Keys

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1. A relational database consists of a collection of
a) Tables b) Fields
c) Records d) Keys

2. The term _____ is used to refer to a row.
a) Attribute **b) Tuple**
c) Field d) Instance

3. The term attribute refers to a _____ of a table.
a) Record **b) Column**
c) Tuple d) Key

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4. For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values, called the _____ of that attribute.
a) Domain b) Relation
c) Set d) Schema

5. Database _____ , which is the logical design of the database, and the database _____,which is a snapshot of the data in the database at a given instant in time.
a) Instance, Schema b) Relation, Schema
c) Relation, Domain **d) Schema, Instance**

6. Which one of the following is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record?
a) Candidate key b) Sub key
c) Super key d) Foreign key

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7.The subset of super key is a candidate key under what condition ?
a) No proper subset is a super key
b) All subsets are super keys
c) Subset is a super key
d) Each subset is a super key

8. Which one of the following attribute can be taken as a primary key ?
a) Name b) Street
c) Id d) Department

9. Which one of the following cannot be taken as a primary key ?
a) Id b) Register number
c) Dept_id **d) Street**

10. A attribute in a relation is a foreign key if the _____ key from one relation is used as an attribute in that relation .
a) Candidate **b) Primary**
c) Super d) Sub

11. The relation with the attribute which is the primary key is referenced in another relation. The relation which has the attribute as primary key is called
a) Referential relation **b) Referencing relation**
c) Referenced relation d) Referred relation

Normalization

1. If a relation is in BCNF, then it is also in
a) 1 NF b) 2 NF
c) 3 NF **d) All**

2. If every non-key attribute is functionally dependent primary key, then the relation will be in
a) 1st normal form **b) 2nd normal form**
c) 3rd normal form d) 4th normal form

3. If an attribute of a composite key is dependent on an attribute of the other composite key, a normalization called _____ is needed.
a) DKNF **b) BCNF**
c) Fourth d) Third

4. The term for information that describes what type of data is available in a database is:
a) Data dictionary b) data repository
c) Index data **d) Metadata**

5. In the _____ normal form, a composite attribute is converted to individual attributes.
A) First B) Second
C) Third D) Fourth

6. Which-one of the following statements about normal forms is FALSE?
a) BCNF is stricter than 3 NF
b) Lossless, dependency –preserving decomposition into 3 NF is always possible
c) Loss less, dependency – preserving decomposition into BCNF is always possible
d) Any relation with two attributes is BCNF

7. A relation is in ..... if an attribute of a composite key is dependent on an attribute of other composite key.
A) 2NF **B) 3NF**
C) BCNF D) 1NF

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8. In 2NF
A) No functional dependencies exist.
B) No multivalued dependencies exist.
C) No partial functional dependencies exist
D) No partial multivalued dependencies exist.

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9. The normal form that is not necessarily dependency preserving is
A) 2NF B) 3NF
C) BCNF D) 4NF

10. Which normal form is considered adequate for normal relational database design?
A) 2NF B) 5NF
C) 4NF **D) 3NF**

11. A relation is ..... if every field contains only atomic values that is, no lists or sets.
A) 1 NF **B) 2 NF**
C) 3 NF D) BCNF

ExamCompetition.com ***SQL***

1. Which one of the following is used to define the structure of the relation ,deleting relations and relating schemas ?
a) DML(Data Manipulation Langauge)
b) DDL(Data Definition Langauge)
c) Query
d) Relational Schema

2. Which one of the following provides the ability to query information from the database and to insert tuples into, delete tuples from, and modify tuples in the database ?
a) DML(Data Manipulation Langauge)
b) DDL(Data Definition Langauge)
c) Query
d) Relational Schema

3. Create table employee (name varchar ,id integer)
What type of statement is this ?
a) DML **b) DDL**
c) View d) Integrity constraint

4. Select * from employee
What type of statement is this?
a) DML b) DDL
c) View d) Integrity constraint

5. Insert into instructor values (10211, 'Smith', 'Biology', 66000);
What type of statement is this ?
a) Query **b) DML**
c) Relational d) DDL

6. Select name, course_id
from instructor, teaches
where instructor_ID= teaches_ID;
This Query can be replaced by which one of the following ?
a) Select name,course_id from teaches,instructor where instructor_id=course_id;
b) Select name, course_id from instructor natural join teaches;
c) Select name ,course_id from instructor;
d) Select course_id from instructor join teaches;

7. Select * from employee where salary>10000 and dept_id=101;
Which of the following fields are displayed as output?
a) Salary, dept_id
b) Employee
c) Salary
d) All the field of employee relation

8. Which of the following statements contains an error?
A) Select * from emp where empid = 10003;
B) Select empid from emp where empid = 10006;
C) Select empid from emp;
D) Select empid where empid = 1009 and lastname = 'GELLER';

