Program: BE Computer Engineering Curriculum Scheme: Rev 2012 Examination: Third Year Semester VI

Course Code: CPC603 and Course Name: Distributed Databases

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

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

Option A: logically interrelated and distributed over computer network Option B: physically interrelated and distributed over computer network Option C: collection of files at each node of computer network Option D: logically separated and distributed over computer network Q2. BEA stands for Option A: Bond Energy Algorithm Option B: Bond Energy Allocation Option C: Business Enterprise Assessment Option D: Bond Evaluation Algorithm Q3. A Transaction ends Option A: only when it is initialized Option B: when it is Committed or Rolled-back Option C: only when it is Rolled-back Option D: only when it is Committed. Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n* log n) Option C: O(log n) Option C: O(log n) Option C: O(log n) Option C: O(log n) Option A: complex			
Option B: physically interrelated and distributed over computer network Option C: collection of files at each node of computer network Option D: logically separated and distributed over computer network Q2. BEA stands for Option A: Bond Energy Algorithm Option B: Bond Energy Allocation Option C: Business Enterprise Assessment Option D: Bond Evaluation Algorithm Q3. A Transaction ends	Q1.	Two important terms defining DDBMS are	
Option C: collection of files at each node of computer network Option D: logically separated and distributed over computer network Q2. BEA stands for Option A: Bond Energy Algorithm Option B: Bond Energy Allocation Option C: Business Enterprise Assessment Option D: Bond Evaluation Algorithm Q3. A Transaction ends Option A: only when it is initialized Option B: when it is Committed or Rolled-back Option C: only when it is Committed. Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n* log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option A:		
Option D: logically separated and distributed over computer network Q2. BEA stands for Option A: Bond Energy Algorithm Option B: Bond Energy Allocation Option C: Business Enterprise Assessment Option D: Bond Evaluation Algorithm Q3. A Transaction ends Option A: only when it is initialized Option B: when it is Committed or Rolled-back Option C: only when it is Rolled-back Option D: only when it is Committed. Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n* log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system.	Option B:		
Q2. BEA stands for Option A: Bond Energy Algorithm Option B: Bond Energy Allocation Option C: Business Enterprise Assessment Option D: Bond Evaluation Algorithm Q3. A Transaction ends Option A: only when it is initialized Option B: when it is Committed or Rolled-back Option C: only when it is Rolled-back Option D: only when it is Committed. Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n* log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system.		collection of files at each node of computer network	
Option A: Bond Energy Algorithm Option B: Bond Energy Allocation Option C: Business Enterprise Assessment Option D: Bond Evaluation Algorithm Q3. A Transaction ends Option A: only when it is initialized Option B: when it is Committed or Rolled-back Option C: only when it is Rolled-back Option D: only when it is Committed. Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n*log n) Option C: O(log n) Option C: O(log n) Option C: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system.	Option D:	logically separated and distributed over computer network	
Option A: Bond Energy Algorithm Option B: Bond Energy Allocation Option C: Business Enterprise Assessment Option D: Bond Evaluation Algorithm Q3. A Transaction ends Option A: only when it is initialized Option B: when it is Committed or Rolled-back Option C: only when it is Rolled-back Option D: only when it is Committed. Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n*log n) Option C: O(log n) Option C: O(log n) Option C: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system.			
Option B: Bond Energy Allocation Option C: Business Enterprise Assessment Option D: Bond Evaluation Algorithm Q3. A Transaction ends Option A: only when it is initialized Option B: when it is Committed or Rolled-back Option C: only when it is Rolled-back Option D: only when it is Committed. Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n * log n) Option C: O(log n) Option C: O(log n) Option C: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex		BEA stands for	
Option C: Business Enterprise Assessment Option D: Bond Evaluation Algorithm Q3. A Transaction ends Option A: only when it is initialized Option B: when it is Committed or Rolled-back Option C: only when it is Rolled-back Option D: only when it is Committed. Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n * log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n ²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option A:	Bond Energy Algorithm	
Option D: Bond Evaluation Algorithm Q3. A Transaction ends Option A: only when it is initialized Option B: when it is Committed or Rolled-back Option C: only when it is Rolled-back Option D: only when it is Committed. Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n* log n) Option C: O(log n) Option C: O(log n) Option C: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option B:	Bond Energy Allocation	
Q3. A Transaction ends		Business Enterprise Assessment	
Option A: only when it is initialized Option B: when it is Committed or Rolled-back Option C: only when it is Rolled-back Option D: only when it is Committed. Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n* log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n2) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option D:	Bond Evaluation Algorithm	
Option A: only when it is initialized Option B: when it is Committed or Rolled-back Option C: only when it is Rolled-back Option D: only when it is Committed. Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n* log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n2) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex			
Option B: when it is Committed or Rolled-back Option C: only when it is Rolled-back Option D: only when it is Committed. Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n*log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Q3.	A Transaction ends	
Option C: only when it is Rolled-back Option D: only when it is Committed. Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n * log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option A:	only when it is initialized	
Option D: only when it is Committed. Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n * log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option B:	when it is Committed or Rolled-back	
Q4. Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database. Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n * log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option C:	only when it is Rolled-back	
Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n * log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option D:	only when it is Committed.	
Option A: Handling failures Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n * log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex		·	
Option B: Handling deadlock Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n * log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Q4.	Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database.	
Option C: Handling concurrency control Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n * log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option A:	Handling failures	
Option D: None of the above Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n * log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option B:	Handling deadlock	
Q5. Cartesian Product the complexity is Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n * log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option C:	Handling concurrency control	
Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n * log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option D:	None of the above	
Option A: O(n) Option B: O(n * log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex			
Option B: O(n * log n) Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Q5.	Cartesian Product the complexity is	
Option C: O(log n) Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option A:	O(n)	
Option D: O(n²) Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option B:	O(n * log n)	
Q6. Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option C:	O(log n)	
together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex	Option D:	$O(n^2)$	
together to function as a single database system. Option A: complex			
Option A: complex	Q6.	Which heterogeneous database systems are independent in nature and integrated	
		together to function as a single database system.	
Ontion D. Un fodometed	Option A:	complex	
Option 5. On-rederated	Option B:	Un-federated	
Option C: homogeneous	Option C:	homogeneous	
Option D: Federated	Option D:	Federated	
Q7. Comment in XML document is given by	Q7.	Comment in XML document is given by	
Option A:	Option A:		
Option B: !	Option B:	!	

