

Question	Answer1	Answer2
Which of the following relational algebra operations do not require the participating tables to be union-compatible?	A. Union	B. Intersection
Relational Algebra does not have	A. Selection operator	B. Projection operator
Tree structures are used to store data in	A. Network model	B. Relational model
The rule that a value of a foreign key must appear as a value of some specific table is called a	A. Referential constraint	B. Index
It is an abstraction through which relationships are treated as higher level entities.	A. Generalization	B. Specialization
The operation which is not considered a basic operation of relational algebra is	A. Join	B. Selection
In SQL the statement select*from R,S is equivalent to	A. Select * from R natural join S	B. Select * from R cross join S
When an E-R diagram is mapped to tables, the representation is redundant for	A. Weak entity sets	B. weak relationship sets
If two relations R and S are joined, then the non matching tuples of both R and S are ignored in	A. left outer join	B. right outer join
Relational Algebra is	A. Data Definition Language	B. Meta Language
If an entity can belong to only one lower level entity then the constraint is	A. disjoint	B. partial
The common column is eliminated in	A. theta join	B. outer join
In E-R diagram total participation is represented by	A. double lines	B. Dashed lines
Relationships among relationships can be represented in an E-R model using	A. Aggregation	B. Association
Which of the following constitutes a basic set of operations for manipulating relational data?	A. Predicate calculus	B. Relational calculus
Relational calculus is a	A. Procedural language	B. Non-Procedural language
Cartesian product in relational algebra is	A. a Unary operator	B. a Binary operator
In an E-R diagram attributes are represented by	A. rectangle	B. square
In an E-R diagram an entity set is represent by a	A. rectangle	B. ellipse

E-R model uses this symbol to represent weak entity set?	A. Dotted rectangle	B. Diamond
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The property of DBMS which ensures that transactions consistency		Durability
The property of DBMS which ensures that no two trans Durability		Atomiticiy
The property of DBMS which ensures that changes made in database due to transactions become permanent/persist after committing	Durability	Atomiticiy
The property of DBMS which ensures that database ren isolation after the transaction has been rolled back and the database has been restored to its state prior to the start of the transaction.This state of transaction is known as _____		consistency
_____ is the initial state; the transaction st:	Aborted	committed
the system maintains a _____ to keep track of all transaction operations that affect the values of database items	Aborted	committed
When transactions are executing concurrently in an interleaved fashion, then the order of execution of operations from all the various transactions is known as _____	diary	log
we say that T and S _____ if they are operating by different transactions on the same data item, and at least one of these instructions is a write operation.	schedule	program
shared locks are used for those transactions who want	interfere	conflict
exclusive locks are used for those transactions who wa Write while one transaction is accessing a data item, no other transaction can modify that data item.This is called as	Write	Read
	Write	Read
	Exclusion	Mutual Exclusion
If a transaction Ti has obtained a _____		
on item Q, then Ti can read, but cannot write, Q.	Exclusive Lock	shared lock
If a transaction Ti has obtained an _____		
on item Q, then Ti can both read and write Q.	Exclusive Lock	Read Lock

a state where neither of these transactions can ever proceed with its normal execution.

This situation is called

Read Lock

shared lock

\_\_\_\_\_ A transaction may obtain locks, but may not release any lock.

Releasing phase

Growing phase

\_\_\_\_\_ A transaction may release locks, but may not obtain any new locks.

Obtaining phase

Growing phase

If a transaction  $T_i$  has been assigned timestamp  $TS(T_i)$ , and a new transaction  $T_j$  enters the system, then .

$TS(T_i) > TS(T_j)$

$TS(T_i) \neq TS(T_j)$

a transaction may not always complete its execution if the transaction updates the database, that update

Completed

Aborted

appears only in its own version, not in the actual database itself this is also known as

abstraction

snapshot isolation

the point in the schedule where the transaction has obtained its final lock

(the end of its growing phase) is called the

\_\_\_\_\_ of the transaction.

Lock Path

Lock Point

conversion from shared to exclusive modes is called \_\_\_\_\_ promotion

demotion

conversion from exclusive mode to shared mode is called upgrade

promotion

$T_i$  issues read(Q) where Q is a data item and If  $TS(T_i) < V$  Write operation is Rej Write operation is acc

A system is in a deadlock state if there exists a set of transactions such that every transaction in the set is waiting for another transaction in the set.

