Name of the Chapter-DATABASE MANAGEMENT

Sl. No	Question:	Learning Objective
1.	A data _____ is a restriction or limitation to ensure accuracy and reliability of data in database (A) Constraint (B) Dictionary (C) Query (D) None of these	Understanding
2.	A _____is a type of command that retrieves data from a database on a server (A) Constraint (B) Dictionary (C) Query (D) None of these	Understanding
3.	RDBMS stands for (A) Relational Database Management System (B) Rotational Database Management System (C) Reliable Database Management System (D) None of these	Knowledge
4.	An attribute or set of attributes that is used to uniquely identify a record in a database table is called (A) A primary key (B) An identifier (C) A tuple (D) None of the above	Understanding
5	A primary key consisting of more than one attribute is called (A)Composite Primary Key (B)Foreign Key (C)Alternate Key (D)None of these	Creation
6.	Each row of data in a relation(table) is called (A) attribute (B) tuple (C) domain (D) None of these	Understanding
7.	Column headings in a relation are referred as (A) attributes (B) tuples (C) domains (D) None of these	Understanding
8.	_____ is a set of values from which an attribute can take a value in each row (A) Attribute (B) Tuple	Understanding

	(C) Domain (D) None of these	
9.	The number of attributes in a relation is called the _____ of the relation (A)Degree (B) Cardinality (C) Domain (D) None of these	Understanding
10.	The number of tuples in a relation is called the _____ of the relation (A)Degree (B) Cardinality (C) Domain (D) None of these	Understanding
11.	A _____ is used to represent the relationship between two relations. (A)Composite Key (B)Foreign Key (C)Alternate Key (D)None of these	Application
12.	An attribute or set of attributes that can be served as a primary key of a relation is called (A)Service Key (B)Foreign Key (C)Candidate Key (D)None of these	Understanding
13.	A candidate key that is not the primary key is called (A)Composite Key (B)Foreign Key (C)Alternate Key (D)None of these	Understanding
14.	In relational model, tables are called (A) Domains (B) Relations (C) Tuples (D) None of these	Understanding
15	_____ can take NULL values in it (A)Primary Key (B)Foreign Key (C)Both Primary Key and Foreign Key (D)None of these	Knowledge

Answers

Multiple Choice question

Q.No.1	(A) Constraint
Q.No.2	(C) Query
Q.No.3	(A)Relational Database Management System
Q.No.4	(A) A primary key
Q.No.5	(A)Composite Primary Key
Q.No.6	(B) tuple
Q.No.7	(A) attributes
Q.No.8	(C) Domain
Q.No.9	(A)Degree
Q.No.10	(B) Cardinality
Q.No.11	(B)Foreign Key
Q.No.12	(C)Candidate Key
Q.No.13	(C)Alternate Key
Q.No.14	(B) Relations
Q.No.15	(B)Foreign Key

MCQ QUESTIONS

Sl. No	Question:	Learning Objective
1	A relational database consists of a collection of (A) Tables (B) Fields (C) Records (D) Keys	Knowledge
2	A/An _____ in a table represents a logical relationship among a set of values. (A) Attribute (B) Key (C) Tuple (D) Entry	Knowledge
3	The term _____ is used to refer to a record in a table. (A) Attribute (B) Tuple (C) Field (D) Instance	Knowledge
4	The term _____ is used to refer to a record in a table.	Knowledge

	(A) Attribute (B) Tuple (C) Field (D) Instance	
5	Which of the following attributes cannot be considered as a choice for primary key? (A) Id (B) License Number (C) Dept_Id (D) Street	Understanding
6	An attribute in a relation is a foreign key if it is the _____ key in any other relation. (A) Candidate (B) Primary (C) Super (D) Sub	Knowledge
7	Consider the table with structure as : Student (ID, name, dept_name, tot_cred) In the above table, which attribute will form the primary key? (A) Name (B) Dept (C) Total_credits (D) ID	Understanding
8	Which one of the following is commonly used to define the overall design of the database? (A) Application program (B) Data definition language (C) Schema (D) Source code	Knowledge
9	Which of the following keys is generally used to represents the relationships between the tables? (A) Primary key (B) Foreign key	Understanding

	(C) Secondary key (D) None of the above	
10	For what purpose the DML is provided? (A) Addition of new structure in the database (B) Manipulation & processing of the database (C) Definition of the physical structure of the database system (D) All of the above	Understanding
11	The term "SQL" stands for (A) Standard query language (B) Sequential query language (C) Structured query language (D) Server-side query language	Knowledge
12	Which of the following data type will be suitable for storing the name of students? (A) int (B) varchar(n) (C) char (D) None of the above	Understanding

13	What is the format used for storing date using date datatype? (A) dd-mm-yy (B) dd-mm-yyyy (C) mm-dd-yyyy (D) yyyy-mm-dd	Knowledge
14	Which of the following constraints can be used if we don't want user to leave the field blank while inserting data? (A) "NULL" (B) not null (C) "Unassigned" (D) unique key	Understanding
15	Which of the following data type will be the best choice for storing price of any item? (A) string (B) int (C) date (D) float	Understanding

Multiple Choice question

Q.No.1	A
Q.No.2	C
Q.No.3	B
Q.No.4	B
Q.No.5	D
Q.No.6	B
Q.No.7	D
Q.No.8	C
Q.No.9	B
Q.No.10	B
Q.No.11	C
Q.No.12	B
Q.No.13	D
Q.No.14	B
Q.No.15	D

Sl. No	Question:	Learning Objective
1.	A relational database consists of a collection of A. Tables B. Fields C. Records D. Keys	Knowledge
2.	Which of the following is NOT a DML command? A. SELECT B. DELETE C. UPDATE D. DROP	Knowledge
3.	Identify the correct command SQL query which is expected to delete all rows of a table TEMP without deleting its structure ? A. DELETE TABLE TEMP; B. DROP TABLE TEMP; C. REMOVE TABLE TEMP; D. DELETE FROM TEMP;	Knowledge
4.	Which is not a constraint in SQL? (A) Unique (B) Distinct	Knowledge

	(C) Primary key (D) d. Check	
5.	For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values, called the ……. of that attribute. (A) Dictionaries (B) Domain (C) Directory (D) d. Relation	Knowledge
6.	_____key is used to join two relations in RDBMS? (A) Primary Key (B) Candidate Key (C) Foreign Key (D) Unique Key	Knowledge
7.	What is the degree and cardinality of a SQL table? (A) Number of columns and Number of rows (B) Number of rows and Number of columns (C) Number of keys and Number of constraints (D) None	Knowledge
8.	..... command helps to fetch data from relation. (A) Use (B) Show (C) Fetch (D) Select	Knowledge
9.	A ..... is a text that is not executed. (A) Statement (B) Query (C) Comment (D) Clause	Knowledge
10.	..... command helps to open the database for use. (A) Use (B) Open (C) Distinct (D) Select	Knowledge
11.	If you want to add a new column in an existing table, which command is used. For example, to add a column bonus in a table emp, the statement will be given as:	Creation

	(A) ALTER table emp ADD (bonus Integer); (B) CHANGE table emp ADD bonus int; (C) ALTER table emp ADD bonus int; (D) UPDATE table emp ADD bonus int;	
12.	What is the full form of SQL? (A) Structured Query Language (B) Structured Query List (C) Simple Query Language (D) Data Derivation Language	Knowledge
13.	The _____clause of SELECT query allows us to select only those rows in the results that satisfy a specified condition. (A) Where (B) from (C) having (D) like	Knowledge
14.	Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate database structure including tables? (A) Data Definition Language (DDL) (B) Data Manipulation Language (DML) (C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None	Knowledge
15.	The term _____ is used to refer to a field in a table. (A) Attribute (B) Tuple (C) Row (D) Instance	Knowledge

Multiple Choice question	
Q.No.1	Tables
Q.No.2	DROP

Q.No.3	DELETE FROM TEMP;
Q.No.4	Distinct
Q.No.5	Domain
Q.No.6	Foreign Key
Q.No.7	Number of columns and Number of rows
Q.No.8	Select
Q.No.9	Comment
Q.No.10	Use
Q.No.11	ALTER table emp ADD bonus int;
Q.No.12	Structured Query Language
Q.No.13	Where
Q.No.14	Data Definition Language
Q.No. 15	Attribute

