



खण्ड-ब (बहुविकल्पीय)
Section-B (Objective)

CSC-104

B.Sc. IInd SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2022

Computer Science
(Database Management System)

Credit (4+0)
(CBCS Mode)

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Date (तिथि) : _____

Paper ID

(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

5091

अनुक्रमांक (अंकों में) :

Roll No. (In Figures)

अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में) :

Roll No. (In Words) :

Time : 1 ½ Hrs.

समय : 1 ½ घण्टे

Max. Marks : 60

अधिकतम अंक : 60

नोट : पुस्तिका में 40 प्रश्न दिये गये हैं, प्रश्न करने होंगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1.5 अंक का होगा।

Important Instructions :

1. The candidate will write his/her Roll Number only at the places provided for, i.e. on the cover page and on the OMR answer sheet at the end and nowhere else.
2. Immediately on receipt of the question booklet, the candidate should check up the booklet and ensure that it contains all the pages and that no question is missing. If the candidate finds any discrepancy in the question booklet, he/she should report the invigilator within 10 minutes of the issue of this booklet and a fresh question booklet without any discrepancy be obtained.

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश :

1. अभ्यर्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक केवल उन्हीं स्थानों पर लिखेंगे जो इसके लिए दिये गये हैं, अर्थात् प्रश्न पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ तथा साथ दिये गये ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्र पर, तथा अन्यत्र कहीं नहीं लिखेंगे।
2. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलते ही अभ्यर्थी को जाँच करके सुनिश्चित कर लेना चाहिए कि इस पुस्तिका में पूरे पृष्ठ हैं और कोई प्रश्न छूटा तो नहीं है। यदि कोई विसंगति है तो प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 10 मिनट के भीतर ही कक्ष परिप्रेक्षक को सूचित करना चाहिए और बिना त्रुटि की दूसरी प्रश्न पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लेना चाहिए।

1. Processed data is called
 - (A) Raw Data
 - (B) Source
 - (C) Information
 - (D) Useful Data
2. DBMS is a collection of that enables user to create and maintain a database.
 - (A) Keys
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Inter-related Data
 - (D) Language
3. The one guideline to be following while designing the database is-
 - (A) A database design may be ambiguous
 - (B) It should avoid/reduce the redundancy
 - (C) Unrelated data should be in same table so that updating the data will be easy.
 - (D) An entity should not have attributes
4. is a preferred method for enforcing data integrity.
 - (A) Constraints
 - (B) Triggers
 - (C) Stored procedure
 - (D) Cursors

5. An advantage of the database management approach is-
- (A) Data redundancy increases
 - (B) Data is dependent on programs
 - (C) Data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs
 - (D) None of the above
6. DBMS helps to achieve-
- (A) Centralized control of data
 - (B) Data independence
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
7. What is integrity ?
- (A) It is the data contained in database that is non redundant
 - (B) It is the data contained in database that is accurate and consistent
 - (C) It is the data contained in database that is secured
 - (D) It is the data contained in database that is shared
8. Group of information in DBMS is called-
- (A) Integrity
 - (B) Knowledge
 - (C) Concurrency
 - (D) None of the above
9. First Network DBMS is called-
- (A) Integrated Database System
 - (B) Information Database System
 - (C) Database System
 - (D) Knowledge System

10. In 1968 IBM launched the world's first hierarchical database management system called-
- (A) Information Management System (IMS)
 - (B) Inactive Management System (IMS)
 - (C) Process Management System (PMS)
 - (D) Integrated Management System (IMS)
11. means to hide certain details of how data is stored and maintain.
- (A) Data Isolation
 - (B) Data Integrity
 - (C) Data Abstraction
 - (D) None of these
12. There are levels of data abstraction.
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
13. In Data abstraction which is lowest level of abstraction ?
- (A) Physical Level
 - (B) Conceptual Level
 - (C) View Level
 - (D) None of these
14. A main purpose of DBMS to provide view of data to user.
- (A) Abstract
 - (B) Complete
 - (C) Partial
 - (D) None of these

