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	FBQ	A situation whereby every transaction must preserve the integrity constraints is called	Consistency									eExam
	FBQ	statement makes permanent the changes resulting from the SQL statements in the transaction	commit									eExam
	FBQ	"The results of Read and Write requests is calculated by querying a majority of replicas" is the replication concept of	Quorum									eExam
	FBQ	The query ability to perform lookups on the graph structure is known as	Joins									eExam
	FBQ	The data merge problem for XML is addressed by	RDF									eExam
	FBQ	Information about indexes and their distribution with respect to each other are known as	Statistics									eExam
	FBQ	UniGrid is an acronym for	Uncertain Inverted GRID Structure		certain /erted grid							eExam

FBQ	The process of choosing a reasonably efficient query execution strategy is known as	Query optimization	eExam
FBQ	The nearest neighbor queries processing technique that involves extension of pruning to some portions of uncertainty regions which cannot be completely pruned is known as	Bounding	eExam
FBQ	A database in which objects do not have precise positions is a	Uncertain database	eExam
FBQ	JDBC is an acronym for	Java Database Connectivity	eExam
FBQ	allows historical and real time stream content to be combined in a single database object.	Archived streams	eExam
FBQ	There are three phases that a query passes through during the DBMS' processing of that query. These are Parsing and translation, Optimization and	Evaluation	eExam
FBQ	A collection of multiple data streams, each of which arrives sequentially and describes an underlying signal is called a	streaming database	eExam
FBQ	The vehicle for instructing a DBMS to update or retrieve specific data to/from the physically stored medium is a database	query	eExam

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FBQ	A is a function from the set of variables V to the set of URI references R, blank nodes B, or literals L.	variable binding			eExam
FBQ	To save disk space for the on-disk indices, we compress the individual blocks using coding.	Huffman			eExam
FBQ	structure provides prefix lookups which would allow us to implement a complete index on quads with only six indices	B-tree index	B tree index		eExam
FBQ	A links analysis technique which is used to simultaneously derive ranks of entities and data-sources is called	ReConRank	reconrank		eExam
FBQ	creates and optimises the logical plan for answering both interactive browsing and structured queries.	Query Processor			eExam
FBQ	provides network access to the local indices, offering atomic lookup functionality over the local indices.	Index Manager			eExam
FBQ	A pipelined crawling architecture which is able to syntactically transform data from a variety of sources (e.g., HTML, XML) into RDF for easy integration into a Semantic Web system is called	Multi Crawler			eExam
FBQ	YARS2 is an acronym for	Yet Another RDF Store Version 2	Yet Another RDF Store, Version 2		eExam
FBQ	SWSE is an acronym for	Semantic Web Search Engine			eExam

FBQ	FOAF (vocabulary) is an acronym for	Friend of a Friend			eExam
FBQ	The set tables in a RDBMS which contain meta data information about user databases which relationships exist among these tables but there is no foreign key relationship is called	system tables			eExam
FBQ	A group of SQL statements which is executable code, a mini-program, can be called by name and performs a particular task that can be invoked the same way one can call a function or method is called	stored procedure			eExam
FBQ	To prohibits two transactions from manipulating the same data at the same time we use a	lock			eExam
FBQ	is used by DBMSs to maintain data in a consistent state (data consistency) while allowing more than one user to access a database at the same time (data concurrency).	transactions			eExam
FBQ	Is used to delete all rows and removes the table definition from the database.	DROP TABLE			eExam
FBQ	is used to populate a newly created table or to add a new row (or rows) to an already-existing table	INSERT			eExam
FBQ	"DROP TABLE" falls under the category of which SQL command?	DDL	Data Definition Language		eExam

FBQ	The commands which create or change tables and other database objects such as views and indexes is called	DDL	Data Definition Language		eExam
FBQ	The commands which deal with data, either retrieving it or modifying it to keep it up- to-date is called	DML	Data Manipulation Language		eExam
FBQ	In order to relate two tables, there must be a column which appears in both tables and this column, which must be the primary key in one table, is called the in the other table.	foreign key			eExam
FBQ	The keyword used to compare strings, and which offers the feature that patterns containing wildcards can be used is	LIKE			eExam
FBQ	In a database where data may not be available the database takes care of situations by using a to indicate that a value is missing.	null value	null		eExam
FBQ	stores information in such a way that information can be retrieved from it presenting information in tables with rows and columns.	relational database			eExam
FBQ	ODBC is an acronym for	Open Database Connectivity			eExam
FBQ	API is an acronym for	application programming interface			eExam
FBQ	is a method used to ensure that transactions are executed in a safe manner and follow the ACID rules.	Concurrency control			eExam

