

| × | A transaction state changes from active to, after the transaction h | ₹ 71 |
|------------|--|-----------------|
| | been rolled back and the database restored to its state prior to the start | |
| | the transaction. | |
| \bigcirc | a. Partially committed | |
| | b. Committed | |
| | | ¥ T⊤ |
| \bigcirc | c. Aborted | |
| 0 | d. Failed | |
| Corr | rect answer | ` ### |
| • | c. Aborted | æ |
| | | |
| | | <u> </u> |
| × | How is specialization denoted in an ER Diagram? | ② 1 |
| | | f |
| 0 | a. Triangle labeled IS A | 7 |
| • | b. Rectangle labeled IS A | × |
| 0 | c. Rectangle Labeled HAS A | |
| 0 | d. Triangle labeled HAS A | |
| Corr | rect answer | < <u>会</u> 公司 🚳 |
| | a. Triangle labeled IS A | |
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| What stores the metadata about the structure of the schema of the database? | of the database, in particula |
|---|-------------------------------|
| the soliema of the database. | A |
| a. Indices | |
| b. Database log | |
| C. Data files | ② • |
| d. Data Dictionary | |
| Correct answer | |
| d. Data Dictionary | <u>₹</u> |
| | \$ |
| ✓ What is a schedule for a set of transactions? | 15. |
| | Ģ |
| a. It consists of all instructions of those transaction | ns. |
| b. It preserve the order in which the instructions ap transaction. | pear in each individual |
| c. Both a and b | × |
| d. None of these | × |
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| Which is the correct SQL syntax from the following to create a PRIMARY KEY constraint on existing table "EMPLOYEE" on "EMPID" column and currently column does not contain any value? | |
|---|----------------------|
| a. Alter table EMPLOYEE Add Constraint PK - EMPID Primary Key, EMPID; | × |
| b. Update table EMPLOYEE Add Constraint PK - EMPID Primary Key (EMPID); | T _T |
| c. Alter table EMPLOYEE Add Constraint PK - EMPID Primary Key (EMPID); | |
| d. Alter table EMPLOYEE Add Constraint PK - EMPID Primary Key, (EMPID); | ` • |
| Correct answer | 急 |
| c. Alter table EMPLOYEE Add Constraint PK - EMPID Primary Key (EMPID); | |
| | W |
| ★ What information is not provided by a data dictionary? | 0/1 |
| a. How data is used | ⑦ ★ |
| b. Where data is located | * |
| C. Size of storage disk | |
| d. Who owns or is responsible for data | ₹ |
| Correct answer |) Q |
| c. Size of storage disk | ©€ |
| | ₩ |
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| ✓ | How can a tuple be divided in a relational schema? | X'1 |
| • | a. Domains | |
| 0 | b. Queries | × |
| 0 | c. Relations | |
| 0 | d. Joins | |
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| / | | 1 |
| | A relation is in this form if it is in BCNF and has no multivalued dependencies A . | |
| | dependencies. | |
| 0 | second normal form. | Ě |
| 0 | third normal form. | ا |
| • | fourth normal form. | → |
| 0 | domain/key normal form. | |
| | | |
| | Which of the following is a group of one or more attributes that uniquely | (A) (A) (A) (A) |
| • | identifies a row? | |
| | A. Key | ₽ |
| \bigcirc | B. Determinant | |
| \bigcirc | C. Tuple | ************************************** |
| \bigcirc | D. Relation | • |
| | | * |
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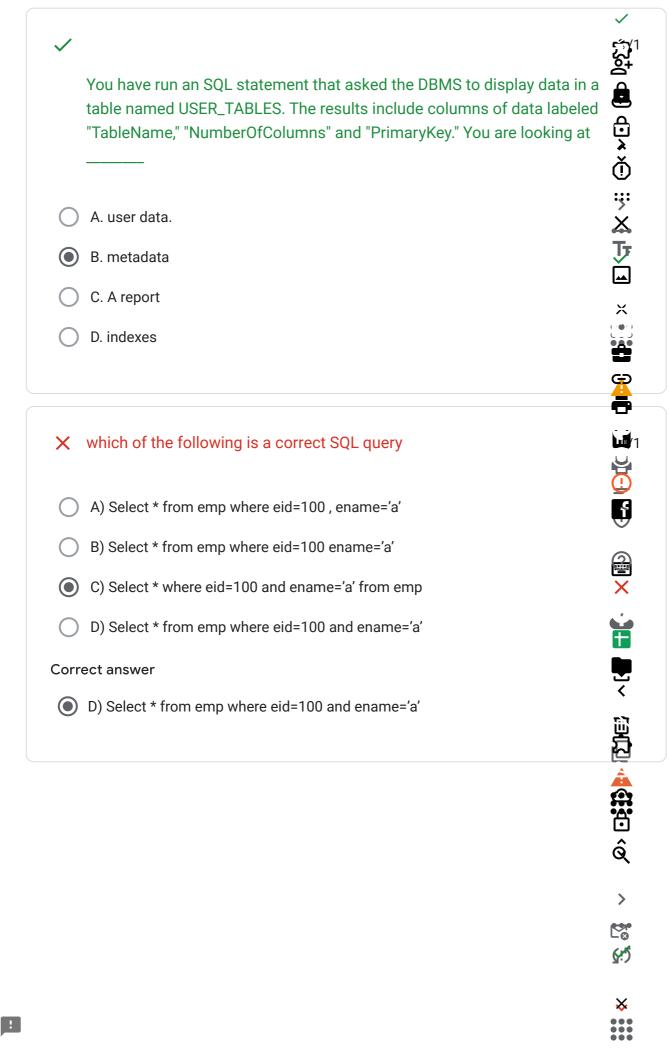
| | • |
|--|----------|
| × | e |
| In the relational model, relationships between relations or tables are created by using: | e |
| A.composite keys. | |
| B. determinants. | <i>(</i> |
| C. candidate keys. | |
| O. foreign keys. | <u>.</u> |
| Correct answer | |
| D. foreign keys. | G |
| | 2 |
| × Which of the following is not a restriction for a table to be a relation | n? (|
| A. The cells of the table must contain a single value. | |
| B. All of the entries in any column must be of the same kind. | 2 |