DeadLock

DeadEnd

when a transaction  $T_2$  requests a lock that transaction  $T_1$  holds, the lock granted to it may be preempted by rolling back of  $T_1$ , and granting of the lock to  $T_2$ . this technique is known as

exemption

noncompetent

transactions  $T_{14}$ ,  $T_{15}$ , and  $T_{16}$  have timestamps 5, 10 and 15, respectively. If  $T_{14}$  requests a data item held by  $T_{15}$ , then  $T_{14}$  will wait. If  $T_{16}$  requests a data item held by  $T_{15}$ , then  $T_{16}$  will be rolled back. This technique is known as

WAIT For Die

wait and die

When transaction T1 requests a data item currently held by T2,

T1 is allowed to wait only if it has a timestamp larger than that of T2 (that is, T1 is younger than T2).

Otherwise, T2 is rolled back This technique is known as WAIT FOR GRAPH WAIT FOR RESOURCE

In this approach, a transaction that has requested a lock waits for

at most a specified amount of time. If the lock has not been granted within that time, the transaction is said to

timeout

Endtime

Deadlocks can be described precisely in terms of a directed graph called \_\_\_\_\_

WAIT FOR GRAPH

WAIT FOR RESOURCE

one of the required/mandatory section of PL/SQL block \_\_\_\_\_ do not have the code reuse

Declaration

Execution

advantages of stored subprograms.

Anonymous blocks

subprogram blocks

BEGIN

BEGIN

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT

LINE ('Hello

\_LINE (Hello,

Welcome to the

Welcome to the

world of PL SQL');

world of PL SQL');

END;

END;

To print a message "Hello, Welcome to the world of PL

To execute a PL/SQL block you must code a \_\_\_\_\_ after the END

keyword.

/'

\'

Examples of acceptable ordinary user-defined identifiers doesnot include

t2

last-name

These variables are declared in a outer block and can be referenced by its itself and by its inner blocks.

global variables

local variable

These variables are declared in a inner block and cannot be referenced by outside Blocks.

global variables

local variable

A \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of a memory location which stores a value used in a PL/SQL block that remains unchanged throughout the program.

Program

Variable

A \_\_\_\_\_ data type has no internal components. It holds a single value

Reference data Type

LOB data type

This attribute lets you define the type of variable exactly same as column datatype without knowing its type

#TYPE

&TYPE

Declaring Variable of Same Type as Column last\_name of employees table the syntax would be

```
surname employees|last_name employees.1
```

```
CREATE SEQUENCE seq_temp START WITH 100
INCREMENT BY 1;
a := seq_temp.NEXTVAL;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(a);
```

100

101

```
CREATE SEQUENCE seq_temp1 START WITH 100
INCREMENT BY 4;
a := seq_temp1.NEXTVAL;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(a);
//What will be the output after twice execution
```

100

101

Every unit of PL/SQL must be with in a block. As a minimum there must be the delimiting words

Begin and End

Start and Finish

\_\_\_\_\_ Single-Line comments: Begins with \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere on a line and extends to the end of line.

(/\* \*/)

(//)

radius\*\*2 means

radius squareroot

radius square

Used to concatenate character strings in PL/SQL for finding a particular value or record among the huge set of database tables we use

==

&

trigger

procedure

These type of cursor managed by Oracle itself these type of cursor are used to manage for User/Prgrammer or External Processing

implicit cursor/interna External cursor

implicit cursor

explicit cursor

It return the number of rows affected by an insert, update, delete or select

%NOTFOUND

%FOUND



Delete from pay; statement will delete _____ the rows from the table pay	All	First five
The _____ the aggregate function returns the number of rows containing not null values in the specified column.	Average	Sum
To indicate that there should be five integer and to decimal position we use _____.	Decimal(5,2)	Decimal(7,2)
The key which helps to uniquely identify each row of the table is called _____ key.	Primary	Foreign
Which of these is a valid call to a function (watch the spaces carefully!)	CONCAT( A , B )	CONCAT ( A , B )
_____ function returns the string with all alphabets in it converted to lowercase.	Lower	upper
The statement used to perform queries on tables begins with _____.	Select	Search
_____ temporal data type will update whenever a change is made in the data in the table	Date	Datetime
Which among the following belongs to an “aggregate function”?	COUNT	UPPER
Can “SELECT” clause be used without the clause “FROM”?	YES	NO
Which of the following is NOT available in MySQL:	CREATE VIEW	CREATE SCHEMA
_____ function returns the leftmost characters from the string.	Right	Left
The clause used to arrange the rows in the table is _____.	Arranged by	Order by
The data type represented by true or false is called _____.	Integer	Date
The maximum length of the char columns is _____	255 bytes	65, 535 bytes
In a LIKE clause, you can could ask for any value ending in “qpt” by writing	LIKE %qpt	LIKE *ton
SQRT function returns the the positive _____ of x.	Square	RoOT
To Cancel the transaction and not save it we use _____	Commit	Concat
In the data type VARCHAR() data is stored as _____ length strings.	Fixed	Variable
Which layer provides the services to user?	application layer	session layer
As the data packet moves from upper layers to lower layers headers are _____.	Added	Removed
Which “text type” has the maximum number of bytes?	Tiny text	Text