FBQ	While representing	snowflake			eExam
	complicated dimensions using multiple tables, it results in a schema				
FBQ	The dimensional model is a specialized adaptation of the relational model used to represent data in data warehouses in a way that data can be easily summarized using	On–Line Analytical Processing	On Line Analytical Processing		eExam
FBQ	We combine data from multiple tables into one, by doing a	join			eExam
FBQ	Web sites, such as Wikipedia, perform queries when generating pages.	SQL			eExam
FBQ	Users (or programs) request data from a relational database by sending it a that is written in a special language	query			eExam
FBQ	A key that has an external, real-world meaning (such as a person's name, a book's ISBN, or a car's serial number) is sometimes called a key	natural			eExam
FBQ	are used to match up rows of data in different tables	keys			eExam

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FBQ	The relational model was introduced in an academic paper by Prof. E. F. Codd in 1970 as a way to make database management systems more independent of any particular application. It is a mathematical model defined in terms of and	predicate logic, set theory			eExam
FBQ	The network model (defined by the CODASYL specification) organizes data using two fundamental constructs, called and	records, sets			eExam
FBQ	In a model, data is organized into a tree-like structure, implying a single upward link in each record to describe the nesting, and a sort field to keep the records in a particular order in each same-level list.	hierarchical			eExam
FBQ	model consists of a single, two-dimensional array of data elements, where all members of a given column are assumed to be similar values, and all members of a row are assumed to be related to one another.	flat	table		eExam
FBQ	A/An is a way of structuring data which also defines a set of operations that can be performed on the data.	data model			eExam
FBQ	databases aim to remove the traditional divide between documents and data,	XML			eExam

FBQ	The first successful database product for microcomputers was 	dBASE	dbase				eExam
FBQ	Something about which data is recorded is called	Entity					eExam
FBQ	is a collection of fields of the same type.	Domain					eExam
FBQ	A key that can be used to uniquely identify a row in a table is called a	unique key					eExam
FBQ	Any character or symbol used to separate data in a record is called	Delimiter					eExam
FBQ	A group or collection of programs that give the user access to a collection of information is called	Database Management System	DBMS				eExam
MCQ	Arrange in the right order, the process below 1. processing the result 2. loading the driver 3. creating statements 4. fetching the right classes 5. the actual connection and JDBC URL	1,2,3,4,5	5,4,3,2,1	3,5,1,2,4	4,2,5,3,1	D	eExam
MCQ	The type of data Join performed on uncertain data where the Join is performed based on the distance between the two items is known as	Difference Join	Distance Join	Similarity Join	Probabilistic Join	С	eExam
MCQ	Which of these is not an uncertain data management application?	Query processing	Online analytical processing	Selectivity estimation	None of the above	D	eExam
MCQ	The statement: SELECT *	select some column from the table	select some column from the table with restriction	select all column from the table without restriction	select all column from the table with restriction	С	eExam

MCQ	The first successful database product for microcomputers was	DB2	dBASE	Oracle	DB1	В	eExam
MCQ	is a single collection of information to which the user has access through a collection of programs	Database	Data	Database Management System	Management System	A	eExam
MCQ	is a means of storing information in such a way that information can be retrieved from it	Data	database	Storex	bank	В	eExam
MCQ	A situation wereby transactions cannot be aborted later or their results discarded is called	Consistency	Isolation	Atomicity	Durability	D	eExam
MCQ	is used to get data from more than one table	combine	join	all	merge	В	eExam
MCQ	Database whereby object can be anywhere in a circular uncertainty region is called	casual database	permanent database	certain database	uncertain database	D	eExam
MCQ	Any symbol used to separate data in a record is	Base	Delimiter	Domain	Entity	В	eExam
MCQ	WHERE Last_Name LIKE 'Ba_man' would match:	Baman	Bayam	Barrem	Bayman	D	eExam
MCQ	A situation whereby completed transactions cannot be aborted later or their results discarded is called	Atomicity	Consistency	Duration	Isolation	С	eExam
MCQ	The word "database" as a single word became common in in the early 1970	America	Garman	France	Europe	D	eExam
MCQ	The techniques involved in processing nearest neighbor queries are the following except	Aggregate	Projection	Evaluation	Bounding	A	eExam
MCQ	The relational model was proposed in	1950	1980	1960	1970	D	eExam

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MCQ	Views and indexes operations can be perform on tables using commands: (i) DML (ii)DDL	i	II	I and ii	none of the above	В	eExam
MCQ	Transaction ends with (i) commit (ii)rollback	i	ii	l or ii	l and ii	С	eExam
MCQ	Database Management System has the advantages of creating or dropping indexes without changing existing applications making use of it	Hierarchical	Flat	Object	Relational	D	eExam
MCQ	is not a common indexing technique	hashes	array	B-trees	linked lists	В	eExam
MCQ	SELECT * statement with WHERE Clauses mean	select all column from the table with restriction	select some column from the table with restriction	select all column from the table without restriction	select some column from the table	A	eExam
MCQ	SELECT First_Name, Last_Name FROM Employees WHERE Last_Name LIKE 'Washington%' Mean select	first and last name that contain Washington only as the last name	last name that contain Washington as the last name	first and last name that contain Washington only as the last name	first and last name that contain last name Washington with/without additional text	D	eExam
MCQ	A collection of information is called	Entity	relatioal	Entity Set	object oriented	С	eExam
MCQ	Database Management System (DBMS) handles the following operations on data except	store	maintaine	retrieve	duplicate	D	eExam
MCQ	A collection of fields of the same type is	Domain	Record	file	database	A	eExam
MCQ	lists the rows found in both tables of relational operations in addition to join	difference	product	restrict	intersect	D	eExam
MCQ	streams can be composed in the following various ways except	Derived streams	Stream views	sub-active queries	Subqueries	С	eExam
MCQ	database is a table with an associated	derived stream	Active	Append	Replace	В	eExam