9. '_ _ _ ' matches any string of _____ three characters.
'_ _ _ %' matches any string of at _____ three characters.
a) Atleast, Exactly **b) Exactly, Atleast**
c) Atleast, All d) All , Exactly

10. Select name
from instructor
where dept name = 'Physics'
order by name;
By default, the order by clause lists items in _____ order.
a) Descending b) Any
c) Same **d) Ascending**

11. Select instructor.*
from instructor, teaches
where instructor.ID= teaches.ID;

This query does which of the following operation?
a) All attributes of instructor and teaches are selected
b) All attributes of instructor are selected on the given condition
c) All attributes of teaches are selected on given condition
d) Only the some attributes from instructed and teaches are selected

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12. A _____ indicates an absent value that may exist but be unknown or that may not exist at all.
a) Empty tuple b) New value
c) Null value d) Old value

13. Select name
from instructor
where salary is not null;
Selects
a) Tuples with null value
b) Tuples with no null values
c) Tuples with any salary
d) All of the mentioned

14. The primary key must be
a) Unique b) Not null
c) Both a and b d) Either a or b

15. The result of _____unknown is unknown.
a) Xor b) Or
c) And **d) Not**

16. Aggregate functions are functions that take a _____ as input and return a single value.
a) Collection of values b) Single value
c) Aggregate value **d) Both a & b**

17. Select _____
from instructor
where dept name= 'Comp. Sci.';
Which of the following should be used to find the mean of the salary ?
a) Mean(salary) b) Avg(salary)
c) Sum(salary) d) Count(salary)

18. All aggregate functions except _____ ignore null values in their input collection.
a) Count(attribute) **b) Count(*)**
c) Avg d) Sum

19. SQL applies predicates in the _____ clause after groups have been formed, so aggregate functions may be used.
a) Group by b) With
c) Where **d) Having**

20. Aggregate functions can be used in the select list or the_____clause of a select statement or subquery. They cannot be used in a _____ clause.
a) Where, having b) Having, where
c) Group by, having d) Group by, where

21. The _____ keyword is used to access attributes of preceding tables or subqueries in the from clause.
a) In b) Lateral
c) Having d) With

22. Which of the following creates temporary relation for the query on which it is defined ?
a) With **b) From**
c) Where d) Select

23. Which of the following is not a aggregate function ?
a) Avg b) Sum
c) With d) Min

24. The EXISTS keyword will be true if:
a) Any row in the subquery meets the condition only.
b) All rows in the subquery fail the condition only.
c) Both of these two conditions are met.
d) Neither of these two conditions is met.

25. How can you find rows that do not match some specified condition?
a) EXISTS
b) Double use of NOT EXISTS
c) NOT EXISTS
d) None of the mentioned is correct.

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KVS

1. Consider the following EMP table and answer the question below :

EMP_NO	SALARY	GRADE
E001	1000	E1
E002	2000	E4
E003	1500	E2
E004	4000	E4

Which of the following select statement should be executed if we need to display the average salary of employees who belong to grade "E4" ?
a) Select avg(salary)from EMP whose grade = "E4";
b) Select avg(salary)from EMP having grade="E4";
c) Select avg(salary)from EMP group by grade where grade = "E4";
d) Select avg(salary)from EMP group by grade having grade = "E4";

2. The command used to see the fields of the table along with their data types in SQL is :
a) Select field from data where table = “MANAGER”
b) Select field_names, datatype from dual where table_name = “MANAGER”;
c) Desc MANAGER
d) Select description from dual where table_name = “MANAGER”;

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3. Which of the following statement is not true for rollback statement in SQL ?
a) All save points marked after the save point to which you roll backed, are erased.
b) It does not free any resources held by the transaction.
c) The save point to which you rollback is not erased.
d) The rollback statement will erase all data modifications made from the start of the transaction to the save point.

4. which of the following statement is not true for views in SQL ?
a) Select statement used in the view definition cannot include ORDER BY clause.
b) A view derives its data from the base tables
c) A view is updatable if it has been defined from a single relation
d) A view contains a copy of the data.

5. which of the following statements is NOT true with respect to database normalization ?
a) A 4NF table is more immune to logical inconsistencies than a BCNF table
b) A 3NF table will have fewer anomalies than 2NF table
c) A 3NF table is more vulnerable than 2NF table.
d) A database is said to be in 1NF if all the tables are in 3NF

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6. if a table is in BCNF and has no multi-valued dependencies than it is said to be in
a) Third Normal Form
b) Second Normal Form
c) Fourth Normal Form
d) Fifth Normal Form

7. In an RDBMS relationship between tables are created using
a) Alternate keys **b) Foreign Keys**
c) Candidate Keys d) Composite keys

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8. In order to add new column to an existing table in SQL, we can use the command
a) MODIFY TABLE b) EDIT TABLE
c) ALTER TABLE d) ALTER COLUMNS

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