Sl. No.	**Question:**	**Learning Objective**
1	Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Database structures, including tables?	Knowledge
	a) Data Definition Language(DDL)	
	b) Data Manipulation Language(DML)	
	c) Both of above	
	d) None	
2	This SQL query selects	Understanding
	SELECT name **FROM Emp** **WHERE salary IS NOT NULL;**	
	a) Tuple with null values	
	b) Tuples with no null values	
	c) Tuples with any salary	
	d) All of the above	
3	What is the full form of **SQL**?	Knowledge
	a) Structured Query Language	
	b) Structured Query List	
	c) Simple Query Language	
	d) None of these	
4	What does **DML** & **DDL** stands for?	Knowledge
	a) Data Manipulation Language (DML) & Data Definition Language (DDL)	
	b) Data Mode Lane (DML) & Data Definition Language (DDL)	

	c) Different Mode Level (DML) & Data Derivation Language (DDL)	
	d) Data Model Language (DML) & Dynamic Data Language (DDL)	
5	Which of the following sublanguages of SQL is used to define the structure of the relation, deleting relations and relating schemas ?	Understanding
	a) Data Definition Language (DDL)	
	b) Data Manipulation Language (DML)	
	c) Query	
	d) Relational Databases	
6	Consider the following SQL statement. What type of statement is this?	Understanding
	SELECT * FROM Employee ;	
	a) DML	
	b) DDL	
	c) DCL	
	d) Integrity Constraint	
7	Consider the following SQL statement. What type is this ?	Understanding
	DROP TABLE items;	
	a) DML	
	b) DDL	
	c) DCL	
	d) TCL	
8	The data types **CHAR (n)** and **VARCHAR (n)** are used to create _____ and _____ length types of string/text fields in a database.	Knowledge
	a) Fixed, Equal	
	b) Equal, Variable	
	c) Fixed, Variable	
	d) Variable, Equal	
9	Which of the following is/are the DDL statements ?	Knowledge
	a) Create	
	b) Drop	
	c) Alter	
	d) All of these	

10	_____ defines rules regarding the values allowed in columns and is the standard mechanism for enforcing database integrity.	Knowledge
	a) Column	
	b) Constraint	
	c) Index	
	d) Trigger	
11	To define a column as a primary key, _____ _____ constraint is used in **CREATE TABLE.**	Knowledge
	a) primary word	
	b) primary keynote	
	c) candidate key	
	d) primary key	

Multiple Choice question	
Q.No. 1	Answer : c) Both of above
Q.No. 2	Answer : b) Tuples with no null values
Q.No. 3	Answer : a) Structured Query Language
Q.No. 4	Answer : a) Data Manipulation Language (DML) & Data Definition Language (DDL)
Q.No. 5	Answer : a) Data Definition Language (DDL)
Q.No. 6	Answer : a) DML
Q.No. 7	Answer : b) DDL
Q.No. 8	Answer : c) Fixed, Variable
Q.No. 9	Answer : d) All of these
Q.No.10	Answer : b) Constraint
Q.No.11	Answer : d) primary key

Sl.No	Question:	Learning Objective
1.	Which command we use to create a database in MySQL. a) Select database from MySQL;	Knowledge

	b) Create database databasename; c) Use databasename; d) Update database;	
2.	Sonia wants to see all the databases are available in her MySQL software. Which command is useful for her? a) Show databases; b) Show database; c) Show tables d) Show database_name;	Understanding
3.	Goni wants to do some work with her database. She is confused about how to write commands to use the required database. Choose correct option a) Required database; b) Use database; c) Use <databasename>; d) Required <databasename>	Application
4.	To delete a database _____command is used a) Delete database database_name b) Delete database_name c) Drop database database_name d) Drop database_name	Application
5	To show all the tables of a given database what will be the command? a) Use database_name; shows tables; b) Use database_name; show tables; c) Required database; show tables; d) Required database; shows tables;	Analysis
6.	Consider the following SQL statement. What type of statement is this? CREATE TABLE employee (name VARCHAR, id INTEGER) (a) DML (b) DDL (c) DCL (d) Integrity constraint	Analysis
7.	Which among the following is the correct syntax for creating tables? a) CREATE TABLE name; b) CREATE name; c) CREATE TABLE d) All of the mentioned	Analysis
8.	Which command shows the table structure of table emp? a) Select * from emp;	Understanding

	b) Show all from emp; c) Desc emp; d) Drop emp;	
9.	Which of the following functions are not performed by the "ALTER" clause? a) Change the name of the table b) Change the name of the column c) Drop a column d) All of the mentioned	Understanding
10.	The _____clause of SELECT query allows us to select only those rows in the results that satisfy a specified condition. (a) Where (b) from (c) having (d) like	Application
11.	Which command is used to change the definition of a table in SQL? a) create b) update c) alter d) delete	Understanding
12.	Which command to use in order to delete the data inside the table, and not the table itself A) DELETE B) TRUNCATE C) Both TRUNCATE & DELETE D) DROP	Understanding
13	In the given query which keyword has to be inserted? INSERT INTO employee_____(1002, "Kausar", 2000); (a) Table (b) Values (c) Relation (d) Field	Application
14.	Which SQL statement is used to delete specific data FROM a database? a) Drop b) Remove c) Alter d) delete	Understanding
15.	Consider the following SQL statement. What type of statement is this? SELECT * FROM employee	Knowledge

	(a) DML (b) DDL (c) DCL (d) Integrity constraint	

Multple Choice question	
Q.No.	Answer
1	a) Create database databasename;
2	a) Show databases;
3	(c) Use <databasename>;
4	a) Delete database database_name
5	(b)Use database_name; show tables;
6	(b) DDL
7	(a) CREATE TABLE name;
8	a) Desc emp;
9	(d) All of the mentioned
10	(a) Where
11	(c) alter
12	(D) DROP
13	(b) Values
14	(d) delete
15	(a) DML

MCQ QUESTIONS

Sl. No.	Question:	Learning Objective

1.	Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values? A. Between B. All C. In D. None of the above	Rememb ering & Understa ding
2.	You can change/modify value for one or more columns of a table using SQL with which of the following? A. Change B. Modify C. Alter D. Update	Rememb ering & Understa ding
3.	Which operator checks column for non existence of data in that column A. NOT Operator B. Exists Operator C. IS NULL Operator D. None of the above	Rememb ering & Understa ding
4.	Using a WHERE clause in a SQL query is used to specify SQL reserved words and characters, known as ____? A. Operators B. Data Types C. Numbers D. Syntax	Rememb ering & Understa ding
5.	Using which SQL Comparison Operator can we find the data that matches our query? A. SQL Not Equal Operator (!=) B. SQL Equal Operator (=) C. SQL Greater Than Operator (>) D. SQL Less Than Operator (<)	Rememb ering & Understa ding
6.	Which of the following is not a SQL Logical Operator? A. SQL Equal Operator	Rememb ering &

	B. SQL ANY Operator C. SQL BETWEEN Operator D. SQL IN Operator	Understanding
7.	The SQL Modulus Operator returns the, A. Quotient B. Percentage C. Sum D. Reminder	Remembering & Understanding
8.	SQL Division operator divides the operand on the ____ side by the operand on the ____ side. A. Left, Left B. Right, Left C. Left, Right D. Right, Right	Applying
9.	If we have not specified ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default A. DESC B. ASC C. There is no default value D. None of the mentioned	Analysing, Evaluating and Creating
10.	Which of the following is true about the SQL AS clause? A. The AS clause in SQL is used to change the column name in the output or assign a name to a derived column. B. The SQL AS clause can only be used with the JOIN clause. C. The AS clause in SQL is used to defines a search condition. D. All of the mentioned	Remembering & Understanding
11.	When the wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful? A. When an exact match is required in a SELECT statement. B. When an exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement. C. When an exact match is required in a CREATE statement. D. When an exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.	Remembering & Understanding

12.	Select the correct order of precedence among the following? 1. OR > NOT > + > ** 2. NOT > OR > ** > + 3. ** > + > OR > NOT 4. ** > + > NOT > OR	Remembering & Understanding
13.	The SQL keyword(s) _____ is used with wildcards. A. LIKE only B. IN only C. NOT IN only D. IN and NOT IN	Remembering & Understanding
14.	The numerical values of two ___ of the ___ table can be easily subtracted using SQL Subtraction Operator. A. Rows, same B. Columns, same C. Rows, different D. Columns, different	Remembering & Understanding
15.	Which of these is not correct set of Logical operators? A. And, Or, Not, Like, Any, Between, All B. And, Or, Not, Like, Any, Between,Where C. And, Or, Not, Like, With, Between, Where D. And, Or, Null, Like, Any, Between, Distinct	Remembering & Understanding

