

Part	sub/obj	Marks	Question	Answer Option 1	Answer Option 2	Answer Option 3	Answer Option 4	Correct Answer(A/B/C/D)	CO	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
A	obj	1	_____ means that data must be accessed in the order in which it is stored.	Sequential access	Direct access	Indirect access	Volatile access	A	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	A form of database that holds a duplicate set of frequently used data and that helps reduce telecommunications costs.	Relational	Replicated	Distributed	Virtual	B	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	A _____ is a climate-controlled building or set of buildings that houses database servers and the systems that deliver mission-critical information and services.	data warehouse	shipping container	data center	data hierarchy	C	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	A tool that database designers use to show the logical relationships among data is a(n) _____.	data model	relational model	entity-relationship diagram	all of the above	D	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	The _____ is a description that involves "telling" the DBMS the	entity relationship diagram	schema	data model	data manipulation language	B	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	_____ is a standardized data manipulation language developed in the 1970s that allows programmers to use one powerful language and use it on a variety of systems.	Query by example	SQL	Access	DML	B	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	_____ is a collection of instructions and commands used to define and describe data and relationships in a specific database.	user view	data definition language	schema	data manipulation language	B	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	With _____, the database is stored on a service provider's server and accessed by the client over a network, typically the Internet.	Internet access	Software as a Service	Database as a Service	Oracle	C	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	Ideally, a primary key is composed of several attributes.	TRUE	FALSE			B	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	A composite identifier is a primary key composed of more than one attribute.	TRUE	FALSE			A	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	A relationship is identified by a name that describes the relationship.	TRUE	FALSE			A	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	Relationships operate only in one direction.	TRUE	FALSE			B	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	Normalization works through a series of stages called normal forms.	TRUE	FALSE			A	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	Normalization is a process that is used for changing attributes to entities.	TRUE	FALSE			B	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	In order to meet performance requirements, you may have to denormalize portions of the database design.	TRUE	FALSE			A	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	A table is in BCNF if every determinant in the table is a fore	TRUE	FALSE			B	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	A relational table must not contain a(n) _____.	entity	relationship	attribute	repeating group	D	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	When designing a database, you should _____.	make sure entities are in normal form before table structures are created	create table structures then normalize the database	only normalize the database when performance problems occur	consider more important issues such as performance before normalizing	A	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	A foreign key column must contain unique values.	TRUE	FALSE			B	CO1	L1
A	obj	1	Converting a database format from 1NF to 2NF is very complex process.	TRUE	FALSE			B	CO1	L1

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A	obj	1	Which of the following statements regarding primary key is false?	Primary key can have null values	Primary key may contain duplicate values	Primary key can not be applied for multiple columns	All of the above	D	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	A table that is in 1NF and includes no partial dependencies is said to be in ____.	BCNF	3NF	2NF	4NF	C	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	Before converting a table into 3NF, it is imperative the table already be in ____.	1NF	4NF	2NF	BCNF	C	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	For most business transactional databases, we should normalize relations into ____.	Only 1NF	Only 3NF	2NF	3NF or BCNF or Both	D	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	A table where every determinant is a candidate key is said to be in ____.	BCNF	3NF	2NF	4NF	A	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	Some very specialized applications may require normalization beyond the ____.	1NF	3NF	2NF	4NF	D	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	Which of the following normal forms do not exist?	1NF	BCNF	3NF	RKNF	D	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	After a table has been created, its structure can be modified using the SQL command:	UPDATE TABLE [TableName].	MODIFY TABLE [TableName].	ALTER TABLE [TableName].	CHANGE TABLE [TableName].	C	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	To obtain the structure of an Oracle table, the command to use is:	STRUCTURE [TableName].	DESCRIBE [TableName].	DESCRIBE STRUCTURE [TableName].	DESC TABLE [TableName].	B	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	Which of the following SQL operations demands the use of wild cards comparisons?	IN	BETWEEN	EXISTS	LIKE	D	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	With respect to the SQL commands, select the incorrect statement(s):	Data Definition Language (DDL) consists of commands used to define a database including creating, altering, dropping tables	Data Manipulation Language (DML) is the set of commands used to maintain and query a database including updating and inserting data	To create a database DDL commands are optional, but DML and DCL command are compulsory	All of these	C	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	A relational database system consists of the following table. Which of the given SQL statement(s) will get the details of employees having sal>2000 in ascending order of HIREDATE EMP (EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO)	SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE SAL>2000 ORDER BY SAL	SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL FROM EMP WHERE SAL>2000 ORDER BY	SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE SAL>2000 ORDER BY HIREDATE	SELECT EMPNO, ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SAL in (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE SAL>2000) ORDER BY HIREDATE	C	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	With SQL, how do you select all the columns from a table named "Persons"?	SELECT [all] FROM Persons	SELECT Persons	SELECT *.Persons	SELECT * FROM Persons	D	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" is "Peter"?	SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'	SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'	SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'Peter'	SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'Peter'	B	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" starts with an "a"?	SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE '%a'	SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='a'	SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'a%'	SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='%a%'	C	CO2	L2

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A	obj	1	With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the "FirstName" is "Peter" and the "LastName" is "Jackson"?	SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter' AND LastName='Jackson'	SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'Peter' AND LastName LIKE 'Jackson'	SELECT FirstName='Peter', LastName='Jackson' FROM Persons	None of the above	A	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	With SQL, how can you return all the records from a table named "Persons" sorted descending by "FirstName"?	SELECT * FROM Persons SORT 'FirstName' DESC	SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER BY FirstName DESC	SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER FirstName DESC	SELECT * FROM Persons SORT BY 'FirstName' DESC	B	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	With SQL, how can you return the number of records in the "Persons" table?	SELECT COLUMNS(*) FROM Persons	SELECT COUNT() FROM Persons	SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Persons	SELECT COLUMNS() FROM Persons	C	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	Following "Employee" relation is part of a relational database schema. Employee(name, address, designation, salary) SQL statements have been written to do various tasks. Identify which SQL statements will produce the required result. Task: Delete the employee "K Zoysa".	CREATE TABLE snr_lecturer(name, address, salary) AS (SELECT name, address, salary FROM Employee WHERE designation = 'senior lecturer')	DELETE from Employee WHERE name = 'K Zoysa'	DELETE FROM Employee WHERE VALUES ('K Zoysa', 'Kelaniya', 'lecturer', 8500)	UPDATE FROM Employee DELETE name = 'K Zoysa'	B	CO2	L2
A	obj	1	A relational database system consists of the following tables. Which of the given SQL statement(s) will get supplier names for suppliers who had supplied at least one red part Supplier(sno, sname, city) Part(pno, pname, colour) QtySupplied(sno, pno, Qty)	SELECT sname FROM Supplier S, Part P, QtySupplied SP WHERE S.sno = SP.sno and P.pno = SP.pno and colour = 'Red';	SELECT sname FROM Supplier WHERE sno IN (SELECT sno FROM QtySupplied WHERE pno IN (SELECT pno FROM Part WHERE colour = 'Red'));	SELECT sname FROM Supplier WHERE sno IN (SELECT sno FROM QtySupplied WHERE pno IN (SELECT pno FROM Part WHERE colour = 'Red'));	None of these	C	CO2	L2