PASSAGE

Database security refers to the collective measures used to protect and secure a database or database management software from illegitimate use and malicious cyber threats and attacks. Keeping the importance of database security in mind answer the following questions:

What is the meaning of cascading of revoke

OPTIONS

implies that SQL Server will automatically traverse a multilevel GRANT hierarchy and remove all permissions that were granted building on the root permission

implies that SQL Server will automatically traverse a multilevel GRANT hierarchy and will not remove all permissions that were granted building on the root permission

It will only remove the privileges of the root user

None of these

SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

PASSAGE

Database security refers to the collective measures used to protect and secure a database or database management software from illegitimate use and malicious cyber threats and attacks. Keeping the importance of database security in mind answer the following questions:

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

Database security threats include

OPTIONS

Privacy invasion

Program/data alteration

Illegal updation by hacker

All of the above

SKIP SUBMIT ANSWER

PASSAGE

Database security refers to the collective measures used to protect and secure a database or database management software from illegitimate use and malicious cyber threats and attacks. Keeping the importance of database security in mind answer the following questions:

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

An attack in which a malicious user can gain more knowledge about the database by analyzing less trivial data is called

OPTIONS

Eavesdropping

Masquerading

Inference attack

Cross site scripting

SKIP SUBMIT ANSWER

PASSAGE

Database security refers to the collective measures used to protect and secure a database or database management software from illegitimate use and malicious cyber threats and attacks. Keeping the importance of database security in mind answer the following questions:

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

Bypassing security measures, an attacker can transfer sensitive documents unobserved. The cause of such a problem is

OPTIONS

No implementation of RAID technology

System failure

Covert channel

Encrypted tunnel

PASSAGE

Database security refers to the collective measures used to protect and secure a database or database management software from illegitimate use and malicious cyber threats and attacks. Keeping the importance of database security in mind answer the following questions:

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

System-wide policies cannot be changed by individual users. Thus, in this scheme each data object is labeled with a certain classification level and each user is given a certain clearance level. Which scheme is being referred to?

OPTIONS

- Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
- Granting privileges to users
- None of these

SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

PASSAGE

Cursor is a temporary memory or temporary work station. It is allocated by Database Server at the time of performing DML operations on table by User. Cursors are used to store Database Tables. There are 2 types of Cursors: Implicit Cursors, and Explicit Cursors. Based on cursors answer the following questions:

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

Which variable value changes after each row fetch

OPTIONS

- %FOUND
- %NOTFOUND
- %ROWCOUNT
- None of these

SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

PASSAGE

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Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

Where do we write the declaration of an explicit cursor in PL/SQL language

OPTIONS

- In the PL/SQL Exception section
- In the PL/SQL working storage section
- In the PL/SQL Declaration section
- None of these

SKIP SUBMIT ANSWER

PASSAGE

Cursor is a temporary memory or temporary work station. It is allocated by Database Server at the time of performing DML operations on table by User. Cursors are used to store Database Tables. There are 2 types of Cursors: Implicit Cursors, and Explicit Cursors. Based on cursors answer the following questions:

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

Which statement(s) is/are used to control a cursor variable

OPTIONS

OPEN-FOR

FETCH

CLOSE

All of the above

PASSAGE

Cursor is a temporary memory or temporary work station. It is allocated by Database Server at the time of performing DML operations on table by User. Cursors are used to store Database Tables. There are 2 types of Cursors: Implicit Cursors, and Explicit Cursors. Based on cursors answer the following questions:

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

The set of rows a cursor hold is referred to as the

OPTIONS

- Empty set
- Active set
- Temporary set
- All of the above

PASSAGE

Cursor is a temporary memory or temporary work station. It is allocated by Database Server at the time of performing DML operations on table by User. Cursors are used to store Database Tables. There are 2 types of Cursors: Implicit Cursors, and Explicit Cursors. Based on cursors answer the following questions:

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

How many attributes does every explicit cursor and cursor variable have

OPTIONS

2

4

5

3

PASSAGE

Functional dependency (FD) is a set of constraints between two attributes in a relation. ... Functional dependency is represented by an arrow sign (→) that is, X→Y, where X functionally determines Y. The left-hand side attributes determine the values of attributes on the right-hand side.

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

Consider the following database table: Create table test(one integer, two integer, primary key(one), unique(two), check(one >= 1 and <= 10), check(two >= 1 and <= 5)); How many data records/tuples atmost can this table containt?