MultpleChice question	
Q.No.	Answer
1.	C
2.	D
3.	C
4.	A
5.	B

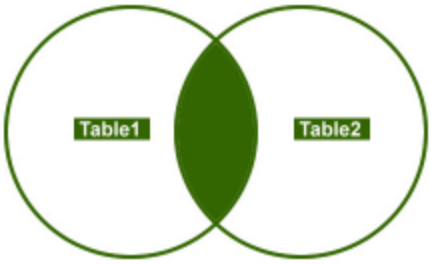
6.	A
7.	D
8.	C
9.	B
10.	A
11.	B
12.	D
13.	A
14.	B
15.	A

MCQ		
	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which of the following function is used to FIND the largest value from the given data in MYSQL? (a) MAX() (b) MAXIMUM() (c) LARGEST() (c) BIG()	(a)
2	Aggregate functions can be used in the select list or the _____ clause of a select statement. They cannot be used in a _____ clause. (a) Where, having(b) Having, where(c) Group by, having (d) Group by, where	(b)
3	Which of the following is a SQL aggregate function? (a) LEFT(b) AVG (c) JOIN (d) LEN	(b)
4	An attribute in a relation is foreign key if it is the _____key in any other relation. (a) Candidate (b) Primary (c) Super (d) Sub	(b)
5	The HAVING clause does which of the following? (a) Acts EXACTLY like WHERE clause (b) Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups. (c) Acts like a WHERE clause but is used form groups rather than rows. (d) Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.	(c)
6	Which SQL function is used to count the number of rows in a SQL query? (a) COUNT () (b) NUMBER () (c) SUM () (d) COUNT (*)	(d)
7	With SQL, how can you return the number of not null record in the Project field of “Students” table? (a) SELECT COUNT (Project) FROM Students (b) SELECT COLUMNS (Project) FROM Students (c) SELECT COLUMNS (*) FROM Students (d) SELECT COUNT (*) FROM Students	(a)
8	Which of the following is not an aggregate function?	(c)

	(a) Avg (b) Sum (c) Sub (d) Min	
9	If column "Salary" contains the data set {1000, 15000, 25000, 10000, 15000}, what will be the output after the execution of the given query? SELECT SUM(DISTINCT SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE; (a)75000 (b) 25000 (c) 10000 (d) 50000	(d)
10	Which of the following group functions ignore NULL values? (a) MAX (b) COUNT (c) SUM (d) All of the above	(d)
11	Where and Having clauses can be used interchangeably in SELECT queries? (a) True (b) False (c) Only in views (d) With order by	(b)
12	The operation whose result contains all pairs of tuples from the two relations, regardless of whether their attribute values match. (a) Join (b) Cartesian product (c) Intersection (d) Set difference	(b)
13	To specify filtering condition for groups, the _____ clause is used in MYSQL. (a) where (b) having (c) order by (d) both a and b	(b)
14	_____ clause is used to collect those rows that have the same value in a specified column. (a) order by (b) like (c) having (d) group by	(d)
15	The SQL built-in function _____ computes the number of rows in a table. (a) count(*) (b) count(Column name) (c) sum(column) (d) both a and b	(a)

Sl. No.	Question	Learning Objective
1	We apply the aggregate function to a group of sets of tuples using the _____ clause. a) group by b) group c) group set d) group attribute	Remembering and understanding

2	Choose the correct option regarding the query
	
	`SELECT branch_name, COUNT (DISTINCT customer_name)`
	`FROM depositor, account`
	`WHERE depositor.account_number = account.account_number`
	`GROUP BY branch_id`
	`HAVING avg(balance) = 10000;`
	
	a) The having clause checks whether the query result is true or not
	b) The having clause does not check for any condition
	c) The having clause allows only those tuples that have average balance 10000
	d) None of the mentioned
		Applying

3	The _____ aggregation operation adds up all the values of the attribute a) add b) avg c) max d) sum	Remembering and understanding
4	What values does the count(*) function ignore? a) Repetitive values b) Null values c) Characters d) Integers	Remembering and understanding
5	Which join is equivalent to Cartesian Product? a) INNER JOIN b) OUTER JOIN c) CROSS JOIN d) NATURAL JOIN	Remembering and understanding
6	How many tables may be included with a join? a) One b) Two c) Three d) All of the Mentioned	Applying
7	 Above image depicts:	Analysing, Evaluating and Creating

	a) Outer Join b) Inner Join c) Self Join d) Right Outer Join	
8	Which of the following is not an aggregate function? a) avg b) sum c) With d) min	Remembering and understanding
9	The HAVING clause does which of the following? a) Acts EXACTLY like a where clause b) Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups. c) Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for group rather than rows. d) Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.	Remembering and understanding
10	What is the meaning of "HAVING" clause in SELECT query? a) To filter out the summary groups b) To filter out the column groups c) To filter out the row and column values d) None of the above	Remembering and understanding
11	The following SQL is which type of join? SELECT CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, NAME, ORDER_ID FROM CUSTOMER_T,ORDER_T WHERE CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID = ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID a) Equi-join b) Natural join	Analysing, Evaluating and Creating

	c) Outer join d) Cartesian join	
12	Which clause is used with “aggregate functions”? a) GROUP BY b) SELECT c) WHERE d) Both (a) & (b)	Remembering and understanding
13	Select the correct query/queries for cross join: a)Select * FROM Table1 T1 NATURAL JOIN Table1 T2; b)Select * FROM Table1 T1 ALL CROSS JOIN Table1 T2; c)Select * FROM Table1 T1,Table1 T2; d)Select * FROM Table1 T1 CROSS Table1 T2;	Analysing, Evaluating and Creating
14	SQL applies conditions on the groups through _____ clause after groups have been formed. a) Group by b) With c) Where d) Having	Remembering and understanding
15	The following SQL is which type of join: SELECT CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, NAME, ORDER_ID FROM CUSTOMER_T,ORDER_T WHERE CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID = ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID? a) Equi-join b) Natural join c) Outer join d) Cartesian join	Applying

KEY/ANSWER SHEET

Multiple Choice question

Q.No.1	a
2	c
3	d
4	b
5	c
6	d
7	b
8	c
9	c
10	a
11	a
12	a
13	c
14	d
15	a

INTERFACE WITH PYTHON

Sl.No	Question:	Learning Objective
1	Which my sql driver you need to install for connection of Python With MYSQL (A) mysql-connector (B) mysql.connector (C) mysql-connect (D) All of the above	Knowledge
2	What is the maximum number of parameters that can be accepted by connect method. (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 1 (D) 0	Understanding
3	The ……. creates a connection to the MySQL server and returns a Connection object. (A) connect() (B) connection() (C) connector()	Knowledge,

	(D) None of the above	
4	Python enables Python programs to access MySQL databases (A) import mysql.connect (B) import mysql.connector (C) import mysql.connection (D) None of the above	Knowledge,
5	A session between the application program and the database is also termed as ____ (A) bridge (B) connection (C) gap (D) none of the above	Understanding
6	The ---------- constructor creates a connection to the MySQL server and returns a MySQL Connection object. (A) connect() (B) connection() (C) mysqlconnect() (D) None of the above	Knowledge,
7	Choose the correct statement to connect database from Python code, is host is “localhost”, user= “root” the database is “School” with no password . (A) connect(host= “localhost”,user= “root”, database = “School”) (B) connect(host= “localhost”,user= “sql”,password=NAN, database = “root”) (C) connect(host= “host”,user= “root”,password=np.nan, database = “School”) (D) connect(host= “loca”,user= “School”,password=“ ”, database = “root”)	Understanding
8	It acts as middleware between MYDSQL database connection and SQL query. (A) cursor (B) Table (C) Query (D) row	Application

