KG REDDY
College of Engineering
& Technology

Certificate Course in Computer Science and Engineering with Specialization "Microsoft Technical Associate Database Fundamental" Held On 27 August to 1 September 2018

Department of computer Science & Engineering,

KG Reddy College of Engineering & Technology

Chilkur(Village), Moinabad(Mandal), Hyderabad RR Dist-501504

Coordinator

Principal

Principal
KG Reddy College of Engineering & Technology
Chilkur (V), Moinabad (M).
R.R.Dist., Telangana

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SUMMARY REPORT OF MICROSOFT TECHNICAL ASSOCIATE DATABASE FUNDAMENTALS (MTADBF)

About Course

The certificate course on Microsoft Technical Associate database fundamentals (MTADBF) is concluded its work successfully by department of computer science and engineering (CSE) in KG ready college of Engineering and technology (KGRCET), Hyderabad, Telangana. This course is a forum to bring together students to discuss innovative ideas and diverse topics of this course on next generation of information technologies. Department has taken a new step for students to improve the quality of study through this course and become most wide scale , extensive, spectacular event in computer science engineering. The six days course was held in two locations of the department (a) Department E-learning room for theory class and (b) Department laboratory for practical class.

Microsoft Technology Associate (MTA) certifications were designed to fit within the curricula of high-school and college education programs to expose students with no prior IT background to core Microsoft technologies and info-tech job roles. Each MTA certificate requires it to pass one exam that will validate fundamental skills in a mission-critical IT domain like data management, software development, computer networking or cyber security.

This course is absolutely practical oriented course which is helped to student for making their carrier through MTADBF in any industry. The students of 3rd year 1st semester have been benefited in many ways from this course. More than 80 students have joined in this course as their own interest and completed this course. The trainer taught to students very nice with real time example and sharing his knowledge to develop technical skill in industry.

Scope of the Course

The role of MTADBF is to be emphasized in computer science and engineering, to enhance and motivate the new technology for wide range of applications. As a web developer, it is an expert in using the dynamic programming tools and languages that fuel the web. As a Windows client developer, knowing how to optimize Windows code and track bugs is a given.

The course contains both theory and practical for applications as well as design methods based on MTADBF related topics. The list of topics spans all the areas of the MTADBF and engineering domains. It covered significant recent developments in the field, both of a foundational and applicable character of this course. An important feature of this course is very useful in service carrier. The selected topics of this course helped to make project work. This permits also a rapid and broad dissemination of project and research work.

Objectives of the course

The objective of the course is to bring together experts from academic institute and training institute for sharing of knowledge, expertise and experience in emerging trends related to the computer science and engineering topics. It might work independently or be part of a team that builds and integrates interactive web sites, applications, and services for both internal and public sites. The role is to make it work, which means developing web

applications and testing them on various browsers, enhancing and modifying them as necessary to ensure the best experience for the user. As a web developer, it might also architect websites, design data-driven applications, and find efficient client server solutions. It must have an in-depth understanding of the software development life cycle and be able to communicate project status, issues, and resolutions. The course covered all topics of MTADBF system as well as engineering system related to computer science engineering. Broad and individual topics are mentioned in syllabus but not limited. Specific tracks of the course had been taken for different session of the day.

As a result many keynote, tutorial and technical sessions have been prepared in accordance with course scope to discuss the challenges, opportunities and problems of application of computer science engineering in various fields.

OUTPUT

This course was not only shared the knowledge among students but also tied up with expert for upcoming course. Microsoft IT Certifications provide objective validation of the ability to perform critical IT functions successfully for worldwide IT professionals, developers, and information workers. Microsoft certifications represent a rich and varied spectrum of knowledge, job roles, and responsibilities. Further, earning a specific certification provides objective validation of the candidate's ability to perform critical IT functions successfully. Embraced by industry professionals worldwide, Microsoft certification remains one of the most effective ways to help reach long-term career goals.

