

TE CE R16 Sem. V Examination- Dec
2020-Sub:Database Management
System(CSC502)(MCQ Questions)

* Required

Exam Questions (Section-2)

MCQ based Questions (20 Questions- 2 Marks Each) Q.1 Choose the correct option for following questions. All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks

In SQL which command is used to add new column in existing table ? *

- ☐ Create
- ☐ Insert
- ☒ Alter
- ☐ Record

The number of entities to which another entity can be associated via a relationship set is expressed as: *

- ☐ Entity
- ☐ Attribute
- ☐ Schema
- ☒ Cardinality

*

Consider the following relation
Movies (theater,address,capacity)
Which of the options will be needed at the end of the SQL query :
SELECT P1.address FROM movies P1
such that it always finds the addresses of theaters with maximum capacity?

- ☒ WHERE P1.capacity >= All (select P2. capacity from Movies P2)
- ☐ WHERE P1.capacity >= Any (select P2. capacity from Movies P2)
- ☐ WHERE P1.capacity > All (select max (P2. capacity) from Movies P2)
- ☐ WHERE P1.capacity >Any (select max (P2. capacity) from Movies P2)

If several concurrent transactions are executed over the same data set and the second transaction updates the database before the first transaction is finished, the ____ property is violated and the database is no longer consistent. *

- ☐ Automicity
- ☐ Consistency
- ☐ Durability
- ☒ Isolation

The type of operation which extends the Projection operation by allowing functions of attributes to be included in the projection list. *

- ☐ Join
- ☐ Union
- ☐ Projection
- ☒ Generalized Projection

In SQL , the View command is declared as: *

- ☐ define view V as <query expression>;
- ☐ Create V as <query expression>
- ☒ Create or replace view V as <query expression>;
- ☐ define view V like <query expression>;

If a schedule S can be transformed into a schedule S' by a series of swaps of non-conflicting instructions, then S and S' are *

- ☐ Strict
- ☐ Equivalent
- ☒ Conflict Equivalent
- ☐ Non-Conflict Equivalent

The output of SQL statement SELECT SUBSTR('ABFJRTSKIL',6) FROM Schema; *

- ☒ TSKIL
- ☐ RTSKIL
- ☐ SKIL
- ☐ KIL

The physical storage structure or device could be changed without affecting the conceptual schema, this is known as ____ *

- ☒ Physical data Independence
- ☐ Logical data Independence
- ☐ External data independence
- ☐ View data independence

Deadlocks are possible only when one of the transactions wants to obtain a(n) ____ lock on a data item *

- ☐ Binary
- ☒ Exclusive
- ☐ Shared
- ☐ Complete

The attribute Retirement_date is calculated from DATE_OF_JOINING. The attribute Retirement_date is *

- ☐ Single Valued
- ☐ Multivalued
- ☒ Derived
- ☐ Composite

If you want to maintain and store information about your car insurance company, a car would be considered a(n) ____ *

- ☐ Relation
- ☒ Entity
- ☐ Instance
- ☐ Attribute

When a non key attribute depends on another non key attribute, it is called *

- ☐ Functional Dependency
- ☒ Transitive dependency
- ☐ Partial dependency
- ☐ Automicity

A data dictionary is a repository that manages ____ *

- ☐ Memory
- ☒ Metadata
- ☐ Log
- ☐ Schema

2NF is *

- ☐ every non-key attribute is fully functionally dependent on the entire primary key
- ☒ 1NF and every non-key attribute is fully functionally dependent on the entire primary key
- ☐ No transitive dependencies
- ☐ only atomic attributes and primary key is defined

The Join operation in which it keeps every tuple in first or left relation R if no matching tuple is found in S, then the attributes of S in join result filled with NULL values *

- ☐ Outer Join
- ☒ Left Outer join
- ☐ Right Outer Join
- ☐ Full Join

The _____ operation, allows us to find set of all common tuples that are belonging to both Relation R and Relation S. *

- ☐ Union
- ☒ Set Intersection
- ☐ Set difference
- ☐ Join

If a transaction has obtained a _____ lock, it can read but cannot write on the item *

- ☒ Shared Mode
- ☐ Exclusive Mode
- ☐ Read only mode
- ☐ Write only mode

The operation which produces a relation R(X) that includes all tuples t[x] in R1(Z) that appears in R1 in combination with every tuple from R2(Y). *

- ☒ Cartesian Product
- ☐ Set difference
- ☐ Set division
- ☐ Join

Which of the following concurrency control protocols ensure both conflict serializability and freedom from deadlock? I. 2-phase locking II. Time-stamp ordering *

- ☐ I only
- ☒ II only
- ☐ Both I and II
- ☐ Neither I and II

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