In a SELECT with a GROUP BY clause, a WHERE clause, and a HAVING clause, the WHERE conditions are applied before the HAVING conditions.	TRUE	Fasle
The function used to join the words is_____.	Merge	Move
Which declaration doesn't use the same number of bytes and consumption of bytes depends on the input data?	Varchar	Char
Which of these commands will delete a table called XXX if you have appropriate authority?	DROP XXX	DELETE XXX WHERE confirm = "YES"
The function used to get reminder of x divide by Y is_____.	MOD(X,Y)	ABS(X,Y)
_____ is not an aggregate function.	Sum	Min
To select database TAX the statement is_____	Select TAX	Choose TAX
Which among the following is the correct syntax for creating table?	CREATE TABLE name;	CREATE name;
Which statement is used to count number of rows in table?	SELECT COUNT(*) FROM table_name;	SELECT COUNT ALL(*) FROM table_name;
The function used to convert lower case letters to uppercase is_____.	UPPER	Lower
When one query is written within another query it is called as_____	Mini query	Net query
_____ data are represented by constants true and false which evaluate to 1 and 0 respectively.	Characters	Boolean
To view the structure of the table DEPT the statement is_____	Desc DEPT	Decs DEPT
Which command is used for the table definition in Mysql?	DESC table name;	DESC table_name
To make changes in the data already entered in the table we use_____.	Alter table	Update and set
To view the names of the database in MYSQL we use_____.	Show Tables	View databases
Which clause is used to sort the result of SELECT statement?	SORT BY	ORDER BY
The logical operators are_____	And	Not
To save the changes made as a result of a transaction the_____ the clause is used.	Commit	Start
In a table there could be more than one column that uniquely identifies a row in the table, search columns are called_____.	Primary key	Secondary key
In order to add a new column to an existing table in SQL, we can use the command	MODIFY TABLE	EDIT TABLE



The _____ the operator can be used to match strings containing wildcard characters % and _ where % represent one or more characters and _ represents a single character.	In	Like
A database contains one or more _____.	Tables	Rows
Processed data is called as _____.	Data	Information
To make changes in the data already entered in the table we use _____	Alter table	Update and set
The _____ clause is used to control which Rows are to be displayed as a result of a query.	Order by	Like
Which clause is mandatory with clause "SELECT" in Mysql?	FROM	WHERE
Is "GROUP BY" clause is similar to "ORDER BY" clause?	Yes	No
Which Keyword is used to remove duplicate rows in the result set?	DISTINCTS	MODIFY
What is the meaning of "ORDER BY" clause in Mysql?	Sorting your result set using column data	Aggregation of fields
Which among the following is an optional Keyword?	DISTINCTS	ALL
Which keyword is used for sorting the data in descending order in Mysql?	DESC	ASC
How can we define the clause "FROM" in Mysql?	It defines the tables used by a query	It defines the linking of tables in Mysql
Which keyword is used for sorting the data in ascending order in Mysql?	DESC	ASC
Keyword "ASC" and "DESC" cannot be used without which clause in Mysql?	ORDER BY	GROUP BY
What is the meaning of the "WHERE" clause in Mysql?	Filtering out unwanted rows from result set	Filtering out unwanted columns from result set
Find odd one out?	GROUP BY	DESC
What is the meaning of "GROUP BY" clause in Mysql?	Group data by column values	Group data by row values
Which clause is similar to "HAVING" clause in Mysql?	SELECT	WHERE
What is the meaning of "HAVING" clause in Mysql?	To filter out the row values	To filter out the column values
The maximum value that can be specified to the size of VARCHAR is _____	0	127
Which of the following can add a row to a table?	Alter	Add