The main outputs are mentioned below:

- The expert shared his knowledge among students.
- Students learned from this course and tried to use the techniques for their project as well as research work.
- Students interact with expert to gain their additional knowledge for future research work.
- Students found new ideas, concept, knowledge on technology, different application of methodologies from different session of course.
- Department tried to do their collaborative research work on this course with university as well as industries.
- It was created different domains of research field from this course for possible topic of computer science engineering.
- It helped to make industrial project.
- It helped to student for campus recruitment as well as datbase development

Summary of Participants

(a) Number of students attended this course:
(b) Number of students attended written exam:
(c) Number of students qualified the exam:

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Day-1
(27-08-18)

Time: 09:00 AM to 11:00 AM

Inauguration of certificate course

The first day of certificate course started with Welcoming and Opening Ceremony at the KGRCET conference Hall. The following dignitaries were representatives of the certificate course who were addressed and pointed out the importance on course with short welcoming speeches.

Welcome addressed by Mr. M. Saidi Reddy, HOD, CSE, KGRCET
About the certificate course by Principal Dr. R. S. Jahagirdar, KGRCET.
Importance of this course by expert trainer Mr. Mruthyunjaya Menda, TASK
Interaction with 3rd year 1st semester students

Time: 11.00AM to 4:15 AM

MTA Database Fundamentals is designed to provide students with an explanation and understanding of fundamental security concepts. This **fee based** course provides you with interactive videos that meet the needs of multiple styles of learning from auditory to visual and it includes a pre test and post test that accurately identifies your skill gap. The course is supplemented by a Microsoft Official Academic Course textbook and a practice and exam voucher is included.

MTA is a entry-level credential from Microsoft that validates the foundational knowledge needed to take the first step toward building a successful career in technology. The MTA certification programs cover the baseline knowledge of building and managing Microsoft Windows Servers, Windows-based network operating systems, Active Directory, account management, and system recovery tools.

Database is a collection of related data and data is a collection of facts and figures that can be processed to produce information. Mostly data represents recordable facts. Data aids in producing information, which is based on facts. For example, if we have data about marks obtained by all students, we can then conclude about toppers and average marks. A **database management system** stores data in such a way that it becomes easier to retrieve, manipulate, and produce information.

Traditionally, data was organized in file formats. DBMS was a new concept then, and all the research was done to make it overcome the deficiencies in traditional style of data management. A modern DBMS has the following characteristics: Real-world entity: A modern DBMS is more realistic and uses real-world entities to design its architecture. It uses the behavior and attributes too. For example, a school database may use students as an entity and their age as an attribute. Relation-based tables: DBMS allows entities and relations among them to form tables. A user can understand the architecture of a database just by looking at the table names. Isolation of data and application: A database system is entirely different than its data. A database is an active entity, whereas data is said to be passive, on which the database works and organizes. DBMS also stores metadata, which is data about data, to ease its own process. Less redundancy: DBMS follows the rules of normalization, which splits a relation when any of its attributes is having redundancy in values. Normalization is a mathematically rich and scientific process that reduces data redundancy. Consistency: Consistency is a state where every relation in a database remains consistent. There exist methods and techniques, which can detect attempt of leaving database in inconsistent state. A DBMS can provide greater consistency as compared to earlier forms of data storing applications like file-processing systems.

Day-2
(28-08-18)

Query Language: DBMS is equipped with query language, which makes it more efficient to retrieve and manipulate data. A user can apply as many and as different filtering options as required to retrieve a set of data. Traditionally it was not possible where file-processing system was used. ACID Properties: DBMS follows the concepts of Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability (normally shortened as ACID). These concepts are applied on transactions, which manipulate data in a database. ACID properties help the database stay healthy in multi-transactional environments and in case of failure. Multiuser and Concurrent Access: DBMS supports multi-user environment and allows them to access and manipulate data in parallel. Though there are restrictions on transactions when users attempt to handle the same data item, but users are always unaware of them. Multiple views: DBMS offers multiple views for different users.

Day-3
(29-08-18)

A 3-tier architecture separates its tiers from each other based on the complexity of the users and how they use the data present in the database. It is the most widely used architecture to design a DBMS.

Database (Data) Tier: At this tier, the database resides along with its query processing languages. We also have the relations that define the data and their constraints at this level.

