Roll No	Total Pages:
Paper ID: GSD004	Course Code: GC-SDP-04T

Examination (January-2024) Certificate/ Diploma (Semester-II) Programme in Software Development and Programming Data Base Management System

<u>Time Allowed: 2 Hours</u> <u>Max.Marks: 70</u>

Instructions for the Students

- 1. The question paper shall consist of 70 Multiple Choice questions.
- 2. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 1 mark.
- 3. There will be no negative marking.
- 4. .

Q1. Which of the following is generally used for performing tasks like creating the structure of the relations, deleting relation? a. DML(Data Manipulation Language) b. Query c. Relational Schema d. DDL(Data Definition Language)	Q2. Which of the following provides the ability to query information from the database and insert tuples into, delete tuples from, and modify tuples in the database? a. DML(Data Manipulation Language) b. DDL(Data Definition Language) c. Query d. Relational Schema
Q3. Which one of the following given statements possibly contains the error? a. select * from emp where empid = 10003; b. select empid from emp where empid = 10006; c. select empid from emp; d. select empid where empid = 1009 and Lastname = 'GEL-LER';	Q4 offers the ability to query the data and insert, alter, and delete tuples. a. Transaction Control Language (TCL) b. Data Control Language (DCL) c. Data Definition Language (DDL) d. Data Manipulation Language (DML)
Q5. What is an alternative name for a weak entity? a. Dominant b. Owner c. Child d. All of the above	Q6. When recovering from a failure: a. examination of each pair of physical blocks occurs b. examination of a specified pair of physical blocks occurs c. examination of the first pair of physical blocks occurs d. none of the above

a. File Allocation Tree b. File Allocation Table c. File Allocation Table d. All of the above D. New Tree File System d. Both A and C Ge Which one of the following refers to the copies of the same data for information occupying the memory space at multiple places. Data Repository b. Data Inconsistency c. Data Mining d. Data Redundancy Ol I Which one of the following is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record? b) Super key c) Super key d) Foreign key Ol I Which one of the following attribute can be taken as a primary key? d) Foreign key Ol I Which one of the following cannot be taken as a primary key? a) Minich one of the following cannot be taken as a primary key? a) If the control of the following cannot be taken as a primary key? a) Which one of the following cannot be taken as a primary key? a) If Minich one of the following cannot be taken as a primary key? b) Register number c) Dept id d) Steet D) If multiple columns are used as Primary Key, it is known as C) If Minich one of the following statement is TRUE about Primary Key? A Primary Key B. Unique Key D. Foreign Key Q19 If multiple columns are used as Primary Key, it is known as D) Foreign Key Q20 Which of the following statement is TRUE about Primary Key? A Unique B. Composite C. Foreign D. None of the database system D) The entire set of attributes in a natious is a foreign key of a relation which is an attribute in most many key. B) The logical dosign of the database system D) The entire set of attributes in a primary key. D) Null values are allowed in primary key. B) The logical dosign of the database system D) The entire set of attributes of the catabase system of the control of time of the control of the control of time of the control of the control of time of the control of	Q7. The term "FAT" is stands for	Q8. he term "NTFS" refers to which one of the following?
b. File Allocation Table c. File Allocation Table d. All of the above d. Both A and C Both A and	Sile Allegation Tree	New Tasks along File Content
c. File Allocation Graph d. All of the above c. New Table type File System d. Both A and C QP Which one of the following refers to the copies of the same data (or information) occupying the memory space at multiple places. a. Data Repository b. Data Inconsistency c. Data Mining d. Data Redundancy QP D		
d. All of the above Q9 Which one of the following refers to the copies of the same data (or information) occupying the memory space at multiple places. a. Data Repository b. Data Inconsistency c. Data Mining d. Data Redundancy Q11. Which one of the following is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record? d. None of the above Q12. Consider attributes ID, CITY and NAME. Which one of this can be considered as a super key? d) Foreign key d) Foreign super key d) Foreign super key e) Subse is a super key d) Roman super key d) Roman super key d) Roman super key d) Roman super key d) Super key d) Roman super key d) Ro		
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c) The state of the database system at any given point of time than one other relations	b) The entire set of attributes of the Database put together in a single	another relation
	relation	
a) The final values inserted into the Database infinediately after its	d) The initial values inserted into the Database immediately after its	c) A foreign key is an attribute of a relation that is a primary key of