9	Suresh is trying to fetch only one record from result set at a time. Which method should be used by him? (A) fetchmany (B) fetchno (C) fetchone (D) fetchall	Application
10	SQL command is passed to which function to run after establishment of the connection between python and database (A) cursor() (B) execute() (C) connection() (D) fetchall()	Knowledge,
11	Which of the following function is used to close the connection between python and database? (A) cursor.close() (B) is.close() (C) connection.close() (D) execute.close()	Knowledge,
12	Read the following code and assume that all necessary files are already imported Mycon = sql.connect(host= “localhost”,user= “root”,password=“india”, database = “company”) Cursor = mycon.cursor() Query = “Select * from empl” Which will be the next statement to execute query? (A) Cursor.query.excute() (B) Cursor.execute(Query) (C) Query.execute() (D) execute(Query)	Application
13	When we run <connection>._____ method, it reflect the changes made in the database permanently. (A) done()	Analysis

	(B) commit() (C) reflect() (D) final()	
14	Which function retrieve all (remaining) rows of a query result an return them in a list of tuples (A) fetchone() (B) fetchall() (C) fetchmany () (D) All the above	Application
15	Which is the correct statement about fetchone() (A) Fetch the next row of a query result set, returning a single tuple, or None when no more data is available (B) Fetch the First row of a query result set, returning a single tuple, or None when no more data is available (C) Fetch the current row of a query result set, returning a single tuple, or None when no more data is available (D) None of the above	Analysis

Multiple-choice question	
Q.No.1	(A) mysql-connector
Q.No.2	(D) 0
Q.No.3	(A) connect()
Q.No.4	(B) import mysql.connector
Q.No.5	(A) bridge
Q.No.6	(A) connect()
Q.No.7	(A) connect(host= “localhost”,user= “root”,password=“india”, database = “School”)
Q.No.8	(A) cursor
Q.No.9	(C) fetchone

Q.No.10	(B) execute()
Q.No.11	(C) conection.close()
Q.No.12	(c) Cursor.execute(Query)
Q.No.13	(B) commit()
Q.No.14	(B) fetchall()
Q.No.15	(A)Fetch the next row of a query result set, returning a single tuple, or None when no more data is available

Sl. No.	**Question**	**Learning Objective**
1	What is the datatype of the row returned from a resultset using fetchone() function? a) Tuple b) List c) String d) Dictionary	Knowledge
2	What is the datatype of the row returned from a resultset using fetchall() function? a) Tuple b) List c) String d) Dictionary	Knowledge
3	What is the datatype of the row returned from a resultset using fetchmany() function? a) Tuple b) List c) String d) Dictionary	Knowledge
4	What is returned when we execute the function fetchone() but no rows are available to fetch ? a) None b) Empty Tuple c) Empty List d) Error	Knowledge
5	What is returned when we execute the function fetchall() but no rows are available to fetch ? a) None b) Empty Tuple c) Empty List d) Error	Knowledge, Understand
6	What is returned when we execute the function fetchmany() but no rows are available to fetch ?	Knowledge

	a) None b) Empty Tuple c) Empty List d) Error	
7	Which of the following are valid properties of mysql connector cursor? a)lastrowid b)rowcount c)column_names d)All of the above	Knowledge
8	Which function is called to make mysql connection with python? a) execute b) commit c) connect d) fetchone	Knowledge
9	What are invalid host values in connect function of MySql connector? a) host="216.10.240.89" b) host="localhost" c) host="127.0.0.1" d) None of the above	Knowledge
10	Maximum how many parameters can be accepted by connect() method. a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5	Knowledge
11	This is the Property of cursor object that returns the number of rows fetched a) fetchall() b) resultset c) rowcount d) none of the above	Analysis
12	Whenever you run Insert, Update and Delete query using Python code, you must run method within the connection object. a) fetchall() b) commit() c) executeQ d) None of the above	Knowledge
13	Fill in the blank data = [('Jane', 'F'), ('Joe', 'M'), ('John', 'M'),] stmt = "INSERT INTO employees (first_name, hire_date) VALUES (%s, %s)" cursor._____(stmt, data) a)execute b)executemany c) executeall d)executeQ	Knowledge
14	If mycursor is a valid cursor what will be the output of the following mycursor.execute("select * from student") #student table has 5 rows	Analysis

	print(mycursor.rowcount) a) 5 b)0 c) -1 d)None	

15	If mycursor is a valid cursor what will be the output of the following
	mycursor.execute("select * from student") #student table has 5 rows
	myresult = mycursor.fetchmany(3)
	print(mycursor.rowcount)
	a) 5 b)3 c) -1 d)None
		Evaluation

KEY/ANSWER SHEET

Multiple Choice Questions	
Q. No. 1	a) Tuple
Q. No. 2	b) List
Q. No. 3	b) List
Q. No. 4	a) None
Q. No. 5	c) Empty List
Q. No. 6	c) Empty List
Q. No. 7	d)All of the above
Q. No. 8	c) connect
Q. No. 9	d) None of the above
Q. No. 10	c) 4
Q. No. 11	c) rowcount
Q. No. 12	b) commit()
Q. No. 13	b)executemany
Q. No. 14	c) -1
Q. No. 15	b)3

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Name of the Chapter-DATABASE MANAGEMENT

Sl.No.	Question	Learning Objective
1	Assertion:A Primary Key is used to uniquely identify a record in a relation Reason: A Primary Key can not have duplicate value (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Application
2	Assertion: All the candidate keys are Primary Key. Reason: Primary Key is used to uniquely identify a record in a relation (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Creation
3	Assertion: Foreign Key is not used to uniquely identify a record in a relation Reason: Foreign key can take NULL values (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Knowledge
4	Assertion: NULL is Special value that is stored when actual data value is unknown for an attribute. Reason: Foreign key can take NULL values (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Understanding
5	Assertion: Each attribute in a relation has a unique name. Reason: Sequence of attributes in a relation is immaterial. (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Understanding

ANSWER

Assertion Reason Questions	
Q.No.1	A
Q.No.2	D
Q.No.3	A
Q.No.4	B
Q.No.5	B

ASSERTION BASED QUESTIONS

Sl. No.	Question	Learning Objective
1	Assertion: A unique key cannot serve the purpose of a Primary Key Reason: A unique key attribute can hold null value. (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Understanding
2	Assertion: Update is a DDL command Reason: DDL commands are used for defining the schema of the database. (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Understanding
3	Assertion: Delete is DML command Reason: Delete command deletes the table from a database (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Understanding
4	Assertion: Float datatype cannot be used for storing names Reason: Char(n) datatype can be used for storing names (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Knowledge

5	Assertion: Drop is not a DML command Reason: Drop is a TCL command (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Knowledge

Assertion Reason Questions	
Q.No.1	A
Q.No.2	D
Q.No.3	C
Q.No.4	B
Q.No.5	C

ii.ASSERTION REASON TYPE QUESTIONS

Sl.No.	Question	Learning Objective
1.	Assertion: RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. It is a program that offers commands to create, update, and manage the data with multiple tables Reason: . Examples of RDBMS are 1. MySQL 2. Oracle 3. Microsoft SQL Server. (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Analysis
2.	Assertion : Constraints are the condition define against the column of a table. Reason : Constraints are the checking condition which we apply on table to ensure the correctness of data . (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Analysis

3.	Assertion : Data definition language. Consists of commands used to modify the metadata of a table. For Example- create table, alter table, drop table. Reason : Data manipulation language. Consist of commands used to modify the data of a table. For Example- insert, delete, update (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Analysis
4.	Assertion : Primary Key is one or more attribute of a relation used to uniquely identify each and every tuple in the relation. Reason : For Example : In the below Table Student, RollNo can be the Primary Key **RollNo Name Marks** 1 Pratham 75 2 Srishti 80 (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Analysis
5.	Assertion : Suppose there are suppliers from 30 different cities. A person wants to list only those records of supplier table who belongs to 'Delhi', 'Mumbai','Kolkata', 'Chennai', 'Chandigarh' and ‘Ahmedabad'. Reason : IN operator used in SQL queries to specify the list of values for searching. (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Analysis

Assertion Reason Questions	
Q.No.1	B
Q.No.2	A
Q.No.3	B
Q.No.4	B
Q.No.5	A

QUESTIONS :

Sl.No.	Question	Learning Objective
1.	**Assertion: DELETE FROM relation_name** **WHERE condition;** **Reason: DELETE is a Data Manipulation Language (DML) command and used when we want to remove some or all the tuples from a relation**. (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Knowledge
2.	**Assertion: DELETE is a Data Manipulation Language (DML) command and used when we want to remove some or all the tuples from a relation.** **Reason: DROP is a Data Definition Language (DDL) command which removes the named elements of the schema like relations, domains or constraints and you can also remove an entire schema using DROP command.** A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Knowledge
3.	**Assertion: ALTER TABLE *table_name*** **ADD *column_name datatype*;** **Reason: Alter table help us to modify the data values of a given table.** A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Analysis
4.	**Assertion: create cs database;** **Reason: create database databasename help us to create database.** A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	Analysis

	(B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	
5.	**Assertion: Show databases;** **Reason: It helps us to display all tables of databases.** A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Application

Assertion Reason Questions	
Q.No.	Answer
1	(A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
2	(B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
3	(C) Assertion is true, reason is false.
4	(D) Assertion is false, reason is true.
5	(C) Assertion is true, reason is false.

