Program: BE Computer Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Third Year Semester VI

Course Code: CPC603 and Course Name: Distributed Databases

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

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Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

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| Q1. | A local autonomy means |
| Option A: | a local query will be processed locally |
| Option B: | local data is accessed by local site only. |
| Option C: | local DBA is sole authority of local data. |
| Option D: | each site is DBMS and local data is owned locally. |
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| Q2. | Which of the following systems that integrate multiple heterogeneous data sources, providing an integrated global view of the data and providing query facilities on the global view? |
| Option A: | Mediator |
| Option B: | Cloud |
| Option C: | Directory |
| Option D: | Name server |
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| Q3. | Which of the following is used in heterogeneous systems for query processing? |
| Option A: | Wrappers |
| Option B: | Functions |
| Option C: | Cursors |
| Option D: | Classes |
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| Q4. | Shared memory is |
| Option A: | loosely coupled architecture |
| Option B: | tightly coupled architecture |
| Option C: | both loosely coupled and tightly coupled architecture. |
| Option D: | parallel architecture. |
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| Q5. | Which of the following is not a promise of distributed database? |
| Option A: | Network Transparency |
| Option B: | Replication Transparency |
| Option C: | Fragmentation Transparency |
| Option D: | hardware transparency |
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| Q6. | Which of the following is not component of distributed DBMS? |
| Option A: | Network component |
| Option B: | Transaction processor |
| Option C: | Data processor |
| Option D: | Memory management |
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| Q7. | Non procedural query language can be related with |
| Option A: | Function dependency |
| Option B: | B tree |
| Option C: | Domain calculus |
| Option D: | Relational algebric operators |
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| Q8. | Ascending order of data hierarchy is |
| Option A: | bit->byte->record->field->file->database |
| Option B: | bit->byte->field->record->file-> database |
| Option C: | byte->bit->field->record->file->database |
| Option D: | byte->bit->field->file->record->database |
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| Q9. | In Distributed database, global Wait-for graph is used for |
| Option A: | Handling concurrency control |
| Option B: | Handling failures |
| Option C: | Handling deadlock |
| Option D: | Handling global data |
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| Q10. | ‘All or nothing’ property of transaction is called |
| Option A: | Consistency |
| Option B: | Durability |
| Option C: | Isolation |
| Option D: | Atomicity |
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| Q11. | Which of the following manages the execution of transaction at the local site |
| Option A: | Recovery manager |
| Option B: | Transaction manager |
| Option C: | Transaction executor |
| Option D: | Transaction supervisor |
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| Q12. | A sophisticated locking mechanism known as 2-phase locking which includes Growing phase and the other phase is called as |
| Option A: | Shrinking phase |
| Option B: | Release phase |
| Option C: | Commit phase |
| Option D: | Acquire phase |
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| Q13. | A long duration transaction |
| Option A: | Requires a very long execution/response time |
| Option B: | Accesses a small portion of database |
| Option C: | Access a large portion of databases. |
| Option D: | Requires long execution/response time and which access large portion of databases. |
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| Q14. | Which of the following operation is non conflicting operations? |
| Option A: | Read write operations |
| Option B: | Write write operations |
| Option C: | Read read operations |
| Option D: | Write read operations |
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| Q15. | A schedule is said to be serializable |
| Option A: | If the result is the same as serial execution of the transaction. |
| Option B: | If the result is same as the non-serial execution of the transaction. |
| Option C: | If it is the union of the local schedule |
| Option D: | If it executes in global site. |
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| Q16. | Which of the following concurrency control algorithm is not used in DDBMS? |
| Option A: | Lock based algorithm |
| Option B: | Timestamp based algorithm |
| Option C: | Hybrid algorithm |
| Option D: | Hash algorithm |
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| Q17. | What is the solution to starvation? |
| Option A: | The number of rollbacks must be included in the cost factor |
| Option B: | The number of resources must be included in resource preemption |
| Option C: | Resource preemption to be done instead |
| Option D: | The number of rollbacks need not to be included in the cost factor |
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| Q18. | Those processes should be aborted on occurrence of a deadlock, the termination of which? |
| Option A: | Is more time consuming |
| Option B: | Incurs minimum cost |
| Option C: | Safety is not hampered |
| Option D: | Is less time consuming |
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| Q19. | A deadlock eventually cripples system throughput and will cause the CPU utilization to |
| Option A: | Increase |
| Option B: | drop |
| Option C: | stay still |
| Option D: | Be idle |
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| Q20. | Two basic types of record access methods are |
| Option A: | sequential and random |
| Option B: | direct and immediate |
| Option C: | sequential and indexed |
| Option D: | online and real time |
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| Q21. | Which of the following concurrency control protocol is suitable for an application where frequency of read operation is much greater than that of write operation? |
| Option A: | Majority protocol |
| Option B: | Quorum-consensus protocol |
| Option C: | Biased protocol |
| Option D: | Single lock protocol |
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| Q22. | Which of the following is not an online XML validator? |
| Option A: | Tidy |
| Option B: | Expat |
| Option C: | XML.com's |
| Option D: | W3C Validation Service |
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| Q23. | Which Language Is Case Sensitive? |
| Option A: | XML |
| Option B: | HTML |
| Option C: | XCL |
| Option D: | XHTML |
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| Q24. | What does DTD stand for? |
| Option A: | Direct type definition |
| Option B: | Document type definition |
| Option C: | Dynamic type definition |
| Option D: | Display type definition |
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| Q25. | What does XSL stand for? |
| Option A: | Extensible style listing |
| Option B: | Extra style language |
| Option C: | Extensible stylesheet language |
| Option D: | Expendable style language |