creation	another relation d) A foreign key is the primary key of a relation that does not occur anywhere else in the schema
Q23 An attribute is a in a relation. a) Row b) Column c) Value d) Tuple	Q24 What is the method of specifying a primary key in a schema description? a) By writing it in bold letters b) By underlining it using a dashed line c) By writing it in capital letters d) By underlining it using a bold line
Q25 Tables with rows and columns can be viewed as	Q26 What is a row in a table also known as?
A. Analytical Models B. Relational Models C. Composite Models D. Database Models	A. Tuple B. Name C. Attribute D. None
$Q27\ \text{ln}$, there are a set of possible atomic values that apply to an attribute.	$Q28\ \text{ln}$, columns in a particular table are listed by their names.
A. Attribute B. Instance C. Domain D. Schema	A. Domain B. Attribute C. Instance D. Schema
Q29 should be there in each attribute.	Q30 What is TRUE about Relational Instance?
A. Keys B. Schema C. Instance D. Domain	 A. Relational database systems store data in tuples, which represent a relational instance. B. There are no duplicate tuples in relation instances. C. Both A. and B. D. None of the above
Q31 How many properties of relations are there?	Q32 A is normalized after it has been organized.
A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7	A. Table B. Database C. Row D. Column
Q33 By normalizing relations or sets of relations, one minimizes $-\cdot$	Q34 Redundancy is reduced in a database table by using the form.
A. Data B. Fields C. Redundancy D. Database	A. Abnormal B. Normal C. Special D. None
Q35 In practical applications, how many types of Normal Forms are there? A. 3	Q36 Which of the following is not a type of Normal Form? A. 1NF B. 2NF
B. 4	C. 3NF

D. 6	D. 10NF
Q37 Which of the following is a type of Normal Form? A. ACNF B. BCNF C. CCNF D. DCNF	Q38 In the normal form, a composite attribute is converted to individual attributes. a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth
Q39 Tables in second normal form (2NF): a) Eliminate all hidden dependencies b) Eliminate the possibility of a insertion anomalies c) Have a composite key d) Have all non key fields depend on the whole primary key	Q40 Functional Dependencies are the types of constraints that are based on a) Key b) Key revisited c) Superset key d) None of the mentioned
$\begin{array}{c} Q41 \text{ Which forms has a relation that possesses data about an} \\ \text{individual entity:} \\ \text{a) 2NF} \\ \text{b) 3NF} \\ \text{c) 4NF} \\ \text{d) 5NF} \\ \end{array}$	Q42 Which forms are based on the concept of functional dependency: a) 1NF b) 2NF c) 3NF d) 4NF
Q43 2NF relations are those that are in 1NF with all the attribute types dependent on the key. A. Primary B. Foreign C. Composite D. Alternate	Q44 When a relation is in 2NF and there is, it is in 3NF. A. Transition Dependency B. No Transition Dependency C. Relational Dependency D. No Relational Dependency
Q45 A relation is in if it is in Boyce Codd normal form and does not have any multivalued dependencies. A. 1NF B. 2NF C. 3NF D. 4NF	Q46 What is TRUE about the First Normal Form (1NF)? A. If a relation contains an atomic value, it will be 1NF. B. A table attribute cannot contain more than one value, according to this rule. C. A single-valued attribute can only be stored in it. D. All of the above
Q47 Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?	Q48 Which of the following is not a DDL command?
a. FLOAT b. NUMERIC c. DECIMAL d. CHARACTER	a. TRUNCATE b. ALTER c. CREATE d. UPDATE
Q49 Which statement is used to delete all rows in a table without having the action logged?	$Q50$ SQL Views are also known as $ a. \qquad \text{Simple tables} $
a. DELETE b. REMOVE c. DROP	b. Virtual tablesc. Complex tablesd. Actual Tables
	1