Sl. No.	Question	Learning Objective
1.	Assertion (A) : Between operator produces a resultset based on expression within a range. Reason (R): An expression can be written using >= and <= operators equivalent to Between Operator. (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Applying

2.	Assertion (A): Delete, Drop and Truncate are examples of DDL Commands. Reason (R): DELETE operations can be rolled back (undone), while DROP and TRUNCATE operations cannot be rolled back. (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Applying
3.	Assertion (A): When an expression includes Multiple SQL operators, the sequence in which they are evaluated is known as the SQL operator's precedence. Reason (R): The Operators having low precedence are evaluated First and Operators having higher precedence are evaluated last in SQL. (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Applying
4.	Assertion (A): Distinct Clause is used to eliminate duplicate values from a resultset based on a SQL Query. Reason (R): The SQL ORDER BY clause can be used with the DISTINCT clause for sorting the results after removing duplicate values. (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Analysing, Evaluating and Creating
5.	Assertion (A): The LIKE is a Logical operator in SQL is used to search for character string with the specified pattern using wildcards in a column. Reason (R): There are three wildcards (%), (_) and (#) used in SQL (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Analysing, Evaluating and Creating

ANSWERS

Assertion Reason Questions	
Q.No.	Answer
1.	A
2.	A
3.	C
4.	A
5.	B

ARQ Based Questions		
	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Assertion: Cardinality of the resultant table of Cartesian Product of two tables will be the product of the cardinalities of these two tables. Reason: Cartesian product generates all possible combination of two tables (a) Both A and R are True (b) A is True but R is False (c) A is False but R is True (d) Both A and R are False.	(a)
2	Assertion: Count(*) and Count(Column Name) returns same outputs. Reason: Null values are not counted by Count() (a) Both A and R are True (b) A is True but R is False (c) A is False but R is True (d) Both A and R are False.	(c)
3	Table: Hospital ID | Name | Dept | charges E1 | Kabir | Ent | 350 C1 | Zahir | Cardiology | 150 S1 | Raju | Surgery | NULL Assertion: Select Avg(charges) from Hospital; Output: 166.666667 Reason: Avg( ) includes NULL values. (a) Both A and R are True (b) A is True but R is False (c) A is False but R is True (d) Both A and R are False.	(d)
4	Assertion: Select Dept, count(*) from hospital group by Dept where count(*)>1; Output: Error Reason: Exactly one patient admitted in each Dept. (a) Both A and R are True (b) A is True but R is False (c) A is False but R is True (d) Both A and R are False.	(b)
5	Assertion: Select Max(Name) from hospital; Output: Error Reason: Max( ) can only be used with numeric columns. (a) Both A and R are True (b) A is True but R is False (c) A is False but R is True (d) Both A and R are False.	(d)

ii.ASSERTION REASON TYPE QUESTIONS

Sl.no.	Question	Learning Objective
1	Assertion SQL does not permit distinct with count(*) Reason: SQL does not permit distinct with count(*) but the use of distinct is allowed with max and min (a) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (b) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (c) Assertion is true, reason is false. (d) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Applying
2	Assertion: GROUP BY clause and ORDER BY clause are different. Reason: GROUP BY clause used for grouping of data and ORDER BY clause used for sorting of data. a) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. c) Assertion is true, reason is false. d) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Applying
3	Assertion: Single row functions work with a single row. Reason: A single row function returns aggregated value. a) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. c) Assertion is true, reason is false. d) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Applying

4	Assertion: HAVING clause is different from where clause Reason: HAVING clause places condition on groups in contrast to WHERE clause that places condition on individual rows. a) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. c) Assertion is true, reason is false. d) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Applying
5	Assertion: COUNT(expression) and COUNT(*) are not the same. Reason: COUNT(*) will count the number of rows, COUNT(expression) will count non-null values in expression. a) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. c) Assertion is true, reason is false. d) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Applying

Assertion Reason Questions	
1	a
2	a
3	c
4	b
5	b

INTERFACE OF PYTHON WITH MYSQL

ii. ASSERTION REASON TYPE QUESTIONS

Sl.No.	Question	Learning Objective
1	**Assertion: Mr Ravi had taken** a variable as a connection object and used connect() function with MySQL database specification like host name, username, password or passwd and database itself. But connection could not establish. **Reason:** To use connect( ) function user must include or import mysql.connector in the beginning of the program. (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Analysis
2	**Assertion:**Following code was used to view all the tables in the database "school" but the expected result was not shown. Import mysql.connector Mydb = mysql.connector.connect(host= "localhost",user= "root",password="india", database = "school") Mycursor = mydb.cursor() Mycursor.show("SHOW TABLES") **Reason:** loop is not used to print the records (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Analysis / Application
3	**Assertion:** An user run the following command to input a new record in the table cur.execute("insert into students values(1111,'Asmita',78.50,'B1') but he found that record cannot be inserted in the table .	Analysis / Application

	Reason: Commit() function must used to save the changes and reflect the data in the table (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	
4	**Assertion:** To retrieve Three(03) students details we use cursor.fetchmany(03) function. **Reason:** The number of rows is a compulsory parameter for cursor.fetchmany(3) (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Analysis / Application
5	**Assertion:** To create a table in MySQL, use the "CREATE TABLE" statement. **Reason:** we can use cursor.run() to create the table. (A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion. (B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (C) Assertion is true, reason is false. (D) Assertion is false, reason is true.	Analysis / Evaluation

Assertion Reason Questions	
Q.No.1	(A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion.
Q.No.2	(B) Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. In place of show() execute() method should have been used.

Q.No.3	(A) Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion
Q.No.4	(C) Assertion is true, reason is false.
Q.No.5	(C) Assertion is true, reason is false

Sl. No.	Question	Learning Objective
1	**Assertion (A):** mydb = mysql.connector.connect(host="localhost", user="yourusername", password="yourpassword") mycursor = mydb.cursor() mycursor.execute("CREATE DATABASE mydatabase") *#Above code creates a new database in mysql server* **Reason (R):** We can create a new database using execute function **(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of assertion.** (B) A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A . (C) A is true, R is false. (D) A is false, R is true.	Application
2	**Assertion (A):** mycursor.execute("DELETE FROM customers WHERE address = 'M'") *#Above code deletes the desired rows from the table* **Reason (R):** Commit function should be called to save the changes (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of assertion. (B) A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A . (C) A is true, R is false. **(D) A is false, R is true.**	Evaluation
	Assertion (A): data = [('Jane', 'F'),	

3	('Joe', 'M'), ('John', 'M'),] stmt = "INSERT INTO employees (first_name, hire_date) VALUES (%s, %s)" cursor.execute(stmt, data) mydb.commit() *#Above code will insert the three rows in database* **Reason (R):** execute function can't be used to insert multiple rows (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of assertion. (B) A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A . (C) A is true, R is false. (D) **A is false, R is true.**	Application
4	**Assertion (A):** mydb = mysql.connector.connect(host="178.23.45.252", user="yourusername", password="yourpassword") *#Above connection will be successful* **Reason (R):** host variable should be initialized with value 'localhost' (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of assertion. (B) A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A . (C) **A is true, R is false.** (D) A is false, R is true.	Knowledge
5	**Assertion (A):** mydb = mysql.connector.connect(host="178.23.45.262", user="yourusername", password="yourpassword") *#Above connection will not be successful* **Reason (R):** database name has not been provided in the connect function call (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of assertion. (B) **A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A .** (C) A is true, R is false. (D) A is false, R is true.	Understand

ASSERTION REASON TYPE QUESTIONS	
1	(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of assertion
2	(D) A is false, R is true.
3	(D) A is false, R is true.
4	(C) A is true, R is false
5	(B) A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A .

