Program: BE Third year computer Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: **Revised 2016**

Examination: **Third Year** Semester **V**

Course Code: **CSC502** and Course Name: **Database Management System**

Time: 1 hour   Max. Marks: 50

==

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	Which of the following is not a component of database system?
Option A:	Database
Option B:	DBMS
Option C:	Users
Option D:	Operating system
Q2.	Before use of DBMS information was stored using _____.
Option A:	Data base system
Option B:	File system
Option C:	Cloud system
Option D:	Server system
Q3.	Database is generally _____
Option A:	System-centered
Option B:	User-centered
Option C:	Company-centered
Option D:	Data-centered
Q4.	Which is the advantage of database
Option A:	Prevents minimization of data
Option B:	Restricts authorized access
Option C:	Duplicate data
Option D:	Prevents Data redundancy
Q5.	An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is termed a _____
Option A:	Strong entity set
Option B:	Variant set
Option C:	Weak entity set
Option D:	Variable set
Q6.	Define Entity
Option A:	Object of relation
Option B:	Present working model
Option C:	Real World Object
Option D:	Model of relation

Q7.	Key to represent relationship between two tables is called
Option A:	Primary key
Option B:	Secondary key
Option C:	Candidate key
Option D:	Foreign key
Q8.	Steps to draw ER diagram. Arrange in proper order. 1. Identify Entities 2.Identify relationship needed 3. Identify cardinality 4. Identify Attributes, Primary key 5. Identify participation constraints
Option A:	1,4,2,3,5
Option B:	1,2,3,4,5
Option C:	5,3,2,1,4
Option D:	1,5,4,3,2
Q9.	What is an Instance of a Database?
Option A:	The logical design of the database system
Option B:	The entire set of attributes of the Database put together in a single relation
Option C:	The state of the database system at any given point of time
Option D:	The initial values inserted into the Database immediately after its creation
Q10.	An attribute is a _____ in a relation.
Option A:	Row
Option B:	Column
Option C:	Value
Option D:	Tuple
Q11.	If two relations R and S are joined, then the non-matching tuples of both R and S are ignored in
Option A:	left outer join
Option B:	right outer join
Option C:	full outer join
Option D:	inner join
Q12.	Table is also referred as
Option A:	Attribute
Option B:	Domain
Option C:	Relation
Option D:	Tuple
Q13.	What is the meaning of LIKE '%0%0%'?
Option A:	Feature begins with two 0's
Option B:	Feature ends with two 0's
Option C:	Feature has more than two 0's
Option D:	Feature has two 0's in it, at any position
Q14.	Find all the cities with temperature, condition and humidity whose humidity is in the range of 63 to 79.

Option A:	SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity IN (63 to 79)
Option B:	SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT IN (63 AND 79)
Option C:	SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity BETWEEN 63 AND 79
Option D:	SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT BETWEEN 63 AND 79
Q15.	In SQL which command is used to select only one copy of each set of duplicate rows?
Option A:	SELECT DISTINCT
Option B:	SELECT UNIQUE
Option C:	SELECT DIFFERENT
Option D:	SELECT DISTINCTIVE
Q16.	Who proposed the relational model?
Option A:	Bill Gates
Option B:	E.F. Codd
Option C:	Herman Hollerith
Option D:	Charles Babbage
Q17.	_____ allow us to identify uniquely a tuple in the relation
Option A:	Super-key
Option B:	Domain
Option C:	Attribute
Option D:	Schema
Q18.	Which of the following is not a pitfall in Relational-Database Designs
Option A:	Careless Naming Practices
Option B:	Lack of Documentation
Option C:	Lost update problem
Option D:	Failure to Exploit SQL Facilities
Q19.	The database design prevents some data from being stored due to _____.
Option A:	Deletion anomalies
Option B:	Insertion anomalies
Option C:	Update anomalies
Option D:	Selection anomalies
Q20.	If one attribute is determinant of second, which in turn is determinant of third, then the relation cannot be:
Option A:	Well-structured
Option B:	1NF
Option C:	2NF
Option D:	3NF
Q21.	Collections of operations that form a single logical unit of work are called

	_____
Option A:	Views
Option B:	Networks
Option C:	Units
Option D:	Transactions
Q22.	Which of the following is a property of transactions?
Option A:	network
Option B:	synchronous
Option C:	Asynchronous
Option D:	Durability
Q23.	_____ lock, can both read and write on the item
Option A:	Shared mode
Option B:	Exclusive mode
Option C:	Read only mode
Option D:	Write only mode
Q24.	How transaction is defined in a DBMS?
Option A:	A transaction is a sequence of operations performed as a single logical unit of work
Option B:	It is an algorithm
Option C:	It is a schedule
Option D:	A transaction is an SQL statement
Q25.	Which of the following is not a property of transaction?
Option A:	Atomicity
Option B:	Concurrency
Option C:	Isolation
Option D:	Durability