MCQ	command deletes all rows and removes the table definition from the database	DELETE TABLE	UPDATE TABLE	ALTER TABLE	DROP TABLE	D	eExam
MCQ	command removes a specified row or set of rows from a table	DELETE	UPDATE	ALTER TABLE	SELECT	A	eExam
MCQ	statement can undo the changes resulting from the SQL statements in the transaction	delete	undo	rollback	redo	С	eExam
MCQ	Most DBMSs create a cursor automatically when ais generated.	result set	result	outcome	output	A	eExam
MCQ	is not a Database terminology	Replication	Atomicity	Indexing	concurrency	В	eExam
MCQ	is a database structure that was widely used in the early mainframe database management systems	Relational model	Network model	Flat model	Hierarchical model	D	eExam
MCQ	is a model that is only an approximation to the mathematical model defined by Codd	Relational model	Network model	Flat model	Hierarchical model	A	eExam
MCQ	Something about which data is recorded is called	Relation	data	model	Entity	D	eExam
MCQ	streams are defined by a query expressions that yields a stream	Raw streams	Task	Derived streams	Archived streams	С	eExam
MCQ	The lands of queries which can be resolved with the use of index structures are the following except	Pruning queries	Aggregate queries	Nearest neighbor queries	Range queries	A	eExam
MCQ	A primary key in one table appearing in another table is called	primary key	foreign key	command key	unique key	В	eExam
MCQ	If for instance first user is updating some columns in a table at the same time the second user is selecting columns from that same table, it is possible for the second user to get	partly old data and partly updated data	old data completely	updated data completely	old data completely and partly updated data	A	eExam

MCQ	Is not among the three phases that a query passes through during the DBMS	Parsing and translation	Evaluation	Transmission	Optimization	С	eExam
MCQ	is an example of database Applications Programming Interfaces (APIs)	ADBC	RDBC	MDBC	ODBC	D	eExam
MCQ	is a mechanism that prohibits two transactions from manipulating the same data at the same time	lock	block	prevent	disallow	A	eExam
MCQ	command adds new rows to a table	ALTER TABLE	UPDATE	INSERT	SELECT	С	eExam
MCQ	help databases to increase its speed	indexing	Replication	Atomicity	concurrency	A	eExam
MCQ	A DB Architecture (DBA) can improve performance by adjusting some DBMS parameters like the following except	identifying performance bottlenecks	adding hardware to eliminate bottlenecks	adjusting the size of buffer pool	execution	D	eExam
MCQ	The following except are 3 kinds of DB tuning	tuning queries	tuning indexes	tuning data	tuning the conceptual schema	С	eExam
MCQ	prevents a table from being dropped if there is an uncommitted transaction on that table	table block	table protector	undo	table lock	D	eExam
MCQ	A replication concept whereby all write requests are performed on the master and then replicated to the slaves is called	Stave	Multimaster	Master	Quorum	С	eExam
MCQ	of the RDBMSs use the SELECT statement.	Some	New	none	All	D	eExam
MCQ	one of the following is not an algorithm for implementing the join operation	Single-loop	Binary Search	Nested-loop (brute force)	Sort-merge	В	eExam
MCQ	asterisk (*) in select statement means	select the following	select and multiply	select asterisk (*)	select all	D	eExam
MCQ	Traditionally, stored procedures are written in a	DBMS- specific programming language.	Visual Basic	JDBC	API	A	eExam

MCQ	statement is used to get information from a table	GET	DROP	SELECT	PRINT	С	eExam
MCQ	Select the DDL command below	SELECT	DELETE	UPDATE	ALTER TABLE	D	eExam
MCQ	prevents other transactions on a modifying row	row block	row lock	row prevention	row guide	В	eExam
MCQ	A is a collection of one or more columns (fields) in one table whose values match corresponding columns in other tables	key	column	row	table	A	eExam
MCQ	The relational model was proposed by	Rockwell	Michael Stonebraker	E. F. Codd	Charles Bachman	С	eExam
MCQ	A pioneer in the field of database management systems was	Rockwell	Michael Stonebraker	E. F. Codd	Charles Bachman	D	eExam
MCQ	is a mini-program that performs a particular task that can be invoked the same way one can call a function or method	Result Sets	Stored Procedures	transactions	Result Cursors	В	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

Previous 1 Next