OPTIONS

5

10

15

50

PASSAGE

Functional dependency (FD) is a set of constraints between two attributes in a relation. ... Functional dependency is represented by an arrow sign (→) that is, X→Y, where X functionally determines Y. The left-hand side attributes determine the values of attributes on the right-hand side.

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

The set of attributes X will be fully functionally dependent on the set of attributes Y if the following conditions are satisfied.

OPTIONS

(a) X is functionally dependent on Y.

(b) X is not functionally dependent on any subset of Y.

Both (a) and (b)

None of these

SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

PASSAGE

Functional dependency (FD) is a set of constraints between two attributes in a relation. ... Functional dependency is represented by an arrow sign (→) that is, X→Y, where X functionally determines Y. The left-hand side attributes determine the values of attributes on the right-hand side.

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

BCNF is not used for cases where a relation has

OPTIONS

- Two (or more) candidate keys
- Two composite candidate keys
- The candidate key overlap
- Two mutually exclusive foreign keys

SKIP SUBMIT ANSWER

PASSAGE

Functional dependency (FD) is a set of constraints between two attributes in a relation. ... Functional dependency is represented by an arrow sign (→) that is, X→Y, where X functionally determines Y. The left-hand side attributes determine the values of attributes on the right-hand side.

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

Consider the relation R (ABCDE): FD = { A → B, B → C, C → D, D → E}. How many partial dependencies we have in this FD set

OPTIONS

2

3

1

0

SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

PASSAGE

Functional dependency (FD) is a set of constraints between two attributes in a relation. ... Functional dependency is represented by an arrow sign (→) that is, X→Y, where X functionally determines Y. The left-hand side attributes determine the values of attributes on the right-hand side.

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

Let R = ABCDE is a relational scheme with functional dependency set F = {A → B, B → C, AC → D}. The attribute closures of A and E are

OPTIONS

ABCD, φ

Φ, φ

ABC, E

ABCD, E

SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

PASSAGE

An attribute that has appeared in some candidate key is called a key attribute. Attributes that are not key attributes are called non-key attributes. ... If A is not a proper subset of some candidate key, and A is not a superkey, we say A→b is a transitive dependency, and b is transitively dependent on the candidate keys.

Read the question carefully and choose the correct answer for the given options

Relation R has eight attributes ABCDEFGH. Fields of R contain only atomic values. F = {CH -> G, A -> BC, B -> CFH, E -> A, F -> EG} is a set of functional dependencies (FDs) so that F+ is exactly the set of FDs that hold for R.

OPTIONS

- in 1NF, but not in 2NF.
- in 2NF, but not in 3NF.
- in 3NF, but not in BCNF.
- in BCNF

SKIP SUBMIT ANSWER

PASSAGE

An attribute that has appeared in some candidate key is called a key attribute. Attributes that are not key attributes are called non-key attributes. ... If A is not a proper subset of some candidate key, and A is not a superkey, we say A→b is a transitive dependency, and b is transitively dependent on the candidate keys.

Consider a relational table with a single record for each registered student with the following attributes. 1. Registration_Num: Unique registration number of each registered student 2. UID: Unique identity number, unique at the national level for each citizen 3. BankAccount_Num: Unique account number at the bank. A student can have multiple accounts or join accounts. This attribute stores the primary account number. 4. Name: Name of the student 5. Hostel_Room: Room number of the hostel

OPTIONS

BankAccount_Num is candidate key

Registration_Num can be a primary key

UID is candidate key if all students are from the same country

If S is a superkey such that S∩UID is NULL then S∪UID is also a superkey

PASSAGE

An attribute that has appeared in some candidate key is called a key attribute. Attributes that are not key attributes are called non-key attributes. ... If A is not a proper subset of some candidate key, and A is not a superkey, we say A→b is a transitive dependency, and b is transitively dependent on the candidate keys.

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

The maximum number of superkeys for the relation schema R(E,F,G,H) with E as the key is

OPTIONS

5

6

7

8

PASSAGE

An attribute that has appeared in some candidate key is called a key attribute. Attributes that are not key attributes are called non-key attributes. ... If A is not a proper subset of some candidate key, and A is not a superkey, we say A→b is a transitive dependency, and b is transitively dependent on the candidate keys.