| C. The columns must be ordered. | ì |
| D. No two rows in a table may be identical. | |
| Correct answer | • |
| C. The columns must be ordered. | 2 |
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| | X A relation in this form is free of all modification anomalies. | J/1 |
|----------|--|------------|
| | A. First normal form | |
| | B. Second normal form | |
| | C. Third normal form | |
| | D. Domain/key normal form | <u> </u> |
| | Correct answer | |
| | D. Domain/key normal form | 多 |
| | | |
| | ✓ A tuple is a(n): | |
| | A. column of a table. | <u>x</u> , |
| | B. two dimensional table. | × |
| | C. row of a table. | X Tr |
| | D. key of a table. | |
| | | |
| | X Which of the following indicates the maximum number of entities that of be involved in a relationship? | can 🕏 1 |
| | A. Minimum cardinality | |
| | B. Maximum cardinality | |
| | C. ERD | |
| | D. Greater Entity Count (GEC) | |
| | Correct answer | |
| <u>.</u> | B. Maximum cardinality | |
| | | |

| × | Which type of entity cannot exist in the database unless another type of entity also exists in the database, but does not require that the identifier of that other entity be included as part of its own identifier? | |
|----------|---|-------------------------|
| 0 | A. Weak entity | |
| 0 | B. Strong entity | X |
| • | C. ID-dependent entity | ÷ |
| 0 | D. ID- independent entity | |
| Corr | ect answer | |
| • | A. Weak entity | X) |
| | | |
| | | • |
| ~ | Which of the following refers to something that can be identified in the users' work environment, something that the users want to track? | ষ্ট্রব্ ঔ্ুি ১ |
| • | A. Entity | * |
| 0 | B. Attribute | * |
| 0 | C. Identifier | |
| 0 | D. Relationship | × |
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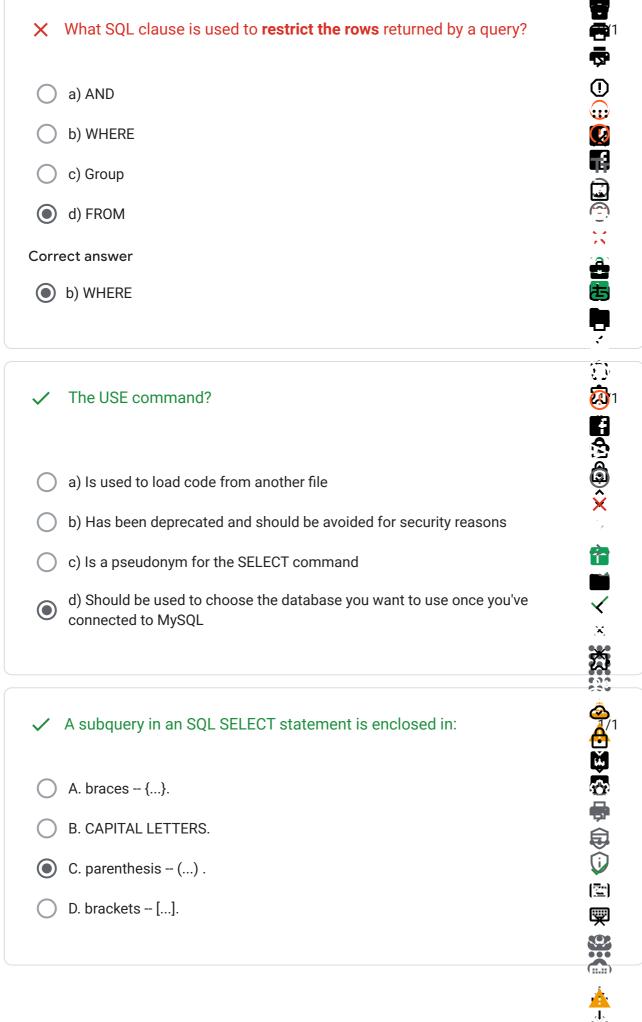
| | → ^ |
|---|-------------------------------|
| The DBMS acts as an interface between what two components of an enterprise-class database system? | 1 /1 |
| | (1) |
| A. Database application and the database | |
| B. Data and the database | ? |
| C. The user and the database application | Ä |
| D. Database application and SQL | |
| Correct answer | |
| A. Database application and the database | |
| | |
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| | A |
| × | |
| A DBMS that combines a DBMS and an application generator is | Ť |
| 7. DBMO that combines a DBMO and an application generator is | |
| A. Microsoft's SQL Server | ③※ |
| B. Microsoft's Access | |
| D. IVIICIOSOITS ACCESS | |
| C. IBM's DB2 | |
| D. Oracle Corporation's Oracle | • • • • |
| Correct answer | ∱ |
| B. Microsoft's Access | |
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| How many null values can a unique key column have in MySQL | 1 |
| A) Multiple | |
| B) 0 | 9 |
| C) 1 | Ü |
| D) 2 | |
| ect answer | ₩ |
| A) Multiple | |
| | |
| | 8 |
| which of the following set operators are supported by MySQL | 1 |
| A) Union | (1) (1) (1) |
| B) Intersect | |
| C) Minus | ? |
| D) Except | |
| ect answer | |
| A) Union | |
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| | |
| 4NF is designed to cope with: | |
| A) Transitive dependency | |
| | |
| | > |
| | |
| D) None of these | 函 |
| | |
| | A) Multiple B) 0 C) 1 D) 2 ect answer A) Multiple which of the following set operators are supported by MySQL A) Union B) Intersect C) Minus D) Except ect answer A) Union |

| | | S |
|----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| ✓ | In a relational database a referential integrity constraint can be specified with the help of | |
| | | ::: |
| 0 | A) primary key | X |
| • | B) foreign key | Ţ |
| 0 | C) secondary key | |
| | D) none of the above | × |
| | | |
