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**INSTITUTE OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS & MANAGEMENT (BVICAM)**

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Course Code: MCA-108

Course Name: Database Management Systems

**Class Test 2**

Time: 1 Hour

Max Marks: 20

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**All questions carry half (0.5) mark each:**

1. .... First proposed the process of normalization.
  - A) Edgar. W
  - B) Edgar F. Codd
  - C) Edward Stephen
  - D) Edward Codd
  
2. For using a specific database ..... command is used.
  - A) use database
  - B) database name use
  - C) Both A & B
  - D) None of them
  
3. ....specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate.
  - A) GROUP BY Clause
  - B) HAVING Clause
  - C) FROM Clause
  - D) WHERE Clause
  
4. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a ..... constraint.
  - A) Local Key
  - B) Primary Key
  - C) Composite Key
  - D) Foreign Key
  
5. In SQL, which command is used to issue multiple CREATE TABLE, CREATE VIEW and GRANT statements in a single transaction?

- A) CREATE PACKAGE
  - B) CREATE SCHEMA
  - C) CREATE CLUSTER
  - D) All of the above
6. In SQL, the CREATE TABLESPACE is used
- A) to create a place in the database for storage of scheme objects, rollback segments, and naming the data files to comprise the tablespace.
  - B) to create a database trigger.
  - C) to add/rename data files, to change storage
  - D) All of the above
7. What are the different events in Triggers?
- A) Define, Create
  - B) Drop, Comment
  - C) Insert, Update, Delete
  - D) Select, Commit
8. To pass on granted privileges to other user the ..... clause is used
- A. create option
  - B. grant option
  - C. update option
  - D. select option
9. Which two files are used during operation of the DBMS
- A. Query languages and utilities
  - B. DML and query language
  - C. Data dictionary and transaction log
  - D. Data dictionary and query language
10. A transaction is said to be a unit of program's
- A. Evaluation
  - B. Execution
  - C. Computation
  - D. Controlling
11. Commit and rollback are related to .....
- A. data integrity

- B. data consistency
  - C. data sharing
  - D. data security
12. The transaction wants to edit the data item is called as .....
- A. Exclusive Mode
  - B. Shared Mode
  - C. Inclusive Mode
  - D. Unshared Mode
13. For committing a transaction, the DBMS might discard all the records.
- A. after image
  - B. before image
  - C. log
  - D. redo log
14. A sophisticated locking mechanism is known as 2-phase locking which includes Growing phase and .....
- A. Shrinking Phase
  - B. Release phase
  - C. Commit phase
  - D. Acquire Phase
15. If a distributed transactions are well-formed and 2-phase locked, then ..... is the correct locking mechanism in the distributed transaction as well as in centralized databases.
- A. two-phase locking
  - B. three phase locking
  - C. transaction locking
  - D. well-formed locking
16. .... property will check whether all the operation of a transaction completed or none.
- A. Atomicity
  - B. Consistency
  - C. Isolation
  - D. Durability
17. The total ordering of operations across groups ensures .....of transactions.
- A. serializability
  - B. synchronizability
  - C. atomicity
  - D. durability

18. In which state, the transaction will wait for the final statement has been executed?
- A. Active
  - B. Failed
  - C. Aborted
  - D. partially committed
19. The ORDER concurrency control technique is based on the property.
- A. ordering mechanism
  - B. inherent ordering
  - C. total ordering
  - D. partial ordering
20. Transactions per rollback segment is derived from .....
- A. Db\_Block\_Buffers
  - B. Processes
  - C. shared\_Pool\_size
  - D. buffers
21. The .....is responsible for ensuring the correct execution in the presence of failures.
- A. Database Manager
  - B. Transaction Manager
  - C. Recovery Manager
  - D. Executive Manager
22. A distributed transaction can be ..... if queries are issued at one or more nodes.
- A. fully read-only
  - B. partially read-only
  - C. fully read-write
  - D. partially read-write
23. The distributed transaction can be completely read-only and the transaction is started with a ..... READ ONLY statement.
- A. DISTRIBUTED\_TRANSACTIONS
  - B. TRANSACTION
  - C. SET TRANSACTION
  - D. READ TRANSACTION
24. The initialization parameter ..... controls the number of possible distributed transactions in which a given instance can concurrently participate, both as a client and a server.
- A. DISTRIBUTED\_TRANSACTIONS
  - B. TRANSACTION

- C. SET TRANSACTION
- D. CONTROL TRANSACTION

25. A database administrator can manually force the COMMIT or ROLLBACK of a local ..... distributed transaction.
- A. in-force
  - B. in-doubt
  - C. in-local
  - D. in-manual
26. A ..... specifies the actions needed to remove the drawbacks in the current design of a database.
- A) 1 NF
  - B) 2 NF
  - C) 3 NF
  - D) Normal form
27. A relation is in ..... if an attribute of a composite key is dependent on an attribute of another composite key.
- A) 2NF
  - B) 3NF
  - C) BCNF
  - D) 1NF
28. The fifth Normal form is concerned with
- A) Functional dependency
  - B) Multivalued dependency
  - C) Join dependency
  - D) Domain key
29. A table is in the ..... if only candidate keys are the determinants.
- A) functional dependency
  - B) transitive dependency
  - C) 4 NF
  - D) BCNF
30. In 2NF
- A) No functional dependencies exist.
  - B) No multivalued dependencies exist.
  - C) No partial functional dependencies exist
  - D) No partial multivalued dependencies exist.
31. The normal form that is not necessarily dependency preserving is
- A) 2NF
  - B) 3NF
  - C) BCNF
  - D) 4NF

32. The ..... is related to the concept of multi-valued dependency.
- A) fourth normal form
  - B) fifth normal form
  - C) boyce codd normal form
  - D) third normal form
33. Which normal form is considered adequate for normal relational database design?
- A) 2NF
  - B) 5NF
  - C) 4NF
  - D) 3NF
34. Dependency preservation is not guaranteed in
- A) BCNF
  - B) 3NF
  - C) 4NF
  - D) DKNF
35. A relation is ..... if every field contains only atomic values that are, no lists or sets.
- A) 1 NF
  - B) 2 NF
  - C) 3 NF
  - D) BCNF
36. A ..... specifies the actions needed to remove the drawbacks in the current design of database.
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