Answer3	Answer4
C. Difference	D. Join
C. Aggregation operator	D. Division operator
C. Hierarchical model	D. File based system
C. Integrity constraint	D. Functional dependency
C. Aggregation	D. Inheritance
C. Union	D. Cross product
C. Select * from R union join S	D. Select * from R inner join S
C. Strong entity sets	D. strong relationship sets
C. full outer join	D. inner join
C. Procedural query Language	D. None of the above
C. overlapping	D. single
C. natural join	D. composed join
C. single line	D. Triangle
C. Weak entity sets	D. Weak relationship sets
C. Relational algebra	D. SQL
C. Data definition language	D. High level language
C. a Ternary operator	D. not defined
C. ellipse	D. triangle
C. diamond box	D. circle

C. Doubly outlined rectangle	D. None of these
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Atomiticiy

isolation

isolation

Consistency

isolation

Consistency

Durability

atomiticity

partially committed active

partially committed active

record

register

instruction

Execution

rival

fight

Conflict

Interleave

Conflict

Interleave

Mutual inclusion

Mutual Explosion

Mutual inclusion

Write Lock

Mutual Lock

Shared Lock

deadlock                  Exclusive Lock

Shrinking phase        Obtaining phase

Shrinking phase        Releasing phase

$TS(T_i) <> TS(T_j)$      $TS(T_i) < TS(T_j)$

Finished                active

Encapsulation         Exclusion

Lock Time              DeadLock

upgrade                downgrade

demotion              downgrade

Read operation is ac    Read operation is rejected

TurnEnd                Abortion

preemption            evacuation

Wound-wait-scheme    WAIT AND Killed

wait and die            Wound-wait scheme

transactionEnd        EndLock

WAIT FOR PROCESS | WAIT AND DIE

Exception            Header

procedure	function
BEGIN	BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT	DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Hello, Welcome
T_LINE ('Hello,	to the world of PL SQL);
Welcome to the	END;
world of PL SQL');	
END;	

,'                    ;'

phone#                credit\_limit

scope variable        block variable

scope variable        block variable

Constant              procedure

Composite data type Scalar Data Type

%TYPE            \$TYPE

surname employees surname employees.last\_nameTYPE;

102

99

102

104

Go and End

Do and End

(--)

(  )

radius cube

radius cuberoot

+

||

function

cursor

explicit cursor

user defined cursor

internal cursor

oracle cursor

%ISOPEN

%ROWCOUNT

FAIL                    no output

YASHASHRI is not Same as yashashree is not Same as YASHASHREE

exit                    break

all numbers from 1 to 9    numbers from 1 to 9

bugs                    Warnings

Named Exception	man made exception
Unsigned	Not signed
Show me all rows	None of the mentioned
WHERE	Both GROUP BY and WHERE
Should be used to choose the database you want to use once you've connected to MySQL	Is used to load code from another file

Last 10	First 10
Max	count
Decimal(2,5)	Decimal(9,2)
Secondary	Main
CONCAT( "A" , "B" )	CONCAT ( "A" , "B" )
Left	Length
Query	Selection
Char	Timestamp
LOWER	All of the mentioned
DEPENDS	None of the mentioned
CREATE TRIGGER	CREATE DATABASE
MID	Ltrim
Sort by	Display by
Char	Boolean
256 bytes	None of the mentioned
LIKE ton\$	LIKE ^. *ton\$
Mod	Square root
Rollback	Return
Changing	Short
presentation layer	physical layer
Modified	Rearranged
Medium text	Long text



Either True or False	None of the above
Concat	Join
Both Varchar and Char	None of the mentioned
DROP XXX WHERE confirm = "YES"	DROP TABLE XXX
SQRT(X,Y)	EXP(X,Y)
Average	AVG
Open TAX	Use TAX
CREATE TABLE	All of the mentioned
SELECT ROWS(*) FROM table_name;	All the above
MIN	Max
Tied Quarry	Subquery
String	Float
Show DEPT	Dept DEPT
DESC	None of the mentioned
Select	Create
Show database	Show databases
ARRANGE BY	None of the above
Or	All the above
End	Rollback
Candidate key	Foreign key
ALTER TABLE	ALTER COLUMNS

Logical	Limit
Columns	Data bases
Database	Table
Select	Create
Limit	Sort by
Both FROM and WHERE	None of the mentioned
Depends	None of the mentioned
DISTINCT	All of the mentioned
Sorting your result set using row data	None of the mentioned
AS	Both AS and ALL
ALTER	MODIFY
It defines the tables used by a query & linking of tables in Mysql	None of the mentioned
ALTER	MODIFY
SELECT	HAVING
Filtering out unwanted rows and columns from result set	None of the mentioned
ASC	ORDER BY
Group data by column and row values	None of the mentioned
FROM	None of the mentioned
To filter out the row and column values	None of the mentioned
1023	65535
Insert	Create