Unit II: SQL & PL/SQL

1. PL/SQL is a completely portable, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_transaction processing language.

1. Low-performance
2. High-performance
3. Both 1 & 2
4. None of the above

2. The SQL statement that reads or queries data from a table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. SelectAll
2. Show
3. UpdateOne
4. None of the above

3. Which of the following are SQL data types

1. Binary
2. Numeric
3. String
4. All of the above

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a procedural extension of Oracle – SQL that offers language constructs similar to those in imperative programming languages.

1. SQL
2. PL/SQL
3. Advanced SQL
4. PQL

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ combines the data manipulating power of SQL with the data processing power of Procedural languages.

1. PL/SQL
2. SQL
3. Advanced SQL
4. PQL

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has made PL/SQL code run faster without requiring any additional work on the part of the programmer.

1. SQL Server
2. My SQL
3. Oracle
4. SQL Lite

7. If no header is specified, the block is said to be an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PL/SQL block.

1. Strong
2. Weak
3. Empty
4. Anonymous

8. Out of the following which is SQL DDL commands:

1. Create
2. Drop
3. Both a & b
4. None of the above

9. Out of the following which is SQL DML commands:

1. Create
2. Drop
3. Both a & b
4. None of the above

10. Out of the following which is SQL TCL commands:

1. Commit
2. Rollback
3. Revoke
4. Both a & b

11. What does TCL stand for:

1. Transaction Control Language
2. Ternary Control Language
3. Temporary Computer Language
4. None of the above

12. What aggregation functions are supported by MySQL?

1. AVG
2. MAX
3. Count
4. All of the above

13. Enlist the set operations in SQL.

1. Union
2. Union All
3. Both a & b
4. None of the above

14. What is the correct syntax for UNION operation?

1. SELECT \* FROM First UNION SELECT \* FROM Second;
2. SELECT \* FROM First SELECT UNION \* FROM Second;
3. SELECT \* FROM First SELECT UNION \* FROM Second GROUP BY;
4. SELECT \* FROM First SELECT UNION \* FROM Second ORDER BY;

15. Enlist the types of Joins:

1. Inner Join
2. Outer Join
3. Full Join
4. All of the above

16. PL/SQL stands for

1. Procedural Language / Structured Query Language
2. Programming Language / Structured Query Language
3. Postgres Learner / Structured Query Language
4. Predefined Language / Structured Query Language

**Unit III: Relational Database Design**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a table represents a relationship among a set of values.

1. Column
2. Key
3. Row
4. Entry

2. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to refer to a row.

1. Attribute
2. Tuple
3. Field
4. Instance

3. 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.

1. Instance, Schema
2. Relation, Schema
3. Relation, Domain
4. Schema, Instance

4. If a multivalued dependency holds and is not implied by the corresponding functional dependency, it usually arises from one of the following sources.

1. A many-to-many relationship set
2. A multivalued attribute of an entity set
3. A one-to-many relationship set
4. Both A many-to-many relationship set and A multivalued attribute of an entity set

5. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ normal form, a composite attribute is converted to individual attributes.

1. First
2. Second
3. Third
4. Fourth

6. Tables in second normal form (2NF):

1. Eliminate all hidden dependencies
2. Eliminate the possibility of an insertion anomalies
3. Have a composite key
4. Have all non-key fields depend on the whole primary key

7. Functional Dependencies are the types of constraints that are based on\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Key
2. Key revisited
3. Superset key
4. None of the mentioned

8. Which is a bottom-up approach to database design that design by examining the relationship between attributes:

1. Functional dependency
2. Database modeling
3. Normalization
4. Decomposition

9. Which forms are based on the concept of functional dependency:

1. 1NF
2. 2NF
3. 3NF
4. 4NF

10. A domain is \_\_\_\_\_\_ if elements of the domain are considered to be indivisible units.

1. Atomic
2. Subatomic
3. Substructure
4. Subset

11. If a relation is in BCNF, then it is also in

1. 1 NF
2. 2 NF
3. 3 NF
4. All of the mentioned

12. If every non-key attribute is the functionally dependent primary key, then the relationship will be in

1. First normal form
2. Second normal form
3. Third form
4. Fourth normal form

13. If an attribute of a composite key is dependent on an attribute of the other composite key, a normalization called \_\_\_\_\_ is needed.

1. Functionally Dependent
2. BCNF
3. Fourth
4. Third

14. A dependency exists between two columns when

1. Together they constitute a composite key for the table
2. Knowing the value in one column determines the value stored in another column
3. The table is in 3NF
4. Together they constitute a foreign key

15. The data that has a time interval associated with them during which they are valid is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Timed data
2. Temporal data
3. Model data
4. Clocked data