d. TRUNCATE	
Q51 How many Primary keys can have in a table?	Q52 Which datatype can store unstructured data in a column?
a. Only 1 b. Only 2	a. CHAR b. RAW
c. Depends on no of Columns d. Depends on DBA	c. NUMERIC d. VARCHAR
Q53 Which of the following is not Constraint in SQL?	Q54 Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?
a. Primary Key b. Not Null c. Check d. Union	a. COUNT b. COMPUTE c. SUM d. MAX
Q55 Which data manipulation command is used to combines the records from one or more tables?	Q56 Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values?
a. SELECT b. PROJECT c. JOIN d. PRODUCT Q57 The SQL statement SELECT SUBSTR('123456789', INSTR('abcabcabc', 'b'), 4) FROM DUAL; a) 6789 b) 2345 c) 1234 d) 456789	a. ANY b. BETWEEN c. ALL d. IN Q58 Table Employee has 10 records. It has a non-NULL SALARY column which is also UNIQUE. The SQL statement SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employee WHERE SALARY > ANY (SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE); prints a) 10 b) 9 c) 5 d) 0
Q59 Find the temperature in increasing order of all cities a) SELECT city FROM weather ORDER BY temperature; b) SELECT city, temperature FROM weather; c) SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY temperature; d) SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY city;	$Q60 \ \mbox{Which of the following is illegal?}$ a) SELECT SYSDATE – SYSDATE FROM DUAL; b) SELECT SYSDATE – (SYSDATE – 2) FROM DUAL; c) SELECT SYSDATE – (SYSDATE + 2) FROM DUAL; d) None of the Mentioned
Q61 An SQL INSERT statement adds records to any single table in a relational database. A) One B) One or More C) only two D) None of Above	Q61 What is this below query doing: select distinct e1."FirstName" into NewTable from "employee" e1 A) The query returns all names from the field "FirstName" including duplicates and places it inside a new table giving it name "NewTable". B) The query returns all names from the field "FirstName" excluding

		C) The q	es and places it inside a new table giving it name "NewTable". uery returns all names from the field "FirstName" excluding es and places it inside a new table giving it name "mynewtable" A & B
Q63 s	Q63 SQL Views are also known as		hich of the following functions are not performed by "ALTER"
a.	Simple tables		ge the name of the table ge the name of the column
b.	Virtual tables	c) Drop	a column
C.	Complex tables	a) All of	the mentioned
d.	Actual Tables		
Q65	Which clause is used to rename the existing table?	Q66 w	hat operator tests column for absence of data
	a) RENAME b) MODIFY		NOT Country
	c) ALTER d) None of the mentioned	a.	NOT Operator
	4)	b.	Exists Operator
		C.	IS NULL Operator
		d.	None of the above
Q67 II	n which of the following cases a DML statement is not executed?	Q68 w	hich of the following statement is true?
a.	When existing rows are modified.	a.	TRUNCATE free the table space while DELETE does not.
b.	When a table is deleted.	b.	Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statements free the table's
c.	When some rows are deleted.	space.	
d.	All of the above	c. table's s	Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statement does not free the pace.
		d.	DELETE free the table space while TRUNCATE does not.
Q69 A	A command that lets you change one or more field in a table is:	Q70 w	hich of the following is also called an INNER JOIN?
a.	INSERT	a.	SELF JOIN
b.	MODIFY	b.	EQUIJOIN
c.	LOOK-UP	c.	NON-EQUI JOIN
d.	All of the above	d.	None of the above