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Sl.No.	Read the passage given below and answer the following questions……..	Learning Objective
1	Harekrishna Company wants to create a database to maintain following details Employee (Emp_id, Empname, Address, Department, Aadhar_Number) Dependent(Emp_id, Dependent_Name, Age) 1. The attribute of Employee, which can be worked as candidate key (A) Emp_id (B) Aadhar_Number (C)Both of above (D) None of these 2. Degree of Employee table is _____ (A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) 2 3. Degree of Dependent table is _____ (A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) 2 4. Which attribute is suitable to serve as foreign key in Dependent table (A) Emp_id (B) Dependent_Name (C) Age (D) None of these	Evaluation Evaluation Evaluation Evaluation
2	Navjyoti School wants to create a database to maintain following details Student (Unique_id, Stuname, Address, Class) Guardian(Unique_id, Guardian_Name, Relation) 1. The attribute of Student relation, which can be worked as primary key (A) Unique_id (B) Stuname (C)Both of above (D) None of these 2. Degree of Student table is _____ (A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) 2 3. Degree of Guardian table is _____ (A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) 2	Evaluation Evaluation Evaluation

	4. Which attribute is suitable to serve as foreign key in Guardian table (A)Unique_id (B) Guardian_name (C) Relation (D) None of these	Evaluation

ANSWER

Case Study Questions	
Q.No.1	1.(C) 2.(A) 3.(C) 4.(A)
Q.No.2	1.(A) 2.(B) 3.(C) 4.(A)

Sl. No.	Consider the table(s) given below and answer the following questions from (i) to (iv)	Learning Objective
1.	Amrita wants to store following data in a table: Student but she is not well versed with SQL. Help her in taking decisions to define the schema of the table.	Analysis

TABLE: STUDENT

STUD_ID	NAME	FNAME	MNAME	CLASS	SECTION
2001	AMRITA	HANS LAL	MINU DEVI	6	B
2002	AMRIT	HARISH	KRISHNA	7	A
2003	NITIN	PHUKAN SINGH	HRITIKA	8	A
2004	LOKESH	GULAB KUMAR	ANJANA	9	C

(i) What will be the datatype for FNAME?
   a. CHAR
   b. VARCHAR(N)
   c. INT
   d. DATE

(ii) What will be the datatype for SECTION?
   a. CHAR
   b. VARCHAR(N)
   c. INT
   d. DATE

(iii) What should be the datatype of CLASS?
   a. CHAR
   b. VARCHAR(N)
   c. INT
   d. DATE

(iv) Which field can be considered the PRIMARY KEY?

a. NAME
b. FNAME
c. CLASS
d. STUD_ID

2 | Analysis

Consider the below given tables and answer the questions (i) to (iv):

TABLE: STUDENT

STUD ID	NAME	GNAME	G_ID	CLASS	SECTION
2001	AMRITA	HANS LAL	1001	6	B
2002	AMRIT	HARISH	1002	7	A
2003	NITIN	PHUKAN SINGH	1003	8	A
2004	LOKESH	GULAB KUMAR	1004	9	C

TABLE: GUARDIAN

G_ID	GNAME	PHONENUMBER	ADDRESS
1001	HANS LAL	9899712716	Lekhi
1002	HARISH	9034847512	Doimukh
1003	PHUKAN SINGH	8059190191	Nirjuli
1004	GULAB KUMAR	9992230098	Karsingsa

(i) Consider Table: GUARDIAN which attribute can be considered as PRIMARY KEY?

a. G_ID
b. GNAME
c. PHONENUMBER
d. ADDRESS

(ii) In Table: STUDENT, the G_ID should not be repeated which constraint can be used to serve the purpose?

a. NOT NULL
b. PRIMARY KEY
c. UNIQUE KEY
d. CHECK

(iii) What is the degree of table STUDENT?

a. 5
b. 6
c. 4
d. 7

(iv) What is the cardinality of table GUARDIAN?

a. 5
b. 6
c. 4
d. 7

Case Study Questions	
Q.No.1	(i) b (ii) a (iii) c (iv) d
Q.No.2	(i) a (ii) c (iii) b (iv) c

Sl.No.	Read the passage given below and answer the following questions……..	Learning Objective
1	An organization SoftSolutions is considering to maintain their employees records using SQL to store the data. As a database administer, Murthy has decided that : • Name of the database - DATASOFT • Name of the table - HRDATA • The attributes of HRDATA are as follows: ECode – Numeric EName – character of size 30 Desig – Character of size 15 Remn – numeric Table: HRDATA **ECode** | **EName** | **Desig** | **Remn** 80001 | Lokesh | Programmer | 50000 80004 | Aradhana | Manager | 65000 80007 | Jeevan | Programmer | 45000 80008 | Arjun | Admin | 55000 80012 | Priya | Executive | 35000 Select the correct option for the following queries: (A) Select the correct attribute best suitable to be declared as a primary key. a) EName b) ECode c) Remn d) Desig (B) Select the degree and cardinality of the table HRDATA. a) 4 and 5 b) 5 and 4 c) 4 and 9 d) None	Understanding

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(C) Select the command to delete the record of Jeevan from the table HRDATA.
a) drop from HRDATA where ENAme = “Jeevan”;
b) delete * from HRDATA where ENAme = “Jeevan”;
c) delete from HRDATA where EName = “Jeevan”;
d) drop * from HRDATA where ENAme =”Jeevan”;

(D) Select the statement to increase the Remn of all the employees by 10
percent.
a) update HRDATA set Remn = Remn + (0.1*Remn) ;
b) modify HRDATA set Remn = Remn + (0.1*Remn) ;
c) change HRDATA set Remn = Remn + (0.1*Remn) ;
d) update HRDATA set Remn = Remn + (10 % of Remn) ;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>City Hospital is considering to maintain their inventory using SQL to store the data. As a database administer, Nitin has decided that :
• Name of the database - CH
• Name of the table - CHStore
• The attributes of CHStore are as follows:
ItemNo - numeric
ItemName – character of size 20
Scode - numeric
Quantity – numeric
Table : CHStore
<table><tr><th>ItemNo</th><th>ItemName</th><th>Scode</th><th>Quantity</th></tr><tr><td>15423</td><td>Clamps</td><td>14</td><td>124</td></tr><tr><td>11229</td><td>Arthroscope</td><td>18</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>10353</td><td>Robotic Arm</td><td>24</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>26021</td><td>Veress Needle</td><td>87</td><td>78</td></tr><tr><td>11268</td><td>Forceps</td><td>11</td><td>245</td></tr><tr><td>23434</td><td>Bone Saw</td><td>19</td><td>241</td></tr><tr><td>46745</td><td>Scissors</td><td>54</td><td>654</td></tr></table>
Select the correct option for the following queries:

(A) Select the command to insert the following data into the attributes ItemNo, ItemName, SCode and Quantity respectively in the given table CHStore.

