

Program: BE Information Technology Engineering  
Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016 Examination:  
Second Year Semester III

Course Code: ITC304 and Course Name: Database Management Systems

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

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1. An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is termed a .....
  - A. Strong entity set
  - B. Variant set
  - C. Weak entity set
  - D. Variable set
  
2. The descriptive property possessed by each entity set is .....
  - A. Entity
  - B. Attribute
  - C. Relation
  - D. Model
  
3. If you were collecting and storing information about your music collection, an album would be considered as .....
  - A. Relation
  - B. Entity
  - C. Instance
  - D. Attribute
  
4. Which of the following is not the DDL statements
  - A. Create
  - B. Drop
  - C. Alter
  - D. insert
  
5. Aggregate functions can be used in the select list or the ..... clause of a select statement or subquery. They cannot be used in a ..... clause
  - A. Where, having
  - B. Having, where
  - C. Group by, having
  - D. Group by, where
  
6. Relational Algebra is a ..... query language that takes two relation as input and produces another relation as output of the query
  - A. Relational
  - B. Structural
  - C. Procedural
  - D. Fundamental
  
7. Which of the following is used to denote the selection operation in relational algebra
  - A. Pi (Greek)
  - B. Sigma (Greek)
  - C. Lambda (Greek)
  - D. Omega (Greek)

8. The ..... operation, allows us to find tuples that are in one relation but are not in another

- A. Union
- B. Union all
- C. Difference
- D. Intersection

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

- A) First
- B) Second
- C) Third
- D) Fourth

10. 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

11. Which forms simplifies and ensures that there is minimal data aggregates and repetitive groups:

- a) 1NF
- b) 2NF
- c) 3NF
- d) 4NF

12. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the fastest and most costly form of storage, which is relatively small; its use is managed by the computer system hardware.

- 1) Cache
- 2) Disk
- 3) Main memory
- 4) Flash memory

13. If a piece of data is stored in two places in the database, then

- 1) Storage space is wasted
- 2) Changing the data in one spot will cause data inconsistency
- 3) In can be more easily accessed
- 4) Storage space is wasted & Changing the data in one spot will cause data inconsistency

14. Relational Algebra is a \_\_\_\_\_ query language that takes two relations as input and produces another relation as an output of the query.

- a) Relational
- b) Structural
- c) Procedural
- d) Fundamental

15. Backgraond recovery is which of the following

- 1)Where the before-images are applied to the database
- 2)Where the after-images are applied to the database
- 3)Where the after-images and before-images are applied to the database

4) Switching to an existing copy of the database

16. The \_\_\_\_\_ clause allows us to select only those rows in the result relation of the from clause that satisfy a specified predicate.

- a) Where
- b) From
- c) Select
- d) From

17. The \_\_\_\_\_ clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result of a query.

- a) Where
- b) Select
- c) From
- d) Distinct

18. . Which of the following statements contains an error?

- 1) Select \* from emp where empid = 10003;
- 2) Select empid from emp where empid = 10006;
- 3) Select empid from emp;
- 4) Select empid where empid = 1009 and lastname = 'GELLER';

19. Relational Algebra is a \_\_\_\_\_ query language that takes two relations as input and produces another relation as an output of the query.

- 1) Relational
- 2) Structural
- 3) Procedural
- 4) Fundamental

20. The assignment operator is denoted by

- 1) ->
- 2) <-
- 3) =
- 4) ==

21. Which data manipulation command is used to combine the records from one or more tables?

- 1) SELECT
- 2) PROJECT
- 3) JOIN
- 4) PRODUCT

22. A functional dependency is a relationship between or among

- 1) Entities
- 2) Rows
- 3) Attributes
- 4) Tables

23. DCL stands for :

- 1) Data Control Language
- 2) Data Console Language

- 3) Data Console Level
- 4) Data Control Level

24. TCL stands for:

- 1) Transaction control languages
- 2) Transaction command languages
- 3) Transaction connect languages
- 4) None of the Mentioned

25. DCL Provides Commands To Perform Actions Like \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) Change The Structure Of Tables
- 2) Insert, Update Or Delete Records And Data Values
- 3) Authorizing Access And Other Control Over Database
- 4) None of the Mentioned