### University of Mumbai Examination 2020 under cluster 5 (APSIT)

Program: BE Computer Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: CSC502 and Course Name: Database Management System

Time	: 1	houi	٢
Max.	Ma	arks:	50

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### NOTE to the Question Bank Generator:

- 1. The question bank consists of 25 MCQ questions with each question carrying a maximum of 2 marks. It should cover all the modules with appropriate weightages.
- 2. You need to check the questions and their answers for their correctness. There should not be any ambiguity in the questions and the options. Only one option should be the Correct Answer.
- 3. You must ensure that the same question is not repeated again in this question paper.
- 4. Among 25-questions, 13 questions can be under the 'Simple' category, 7-questions can be under the 'Moderate' category, and the remaining 5-questions can be under the 'Difficult' category.
- 5. Please do not reveal answer on this Question Paper.
- 6. Use another template provided to enter the correct answers.
- 7. Please save this file with file name as per the sample format given below:

File Name: "Date of Examination\_Scheme\_Program\_Semester\_Subject Code\_QP Set Number"

#### For example:

QP set number 1 of first core course of Mechanical Engineering Semester V for Rev2016 scheme and scheduled on 25/09/2020 has to have the file name as

2509\_R16\_Mech\_V\_MEC501\_QP1

QP set number 1 of Department Level Optional Course of Computer Engineering Semester VI for Rev2012 scheme and scheduled on 28/09/2020 has to have the file name as

2809\_R12\_Comp\_VI\_CSDLO6021\_QP3

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal  $\max$  .

Q1.	A relation is in 2NF
Option A:	
'	the candidate key.
Option B:	If transitive dependency is present
·	
Option C:	If multivalued functional dependency is present
Option	If join dependency is present
D:	
Q2.	For the relation R(ABCD) , functional dependency is B $\rightarrow$ C, D $\rightarrow$ A.
	find the candidate key for given relation.
Option A:	AD
Option B:	BD
Option C:	AC
Option	A
D:	
Q3.	4NF is designed to cope with :
	Transitive dependency
Option C:	·
Option	Partial Dependency
D:	
	MILL CHECK PONE
Q4.	Which one of the following is not true for BCNF.
Option A:	A relation in BCNF has two or more candidate keys.
Option B:	<u>'</u>
Option C:	A relation in BCNF has overlapping candidate keys
Option	A relation in BCNF has based on join dependencies.
D:	
OF	An application where only one user accesses the database at a
Q5.	An application where only one user accesses the database at a given time is an example of the following
Ontion A:	
Option A:	single-user database application multiuser database application
Option B: Option C:	e-commerce database application
Option C.	data mining database application
D:	data mining database application
<i>D</i> .	
Q6.	A relational database consists of a collection of
Option A:	Tables
Option B:	Fields
Option C:	Classes
Option C.	Functions
D:	
<u>υ</u> .	

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Q7.	For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	which is called as
Ontion A:	Domain of attribute
	Relation of attribute
	Set of attributes
Option	Schema of attributes
D:	
00	Which of the fellowing attributes is suitable to be a Unique
Q8.	Which of the following attributes is suitable to be a Unique
Ontino A	Identifier?
	Last name
Option B:	
	First Name
Option	Social Security Number
D:	
Q9.	Which of the following is composite attribute
Option A:	
Option B:	
Option C:	Roll No
Option	Age
D:	
Q10.	Which of the following WHERE clauses would not select the
	number 10?
Option A:	Where hours <> 10
Option B:	Where hours IN(8,9,10)
	Where hours <=10
Option	Where hours between 10 and 20
D:	
Q11.	When using the LIKE condition, which symbol represents any
-	sequence of characters of any lengthzero, one, or more
	characters?
Option A:	\$
Option B:	&
Option C:	%
Option	<del>                                    </del>
D:	
Q12.	You need to display employees whose salary is in the range of
~	30000 and 50000. Which comparison operator should you use?
Option A:	IS NULL
Option B:	IN
Option C:	LIKE
Option C.	BETWEENAND
-	
D:	

012	Vou pood to change the default cost ander of the ODDED DV
Q13.	You need to change the default sort order of the ORDER BY
	clause so that the data is displayed in reverse alphabetical order.
	Which keyword should you include in the ORDER BY clause?
Option A:	CHANGE
Option B:	DESC
Option C:	ASC
Option	SORT
D:	
Q14.	Evaluate this SQL statement:
	SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.first_name, m.manager_id
	FROM employees e, employees m
	ORDER BY e.last_name, e.first_name
	WHERE e.employee_id = m.manager_id;
Option A:	Remove the table aliases in the order by clause
Option B:	Remove the table aliases in the where clause
Option C:	Include sort clause
Option	Reorder the clauses in the query
D:	Neorder the clauses in the query
D.	
Q15.	Which operator is used to combine columns of character strings
Q13.	to other columns?
Ontion A	
Option A:	<del> </del>
Option B:	<i> </i>
Option C:	
Option	
D:	
Q16.	Collections of operations that form a single logical unit of work
	are called as
Option A:	Views
Option B:	Networks
Option C:	Units
Option	Transactions
D:	
Q17.	Which of the following command is used in transaction control
	language of SQL
Option A:	Commit
Option B:	Select
Option C:	
Option	Confirmed
D:	
<u> </u>	
010	The cituation where no transaction can present with narreal
Q18.	The situation where no transaction can proceed with normal
	execution is known as

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Option B: Deadlock Option C: Execution halt Option D:  O19.		Road block
Option C:         Execution halt           Option D:         Abortion           C:         Abortion           C:         C:           C:         C:           Option A:         Deadlocked           Option B:         Starved           Option C:         Committed           Option B:         Rolled back           Option A:         Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability           Option B:         Automatically, Consistency, Isolation, Durability           Option B:         Atomicity, Consistency, Inconsistency, Durability           Option B:         Atomicity, Concurrency, Isolation, Durability           Option A:         Log           Option A:         Log           Option B:         Table           Option B:         Table           Option C:         Block           Option B:         Statement           Option B:         Intersection operator of relational algebra           Option B:         Intersection operator of relational algebra           Option B:         Cartesian product of relational algebra           Option C:         Option Executed in relational algebra           Option C:         Image: All operation in the proposition operator of relational algebra <tr< td=""><td></td><td></td></tr<>		
Option D:  Option A: Option B: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option B: Option C: Option B: Option C: Option B: Option C: Option A: Option A: Option A: Option A: Option C: Option A: Option A: Option C: Option A: Option A: Option A: Option A: Option C: Option A: Option A: Option C: Option C: Option A: Option A: Option C: Option A: Opti		
D:  Q19.		
Option A:  Option B: Option B: Option A: Option B: Option B: Option B: Option B: Option B: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option B: Option B: Option C: Option A: Option B: Option A: Option B: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option B: Option B: Option C: Option B: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option B: Option C: Option A: Option B:  Option A: Option B: Option C: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option A: Option A: Option C: Option A: Opt		
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Option A: Union	Q24.	
	Ontion	
Option 6:   Set-difference		
	Obtion R:	Set-difference

Option C:	Intersection
Option	Cartesian Product
D:	
Q25.	Which of the following is used to denote the selection operation
	in relational algebra?
Option A:	Pi (Greek)
Option B:	Sigma (Greek)
Option C:	Lambda (Greek)
Option	Omega (Greek)
D:	