ItemNo = 21010, ItemName = “Trocars” , Scode = 14 and Quantity=28

a. add into CHStore values(21010, “Trocars” , 14 , 28);
b. insert into CHStore values(21010, “Trocars” , 14 , 28);
c. insert into table CHStore values(21010, “Trocars” , 14 , 28);
d. update into CHStore values(21010, “Trocars” , 14 , 28);

(B) Ritika wants to add a column to the table CHStore. Which command will she use from the following:

a) Insert
b) Alter</td>
<td>Understanding</td>
</tr>
</table>

	c) Create d) Add (C)Now Ritika wants to display the structure of the table CHStore, i.e, name of the attributes and their respective data types that she has used in the table. Help her to choose the correct query : a) Show table CHStore; b) Display CHStore; c) Desc CHStore; d) Select * from CHStore; (D) Ritika wants to remove the column Quantity from the table CHStore . Help her to select the correct command: a) Alter table CHStore drop column Quantity; b) Drop column Quantity from table CHStore; c) Remove column Quantity from table CHStore; d) Delete Quantity from table CHStore;	

ANSWERS

Case Study Questions	
Q.No. 1	(A) ECode (B) 4 and 5 (C) delete from HRDATA where EName = “Jeevan”; (D) update HRDATA set Remn = Remn + (0.1*Remn) ;
Q..No. 2	(A) insert into table CHStore values(21010, “Trocars” , 14 , 28); (B) Alter (C) Desc CHStore; (D) Alter table CHStore drop column Quantity;

QUESTIONS

Sl.No.	Read the passage given below and answer the following questions……..	Learning Objective
	Agnisudha want to write SQL statement to create a table named job_histry including columns employee_id, start _date, end _date, job_id and department_id and make sure that the value against column end_date will be entered at the time of insertion to the format like '--/--/----'. She inserted 10 employees details in her tables.	……..
1.	Help Agnisudha to choose the correct data type for entering the values of start date, end date. a) Varchar b) Char c) Int	Analysis

	d) date	
2.	Agnisudha want to delete all values of the tables. Help her to choose the correct command for her requirement. a) Delete * from job_histry; b) Delete from job_histry; c) Drop from job_histry; d) Drop job_histry;	Analysis
3.	Agnisudha want to see the value of the entire table. Which command is suitable? a) Select * from job_histry; b) Select from job_histry; c) Show job_histry d) Use job_histry	Application
4.	She wants to start work with her database. Which command helps her to choose the correct work. a) Use database_name; b) Use tables; c) Required database; show tables; d) Required database; shows tables;	Application
5.	She wants to delete every data with database details .Which command will help her. a) Delete database; b) Delete from tablename; c) Drop database databasename; d) Drop databasename;	Analysis
	Soma has created cs database with five tables for her five subjects. But she has forgotten to recall her table name.	
1.	Help soma to write commands to see all tables name. a) Show databases; b) Show database; c) Show tables; use cs; d) use cs; Show tables	Analysis
2.	She wants to see the structures of the ip table. Help her to choose a command. a) Desc ip; b) Show ip; c) Select from table ip; d) Select * from ip;	creativity
3.	She wants to add a new column in ip tables. Which clause helps her to do work. a) Alter	Analysis

	b) Update c) Delete d) select	
4.	Soma wants to see the details of ip tables. Help her to choose the correct query. a) Select * from ip; b) Desc ip; c) Show ip; d) Select from table ip;	Analysis
5.	She wants to insert one row in her table ip. Which DML command helps her. a) Select b) Insert c) Update d) Delete.	Analysis

Case Study Questions	
Q.No.	Answer
1	(d) date
2	(b) Delete from job_histry;
3	a) Select * from job_histry;
4	Use database_name;
5	(c) Drop database databasename;

Sl.No.	Read the passage given below and answer the following questions……..	Learning Objective
1.	Consider a table **EMPLOYEE** with the following data:	Analysing, Evaluating and Creating

ENO	ENAME	SALARY	BONUS	DATEOFJOIN	JOBTYPE
A01	Piya Thakur	30000	45.23	29-10-2019	Clerk
A02	Rahul Gupta	50000	25.34	13-03-2018	Analyst
B03	Nishu Gujral	30000	35.00	18-03-2017	Salesman
B04	Tanu Roy	80000	23.45	31-12-2018	Manager

C05	Gautam Kumar	20000	32.05	23-01-1989	Clerk
C06	Julie Singh	70000	12.37	15-06-1987	Analyst
D07	Neha Sharma	50000	27.89	18-03-1999	Manager

a. Write down a query to display Employee's name and bonus after rounding off to zero decimal places.

b. Write down a query to display the names of all the Employees with their date of joining in ascending order.

c. Write down a query to display the names of the Employees whose names contains 'a' in their names.

d. Write down a query to display the names of those employees whose salary is greater than 25000.

e. Write down a query to display the information of those employees whose joining is in between 01/01/1985 and 31/03/2000.

2. Consider a table **TEACHER** with the following data:

TCODE	TNAME	SUBJECT	SEX	SALARY
5467	Narendra Kumar	Computer Science	M	70000
6754	Jay Prakash	Accountancy	M	Null
8976	Ajay Kumar	Chemistry	M	65000
5674	Jhuma Nath	English	F	55000
8756	Divya Bothra	Computer Science	F	75000
6574	Priyam Kundu	Physics	M	Null
3425	Dinesh Verma	Economics	M	71000

a. Write a query to list the names of female teacher who teaches CS.

b. Write a query to update the salary of Chemistry teacher by 5%.

c. Write a query to display the different subjects offered in the school.

d. Write a query to delete the information of Economics teacher.

e. Write a query to list details of all teachers whose salary contain NULL.

Analysing, Evaluating and Creating

ANSWERS

Case Study Questions	
Q.No.	Answer
1.	a. SELECT ENAME,ROUND(BONUS,0) FROM EMPLOYEEE;
	b. SELECT ENAME, DATEOFJOIN FROM EMPLOYEE ORDER BY DATEOFJOIN;
	c. SELECT ENAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE ENAME LIKE '%A%';
	d. SELECT ENAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY>25000;
	e. SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE DATEOFJOIN BETWEEN '1985-01-01' AND '2000-03-31';
2.	a. SELECT TNAME FROM TEACHER WHERE SUBJECT='CS' AND SEX='F'; b. UPDATE TEACHER SET SALARY=((0.05*SALARY)+SALARY) WHERE SUBJECT='CHEMISTRY'; c. SELECT DISTINCT(SUBJECT) FROM TEACHER; d. DELETE FROM TEACHER WHERE SUBJECT='ECONOMICS'; e. SELECT * FROM TEACHER WHERE SALARY IS NULL;

Sl.No.	See the following table given below and answer the following questions	Learning Objective
1	Table-EXAM No. | Name | Stipend | Subject | Average | Division 1 | Karan | 400 | English | 68 | First 2 | Aman | 680 | Mathematics | 72 | First 3 | Javed | 500 | Accounts | 67 | First 4 | Bishakh | 200 | Informatics | 55 | Second 5 | Sugandha | 400 | History | 35 | Third 6 | Suparna | 550 | Geography | 45 | Third **a)** SELECT AVG(Stipend) FROM EXAM WHERE DIVISION="THIRD" **b)** SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Subject) FROM EXAM; c) SELECT MIN(Average) FROM EXAM WHERE Subject="English";	Analysing, Evaluating and Creating
2	See the following tables given below and answer the following questions	
	Table: ACTIVITY ACode | ActivityName | ParticipantsNum | PrizeMoney | ScheduleDate	Analysing, Evaluating and Creating

1001	Relay 100x4	16	10000	23-Jan-2004
1002	High jump	10	12000	12-Dec-2003
1003	Shot Put	12	8000	14-Feb-2004
1005	Long Jump	12	9000	01-Jan-2004
1008	Discuss Throw	10	15000	19-Mar-2004

a) SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT ParticipantsNum) FROM ACTIVITY;

b) SELECT MAX(ScheduleDate),MIN(ScheduleDate) FROM ACTIVITY;

c) SELECT SUM(PrizeMoney) FROM ACTIVITY;

ANSWER OF CASE/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS:		
1.	(a)	475
	(b)	6
	(c)	68
2.	(a)	3
	(b)	19-Mar-2004, 12-Dec-2003
	(c)	54000

INTERFACE OF PYTHON WITH MYSQL DATABASE

iii.CASE/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS:

Sl.No.	Read the passage given below and answer the following questions: Mr Ravi is a Manager and he has a responsibility for maintaining the records of his employees in MySQL database. He had developed a python code to connect with database in MYSQL name 'Company' but facing some problem . Help him to rectify the code and obtain the desired result Import ……..#Line1 Mydb = mysql.connector.connect(host= "localhost",user= "root",……) # line 2	Creation / Application

	Mycursor = mydb.cursor() Mycursor.execute("_____") #Line-3 for x in Mycursor: print(x) _____ #Line-4	
1	What is the correct statement for line-1 to include MYSQL driver (A) import mysql.connector (B) import connector.mysql (C) import mysql.connection (D) None of the above	Creation / Application
2	Which necessary parameter is missing at line2 to complete the connection (A) dbms ='Company' (B) database='Company' (C) dbase='Company' (D) None of the above	Creation / Application
3.	What is the correct statement for line-3 to fetch the details of all employees whose salary greater than 5000 (A) Select * from employee where salary >5000 (B) Select name from employee where salary >5000 (C) Select * from employee where salary= >5000 (D) Select name from employee where salary <5000	Creation / Application
4.	What should be the correct code in Line-4 to close the connection (A) exit() (B) mydb.exit() (C) Mydb.close() (D) close.Mydb()	

