
8. 05Review.docx Worksheet Question No 5. Semester and Year are part of primary keys in Associative entity.
9. TRX\_NUM is same throughout the table, PRV\_PTR is initially null
10. Table Update Table Set Attribute where row ID
11. In PL/SQL using cursor to retrieve data and copy into PL/SQL – Fetch
12. 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)
13. To print console in PL/SQL- dbms\_output.put\_line
14. A centralized database might be accessed from remote location – True
15. Parsing activites performed query optimization includes – Validating Syntax Of Query

Executing I/O Operations locking  
Fetching I/O Operations locking

1. 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
2. Transaction Dimension is also known as Degenerate Dimension(DD) – True
3. Select avg(price) from prescription where physicianID = ‘’111”;
4. Database accessed from remote location is distributed database – False
5. Customer – 10,000 rows. Slsrep- 500rows. Custorder- 50,000 rows. Orderline- 100000 rows, part table 3000rows, - 5020500
6. Execute procedure and pass these two parameters- Execute procedure name(attributes passed in same order)
7. If attribute A determines the value of attribute B then we say A functionally determines B
8. A query optimizer uses preset fixed cost values- Rule Based

Cost Based – User sophisticated algorithm

1. 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.
2. 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
3. Student (PK StuID), Faculty (PK Fac ID) select stuName,facName from student left join faculty on faculty.facID = student.facID
4. 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
5. With two phase locking- No transaction can affect any data until all locks are obtained.

Serilizability is guaranteed in two-phase locking. Deadlock will occur.

1. Which of the following is true regarding Fact Tables. Fact Table is usually in 3NF
2. Data warehouses are built from operational database using ETL- Extract Transform Load

OLAP used to retrieve and analyze data in the data store

1. To retrieve an next available value- nextVal
2. In SQL to combine rows from queries eliminating duplicates – Union

Includes duplicates- Union All

In SQL to combine columns from queries eliminating duplicates- Joins

1. R1(**a**,**b**,c,d,m,n) **b**🡪 C and m🡪n – R1 has Partial Dependency,R1 has transitive dependency
2. Physician, Patient. Select physicianName, patientName from physician left join patient where patient.physicianID = patient.physicianID
3. Trigger where condition?? studentID = :new.studentID
4. Triggers can accept input parameters- False
5. Course(PK) ----- Reference(courseID PK FK, ISBN PK FK)--------------- Book(ISBN PK)