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| | | |
| × | A Function that has no partial dependencies is in | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| | | \bigcirc |
| 0 | A) 3NF | \$ |
| 0 | B) 2NF | <u>a</u> |
| • | C) 4NF | × |
| | D) BCNF | |
| | | |
| | ect answer | - |
| • | B) 2NF | Tii] |
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| | | (4) (4) |
| | | K) |
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|--|--------------------|
| If every non-key attribute is functionally dependent on the key, then the relation will be in: | entire primary 2/1 |
| | |
| A) 3NF | |
| ○ B) 2NF | Ò |
| C) 4NF | Ŏ. |
| O D) BCNF | * |
| Correct answer | |
| B) 2NF | \& |
| | |
| | |
| ★ Third normal form is based on the concept of | |
| A) Cleaura Danandanay | • |
| A) Closure Dependency | () f |
| B) Transitive Dependency | £ |
| C) Normal Dependency | ó |
| D) Functional Dependency | × |
| Correct answer | |
| B) Transitive Dependency | <u>.</u> |
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| | ✓ Find the SQL statement below that is equal to the following: SELECT FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA'; | \$ |
|---|--|---------------|
| | A. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA'); | |
| | B. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA'; | _ |
| | C. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'V'; | • |
| | D. SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA'); | * |
| | ★ 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. | . |
| | Correct answer | |
| | a) Any row in the subquery meets the condition only. | δ |
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| ✓ | Which of the following query is correct for using comparison operators in SQL? | 4 /1 |
|----------|--|---------------|
| 0 | A) SELECT sname, coursename FROM studentinfo WHERE age>50 and <80; | ② ⊕ |
| | B) SELECT sname, coursename FROM studentinfo WHERE age>50 and age <80; | |
| 0 | C) SELECT sname, coursename FROM studentinfo WHERE age>50 and WHERE age<80; | * |
| 0 | D) None of the above | |
| | | |
| × | How to Delete records from studentinfo table with name of student 'Hari Prasad'? | 4 1 |
| 0 | A) DELETE FROM TABLE studentinfo WHERE sname='Hari Prasad'; | |
| 0 | B) DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE sname='Hari Prasad'; | ₹ |
| • | C) DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE COLUMN sname='Hari Prasad'; | (?) (&) |
| 0 | D) DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE 'Hari Prasad'; | X (2) |
| Corre | ect answer | ? ••• |
| • | B) DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE sname='Hari Prasad'; | |
| | | |
| / | Which of the following isolation levels doesn't allow non-repeatable reads? | |
| 0 | A) Repeatable Reads | |
| 0 | B) Read Committed | গ্নে |
| • | C) both | ☆ |
| 0 | D) none | × |
| | | |

| ★ Which of the following isolation levels doesn't allow phantom reads? | |
|--|--------------|
| A) Repeatable Reads | © × |
| B) Read uncommitted | |
| C) Read Committed | |
| O) Serializable | * |
| Correct answer | ≥ |
| D) Serializable | |
| | A |
| ✓ How to select all data from studentinfo table starting the name from 'r'? A) SELECT * FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE 'r%'; B) SELECT * FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE '%r%'; | n letter A'1 |
| A) SELECT * FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE 'r%'; | * |
| B) SELECT * FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE '%r%'; | * |
| C) SELECT * FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE '%r'; | |
| D) SELECT * FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE '_r%'; | * |
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