

JNTU Second Mid Online Bits

1. A unit of program execution that accesses and possibly updates various data items is called (a) Transaction (b) Concurrency (c) Crash Recovery (d) Check Pointing
2. If T1 tries to read the values of A again, it will get different results even though it has not modified A in the mean time. This situation could not arise in serial execution of two transactions; it is called an (a) Unrepeatable write (b) Repeatable read (c) Unrepeatable read (d) Repeatable write
3. All locks held by a transaction are released when the transaction is (a) Terminated (b) Completed (c) Blocked (d) Stopped
4. If the access is ready only then the following commands are not to be executed (a) Update (b) Insert, Delete and Update (c) insert (d) Delete
5. After crash, which of the following is given control and must bring the database to a consistent state (a) Concurrency control (b) Query and evaluation plans (c) Transaction control (d) Recovery manager
6. A schedule is conflict serializable if it is to some serial schedule (a) Conflict equivalent (b) View equivalent (c) View serializable (d) Conflict serializable
7. If we need to update the objects we must first upgrade to an (a) Exclusive lock (b) Exclusive lock (c) Shared lock (d) Request lock
8. In B++ tree search begins at the (a) Root (b) Leaf (c) Middle (d) Sibling
9. ARIES stands for (a) Algorithm for renewal isolation exploiting Symantic (b) Algorithm for remove isolation exploiting Symantic (c) Algorithm for redundant isolation exploiting Symantic (d) Algorithm for recovery isolation exploiting Symantic
10. In addition to the log which of the following tables contain important recovery related information (a) Transaction table & Data table (b) Dirty page table & Index table (c) Transaction table & Dirty page table (d) Transaction table & Index table
11. is the first step in analysis phase of ARIES (a) Unfinished transactions (b) Examining recent checkpoint record (c) finished transactions (d) Initializing dirty page table
12. The unit of information read from or written to disk is called (a) File (b) Page (c) Sector (d) Record

13. The syntax of dropping an index in SQL is (a) DROP <index-name>; (b) DROP INDEX <index-name> (c) DROP UNIQUE INDEX <index-name>; (d) DROP INDEX <index-name>;
14. Which index data structure is used to organize data entries in sorted order by search key value (a) Unclustered Index (b) Hash based indexing (c) Tree based indexing (d) Clustered index
15. The cost (in terms of execution time) of scan operation in sorted file is Where $B = \text{The number of data pages when records are packed on to pages with no wasted space}$ $R = \text{The number of records per page}$ $D = \text{The average time to read or write disk space}$ $C = \text{The average time to process record}$ (a) $1.5B(D + RC)$ (b) $(D \log_2 B + C \log_2 R)$ (c) Search cost + $B(D + RC)$ (d) $B(D + RC)$
16. An index that contains only indexable attributes in the query is called (a) unclustered index (b) clustered index (c) admissible index (d) unique index
17. In magnetic disks, a track is divided into whose size is a characteristic of the disk and cannot be change. (a) Sector (b) Disk blocks (c) Cylinder (d) Track
18. Which variable indicates whether the page has been modified since it was brought into the buffer pool from disk (a) Buffer pool (b) Dirty (c) Pin count (d) Frame
19. The height of the B + tree with only leaf level and a single index level is (a) 1 (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 3
20. Which function is an important component of the hashing approach (a) Mapping function (b) Hash function (c) Character function (d) Aggregate function

ANS: ACBBDAADCBBD CDCABAB