Option C:	
Option D:	
Option D.	
Q8.	A distributed database has which of the following advantages over a centralized
Qo.	database?
Option A:	Software cost
Option B:	Software complexity
	. ·
Option C:	Slow Response
Option D:	Modular growth
00	tuple in database is also called as
Q9. Option A:	column
Option B:	row attribute
Option C:	
Option D:	relation
010	Clobal Wait for anombia yeard for
Q10.	Global Wait-for graph is used for in a Distributed database.
Option A:	Handling concurrency control
Option B:	Handling deadlock
Option C:	Handling failures
Option D:	Handling success
011	
Q11.	Which way deadlock cannot be handled?
Option A:	Deadlock detection
Option B:	Deadlock recovery
Option C:	Deadlock prevention
Option D:	Resource Allocation Graph
012	THE LIDDLEG I
Q12.	The HDBMS has
Option A:	global DDL
Option B:	global DML
Option C:	global DSL
Option D:	local DML
0.1.0	
Q13.	The DTD begins with the word:
Option A:	#PCDATA
Option B:	XML
Option C:	DOCTYPE
Option D:	HTTPS
Q14.	In DDBMS the user interface handler is used for
Option A:	interpreting user commands
Option B:	formatting the result data
Option C:	interpreting user commands and formatting the result data
Option D:	check if the user query can be processed.
Q15.	P1: σproject-type = "inside"(project)
	P2: σproject-type = "abroad"(project)

University of Mumbai

Examination 2020 under cluster 4 (PCE)

	,		
Option A:	P1 and P2 are horizontal fragments on relation project		
Option B:	P1 and P2 are vertical fragments on relation project		
Option C:	P1 and P2 are mixed fragments on relation project		
Option D:	P1 and P2 are individual relations which is not related to project		
Q16.	A transaction can do only read operation and not write operation on a data item		
	when it acquires lock.		
Option A:	read mode		
Option B:	exclusive mode		
Option C:	shared mode		
Option D:	write mode		
Q17.	The graph describes deadlocks precisely		
Option A:	Wait for graph		
Option B:	Wound wait graph		
Option C:	Wait die graph		
Option D:	Resource Allocation graph		
1			
Q18.	Which of the following is not the step of query decomposition		
Option A:	normalization		
Option B:	analysis		
Option C:	simplification		
Option D:	query optimization		
1			
Q19.	DB is considered as heterogeneous if		
Option A:	local nodes have different types of computers and operating systems		
Option B:	local nodes have same types of computers and operating systems		
Option C:	local nodes have different types of computers and same operating systems		
Option D:	local nodes have same types of computers and different operating systems		
Q20.	XML validated against a is considered as Valid XML.		
Option A:	JQUERY		
Option B:	PARSER		
Option C:	CFG		
Option D:	DTD		
Q21.	A vertical fragment is defined by using the operation of relational		
	algebra		
Option A:	projection		
Option B:	selection		
Option C:	selection and projection		
Option D:	natural join		
022	Timestamp-based concurrency control techniques generates		
Q22.	Timestamp-based concurrency control techniques generates		
Q22. Option A:	Conflict schedules		
_			
Option A: Option B:	Conflict schedules		
Option A:	Conflict schedules Non-serializable schedules		

Q23.	The deadlock prevention scheme named wound-wait is a	
Option A:	Preemptive technique	
Option B:	Linear preemptive technique	
Option C:	Non- preemptive technique	
Option D:	Non-linear preemptive technique	
Q24.	is used to check XML for syntax errors.	
Option A:	XML Validator	
Option B:	XML Parser	
Option C:	XML Browser	
Option D:	XQuery	
Q25.	Symbol σ means	
Option A:	select	
Option B:	project	
Option C:	union	
Option D:	join	

Program: BE Computer Engineering Curriculum Scheme: Rev2012 Examination: Third Year Semester VI

Course Code: CPC603 and Course Name: Distributed Databases

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

Question	Correct Option (Enter either 'A' or 'B' or 'C' or 'D')
Q1.	A
Q2.	A
Q3.	В
Q4	В
Q5	D
Q6	D
Q7	С
Q8.	D
Q9.	В
Q10.	В
Q11.	D
Q12.	С
Q13.	С
Q14.	С
Q15.	A
Q16.	С
Q17.	C
Q18.	D
Q19.	A
Q20.	D
Q21.	A
Q22.	С
Q23.	A
Q24.	A
Q25.	A