Case Study Questions	
Q.No. 1	(A)
Q.No. 2	(B)
Q.No. 3	(A)
Q.No. 3	(C)

iii.CASE/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS:

Sl. No.	Question	Learning Objective

1	import _____ # line 1
	mydb = mysql.connector.connect(host="localhost", user="yourusername",
	password="yourpassword", database="mydatabase")
	mycursor = mydb.cursor()
	sql = "INSERT INTO customers (name, address) VALUES (%s, %s)"
	val = ("John", "Highway 21")
	mycursor.execute(sql, val)
	_____ # line 2
	
	(A) Which module should be imported at line 1?
	(i) mysql-connector
	(ii) mysql.connector
	(iii) mysqlconnector
	(iv) connector
	(B) What function should be called in line 2 to save the changes
	(i) mydb.commit()
	(ii) mycursor.commit()
	(iii) commit()
	(iv) mysql.commit()
		Understand, Apply, Evaluate, Create

2	mycursor.execute("SELECT * FROM customers") myresult = _____# line 1 for x in myresult: print(x) (A) Which function is called in line 1 to print complete table (i) mycursor.fetchall() (ii) mycursor.fetchone() (iii) print (iv) commit (B) What is the datatype of x (i) tuple (ii) list (iii) dictionary (iv) str	Understand, Apply, Evaluate, Create

CASE/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS		
1	(A) (ii) mysql.connector	(B) (i) mydb.commit()
2	(A) (i) mycursor.fetchall()	(B) (i) tuple

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Name of the Chapter-DATABASE MANAGEMENT

Sl.No.	Question	Learning Objective
1	Data Redundancy means same data are duplicated in different places	Understanding
2	Data inconsistency occurs when same data maintained in different places do not match	Understanding
3	A special value "NULL" is used to represent values that are unknown to certain attributes	Understanding
4	All candidates keys are primary key	Evaluation
5	A relation may consist of more than one primary key.	Evaluation

ANSWER

Q.No.1	True
Q.No.2	True
Q.No.3	True
Q.No.4	False
Q.No.5	False

Sl.No.	Question	Learning Objective
1	CREATE is a DDL command. a. True b. False	Knowledge
2	DD/MM/YYYY is the format for inserting date using DATE datatype. a. True b. False	Understanding
3	Attributes having NOT NULL constraint cannot be left blank while inserting data. a. True b. False	Understanding
4	Unique key can serve as Primary Key only if the Unique key attribute also has NOT NULL constraint. a. True b. False	Understanding
5	DROP is a DML command. a. True b. False	Knowledge

True False Questions	
Q.No.1	True
Q.No.2	False
Q.No.3	True
Q.No.4	True
Q.No.5	False

Sl.No.	Question	Learning Objective
1.	Unique is used to eliminate the duplicate rows from the output in SQL query [**True or False]**	Analysis
2.	Delete command deletes the table structure and Drop command deletes the data from a SQL Table . [True or False]	Analysis
3.	Null (unavailable and unknown) values are entered by the following command: INSERT INTO TABLE_NAME VALUES (“NULL”); [True / False]	Analysis
4.	Foreign key column derives its value from the primary key of the parent table. [Trure/ False]	Analysis
5.	ALTER TABLE command is used to modify the structure of the table. [True / False]	Analysis

True False Questions	
Q.No. 1	False
Q.No. 2	False
Q.No. 3	False
Q.No. 4	True
Q.No. 5	True

Sl. No.	Question	Learning Objective
1	SQL is a programming language.	Knowledge
	a) True	
	b) False	
2	Data Manipulation Language (DML) commands are used to define a database, including creating, altering, and dropping tables and establishing constraints.	
	a) True	
	b) False	
3	Unique and Primary key constraints are the same.	
	a) True	
	b) False	
4	NOT NULL is a constraint that can be defined only at the column level	
	a) True	
	b) False	
5	DDL is similar to a computer programming language for defining data structures, especially database schemas.	
	a) True	
	b) False	

True False Questions	
Q.No. 1	Answer: b) False
Q.No. 2	Answer: b) False
Q.No. 3	Answer: b) False
Q.No. 4	Answer: a) True
Q.No. 5	Answer: a) True

IV.TRUE- FALSE QUESTIONS:

Sl.No.	Question	Learning Objective
1.	The condition in a WHERE clause in a SELECT query can refer to only one value.	Analysis
2	The rows of the result relation produced by a SELECT statement can be sorted but only by one column.	understanding
3	The WHERE clause is used to specify filtering conditions for groups.	knowledge
4.	The SQL statement: SELECT salary + Comm AS Total FROM Emp; adds two fields salary and comm from each row together and lists the results in a column named Total.	creativity
5.	Drop command delete structure of table.	knowledge

True False Questions	
Q.No.	Answer
1	false
2	false
3	false
4	True
5	True

QUESTIONS

Sl.No.	Question	Learning Objective
1.	The BETWEEN operator includes both begin and end values.	Applying
2.	Logical operators and Relational opertors can not ne used together.	Applying
3.	Update and delete statements are DDL statements.	Rememberin g & Understading

4.	When multiple opertors are used in a SQL Query, low precedence operators are evaluated in last.	Applying
5.	A user may specify two or more columns as using the SELECT – DISTINCT clause	Applying

ANSWERS

True False Questions	
Q.No.	Answer
1	True
2	False
3	False
4	True
5	True

True/False BASES QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS		
1	MIN and MAX can only be used with numeric columns.	False
2	The HAVING clause acts like a WHERE clause, but it identifies groups that meet a criterion, rather than rows.	True
3	The SQL keyword GROUP BY instructs the DBMS to group together those rows that have the same value in a column.	True
4	SUM () function is used to count the total number of records in a table.	False
5	COUNT () function ignores null values while counting the records.	True

TRUE/FALSE BASED QUESTION

Q.N	QUESTION	ANS
1	COUNT(*) function ignore duplicates and null values while counting the records	False
2	MAX() function returns an integer field.	True
3	You can combine all the records that have identical values in a particular field on a group of fields by using ORDER BY statement	False
4	To filter the conditions for groups, WHERE clause is used.	False
5	Group functions can be applied on any data types i.e numeric, data, string	True

TRUE- FALSE QUESTIONS:

Sl.No.	Question	Learning Objective
1	Any attribute which is present in the having clause without being aggregated must not be present in the group by clause. a) True b) False	Remembering and understanding
2	We can rename the resulting attribute after the aggregation function has been applied a) True b) False	Remembering and understanding
3	To avoid a Cartesian product, always include a valid join condition in a WHERE clause. a) True b) False	Remembering and understanding
4	Understanding the primary and foreign key relationship is not important to join on the correct columns. a) True b) False	Remembering and understanding
5	COUNT(Fieldname) tallies only those rows that contain a value; it ignores all null values. a) True b) False	Remembering and understanding

True False Questions	
1	b
2	a
3	a
4	b
5	a

INTERFACE OF PYTHON WITH MYSQL DATABASE

TRUE- FALSE QUESTIONS:

Sl.No.	Question	Learning Objective
1	**`fetchone()`** return None when no more data is available (T/F)	Knowledge
2	We always get same result from the methods fetch() and fetchall(). (T/F)	Analysis
3	rowcount is not a read-only attribute. (T/F)	Analysis
4	close() method is used to disconnect database connection. (T/F)	Knowledge
5	Once a database connection is established, we are ready to create tables using execute method of the created cursor (T/F)	Application

True False Questions	
Q.No.1	True
Q.No.2	True
Q.No.3	False
Q.No.4	True
Q.No.5	True

Sl. No.	**Question**	**Learning Objective**
1	rowcount is a read-only attribute, a) True b) False	Knowledge
2	The next row of resultset is fetched via fetchone(). a) True b) False	Knowledge
	We cannot create a new database using python MySql interface	

3	a) True b) False	Knowledge
4	When we execute a MySql insert query in python, The new row gets saved in the database a) True b) False	Knowledge, Apply
5	We can not delete a mysql row using python program a) True b) False	Knowledge, Apply

TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS	
1	(A) True
2	(A) True
3	(B) False
4	(A) False
5	(A) False

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