15. Which one of the following attribute can be taken as a primary key ?
- (A) Name
 - (B) Street
 - (C) ID
 - (D) Department
16. A is a property of the entire relation, rather than of the individual tuples in which each tuple is unique.
- (A) Rows
 - (B) Key
 - (C) Attribute
 - (D) Fields
17. An attribute in a relation is a foreign key if the key from one relation is used as an attribute in that relation.
- (A) Candidate
 - (B) Primary
 - (C) Super
 - (D) Sub
18. Which one of the following cannot be taken as a primary key ?
- (A) ID
 - (B) Register number
 - (C) Dept_id
 - (D) street

19. The subset of super key is a candidate key under what condition ?
- (A) No proper subset is a super key
 - (B) All subsets are super keys
 - (C) Subset is a super key
 - (D) Each subset is a super key
20. The address Field of a person should not be part of the primary key since it is likely to be-
- (A) Dependent
 - (B) Changed
 - (C) Not Changed
 - (D) Too Long
21. Minimal super keys are called-
- (A) Super key
 - (B) Candidate key
 - (C) Primary key
 - (D) Unique key
22. Which key is used to make relations between two tables ?
- (A) Foreign
 - (B) Primary
 - (C) Candidate
 - (D) Composite

23. In context of a relation in database, choose a false statement-
- (A) There can be more than one super key
 - (B) A candidate key is minimal super key
 - (C) One of the candidate key is designated as Primary key
 - (D) Primary key is obtained by removing on more attributes in candidate key
24. What is the full form of DDL ?
- (A) Dynamic Data Language
 - (B) Detailed Data Language
 - (C) Data Definition Language
 - (D) Data Derivation Language
25. A Logical Schema is-
- (A) The entire database
 - (B) Describe how data is actually stored on disk
 - (C) Structure of physical data
 - (D) All of the above
26. Related fields in a database are grouped to form a-
- (A) Data file
 - (B) Data record
 - (C) Menu
 - (D) Bank
27. Relational Algebra is-
- (A) Data Definition Language
 - (B) Meta Language
 - (C) Procedural query Language
 - (D) Data Manipulation Language

28. What is relationship called when it is maintained between two entities ?
- (A) Unary
 - (B) Binary
 - (C) Ternary
 - (D) Quaternary
29. A set of possible data value is called-
- (A) Attribute
 - (B) Degree
 - (C) Tuple
 - (D) Domain
30. NULL is-
- (A) The same as 0 for integer
 - (B) The same as blank for character
 - (C) The same as 0 for integer and blank for character
 - (D) Not a value
31. Which of the following commands is used to delete all rows and free up space from a table ?
- (A) TRUNCATE
 - (B) DROP
 - (C) DELETE
 - (D) ALTER
32. Which of the following commands are a part of Data Control Language ?
- (A) Revoke
 - (B) Grant
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above

33. An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is a-
- (A) Strong entity set
 - (B) Weak entity set
 - (C) Simple entity set
 - (D) Primary entity set
34. In a hierarchical model records are organized as-
- (A) Graph
 - (B) List
 - (C) Links
 - (D) Tree
35. In an E-R diagram attributes are represented by-
- (A) Rectangle
 - (B) Square
 - (C) Ellipse
 - (D) Triangle
36. A relational database developer refers to a record as-
- (A) A criteria
 - (B) A relation
 - (C) A tuple
 - (D) An attribute
37. The statement is SQL which allows to change the definition of a table is-
- (A) Alter
 - (B) Update
 - (C) Create
 - (D) Select

38. A state of the transaction, in which the basic transaction operation starts is said to be-
- (A) Active state
 - (B) Partially committed state
 - (C) Committed state
 - (D) Execute state
39. What is ACID properties of Transactions ?
- (A) Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Database
 - (B) Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability
 - (C) Atomicity, Consistency, Inconsistent, Durability
 - (D) Automatically, concurrency, Isolation, Durability
40. If a transaction gets aborted, the responsibility of managing it is of-
- (A) Evaluation Scheme
 - (B) Recovery Scheme
 - (C) Control Scheme
 - (D) Execution Scheme