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

A table has fields Fl, F2, F3, F4, F5 with the following functional dependencies F1 → F3 , F2→ F4 , (F1,F2) → F5. How many partial dependencies we have?

OPTIONS

0

1

2

3

PASSAGE

An attribute that has appeared in some candidate key is called a key attribute. Attributes that are not key attributes are called non-key attributes. ... If A is not a proper subset of some candidate key, and A is not a superkey, we say A→b is a transitive dependency, and b is transitively dependent on the candidate keys.

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

Which of the following is NOT a superkey in a relational schema with attributes V, W, X, Y, Z and primary key V Y ?

OPTIONS

V X Y Z

V W X Z

V W X Y

V W X Y Z

SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

If each tuple have relation R within it then this type of relation is classified as

OPTIONS

- nested relation
- atomic relation
- prime relation
- primary relation

Marked for Review

SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

The rule which states that addition of same attributes to the right side and left side will results in other valid dependency is classified as

OPTIONS

- augmentation rule
- inferential rule
- reflexive rule
- referential rule

SKIP SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

If there is more than one key for relation schema in DBMS then each key in relation schema is classified as

OPTIONS

- candidate key
- prime key
- super key
- primary key

SKIP SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

..... is critical in formulating database design.

OPTIONS

- normalizing
- functional dependency
- row column order
- number of tables

SKIP SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

In 2NF

OPTIONS

- No multivalued dependencies exist.
- No functional dependencies exist.
- No partial multivalued dependencies exist.
- No partial functional dependencies exist

SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

The normal form which consider all the types of constraints and dependencies is classified as

OPTIONS

- domain-key normal form
- .candidate-key normal form
- primary-key normal form
- foreign-key normal form

SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

Which normal form is considered adequate for normal relational database design?

OPTIONS

- 3NF
- 2NF
- 5NF
- 4NF

SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

A relation is in ..... if an attribute of a composite key is dependent on an attribute of other composite key.

OPTIONS

- 2 NF
- 1 NF
- BCNF
- 3 NF

SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

..... clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result.

OPTIONS

- Group-by
- Select
- Order By
- Having

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SKIP SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

..... specifies the actions needed to remove the drawbacks in the current design of database.

OPTIONS

- 2 NF
- 1 NF
- Normal form
- 3 NF

SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

Fifth Normal form is concerned with

OPTIONS

- Multivalued dependency
- Domain key
- Join dependency
- Functional dependency

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

The procedure of storing higher normal form relations which are in lower normal form as a base relation is classified as

OPTIONS

- denomination of data
- de-normalization of data
- normalization of data
- isolation of data

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

The normalization form which is based on the transitive dependency is classified as

OPTIONS

- fourth normal form
- first normal form
- third normal form
- second normal form

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

If the attribute of relation schema R is member of some candidate key then this type of attributes are classified as

OPTIONS

- candidate attribute
- atomic attribute
- prime attribute
- nonprime attribute

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SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

The form of dependency in which the set of attributes that are neither a subset of any of the keys nor the candidate key is classified as

OPTIONS

- transitive dependency
- prime functional dependency
- full functional dependency
- partial dependency

SKIP SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

A table is in 2NF if the table is in 1NF and what other condition is met?

OPTIONS

There are no functional dependencies.

There are no repeating groups

There are no null values in primary key fields.

There are no attributes that are not functionally dependent on the relation's primary key.

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SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

In the functional dependency between two sets of attributes A and B then the set of attributes A of database is classified as

OPTIONS

- left hand side
- down left side
- top right side
- right hand side

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SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

1. ..... is preferred method for enforcing data integrity

OPTIONS

- Stored Procedure
- Constraints
- Cursors
- Triggers

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SKIP SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

Which forms has a relation that possesses data about an individual entity:

OPTIONS

- 2NF
- 4NF
- 5NF
- 3NF

SKIP SUBMIT ANSWER

Read the question carefuly and choose the correct answer for the given options

Which of the given options define a transaction correctly?

OPTIONS

A transaction consists of DDL statements on the database schema.

A transaction consists of COMMIT or ROLLBACK in a database session.

A transaction consists of either a collection of DML statements or a DDL or DCL or TCL statement to form a logical unit of work in a database session.

A transaction consists of collection of DML and DDL statements in different sessions of the database.

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SKIP

SUBMIT ANSWER