Application (Middle) Tier: At this tier reside the application server and the programs that access the database. For a user, this application tier presents an abstracted view of the database. End-users are unaware of any existence of the database beyond the application. At the other end, the database tier is not aware of any other user beyond the application tier. Hence, the application layer sits in the middle and acts as a mediator between the end-user and the database. User (Presentation) Tier: End-users operate on this tier and they know nothing about any existence of the database beyond this layer. At this layer, multiple views of the database can be provided by the application. All views are generated by applications that reside in the application tier. Multiple-tier database architecture is highly modifiable, as almost all its components are independent and can be changed independently.

Entity-Relationship (ER) Model is based on the notion of real-world entities and relationships among them. While formulating real-world scenario into the database model, the ER Model creates entity set, relationship set, general attributes, and constraints. ER Model is best used for the conceptual design of a database. ER Model is based on: Entities and their attributes. Relationships among entities.

A user who is in the Sales department will have a different view of database than a person working in the Production department. This feature enables the users to have a concentrate view of the database according to their requirements. Security: Features like multiple views offer security to some extent where users are unable to access data of other users and departments. DBMS offers methods to impose constraints while entering data into the database and retrieving the same at a later stage. DBMS offers many different levels of security features, which enables multiple users to have different views with different features. For example, a user in the Sales department cannot see the data that belongs to the Purchase department. Additionally, it can also be managed how much data of the Sales department should be displayed to the user. Since a DBMS is not saved on the disk as traditional file systems, it is very hard for miscreants to break.

A typical DBMS has users with different rights and permissions who use it for different purposes. Some users retrieve data and some back it up. The users of a DBMS can be broadly categorized as follows:

Administrators: Administrators maintain the DBMS and are responsible for administrating the database. They are responsible to look after its usage and by whom it should be used. They create access profiles for users and apply limitations to maintain isolation and force security. Administrators also look after DBMS resources like system license, required tools, and other software and hardware related maintenance. Designers: Designers are the group of people who actually work on the designing part of the database. They keep a close watch on what data should be kept and in what format. They identify and design the whole set of entities, relations, constraints, and views. End Users: End users are those who actually reap the benefits of having a DBMS. End users can range from simple viewers who pay attention to the logs or market rates to sophisticated users such as business analysts.

A database schema is the skeleton structure that represents the logical view of the entire database. It defines how the data is organized and how the relations among them are associated. It formulates all the constraints that are to be applied on the data. A database schema defines its entities and the relationship among them. It contains a descriptive detail of the database, which can be depicted by means of schema diagrams. It's the database designers who design the schema to help programmers understand the database and make it useful.

Day-4
(30-08-18)

Physical Database Schema: This schema pertains to the actual storage of data and its form of storage like files, indices, etc. It defines how the data will be stored in a secondary storage. Logical Database Schema: This schema defines all the logical constraints that need to be applied on the data stored. It defines tables, views, and integrity constraints.

A database instance is a state of operational database with data at any given time. It contains a snapshot of the database. Database instances tend to change with time. A DBMS ensures that its every instance (state) is in a valid state, by diligently following all the validations, constraints, and conditions that the database designers have imposed. Logical data is data about database, that is, it stores information about how data is managed inside. For example, a table (relation) stored in the database and all its constraints applied on that relation.

Logical data independence is a kind of mechanism, which liberalizes itself from actual data stored on the disk. If we do some changes on table format, it should not change the data residing on the disk. All the schemas are logical, and the actual data is stored in bit format on the disk. Physical data independence is the power to change the physical data without impacting the schema or logical data. For example, in case we want to change or upgrade the storage system itself — suppose we want to replace hard-disks with SSD — it should not have any impact on the logical data or schemas.

Types of Attributes Simple attribute: Simple attributes are atomic values, which cannot be divided further. For example, a student's phone number is an atomic value of 10 digits. Composite attribute: Composite attributes are made of more than one simple attribute. For example, a student's complete name may have first_name and last_name. Derived attribute: Derived attributes are the attributes that do not exist in the physical database, but their values are derived from other attributes present in the database. For example, average_salary in a department should not be saved directly in the database, instead it can be derived. For another example, age can be derived from data_of_birth.

Single-value attribute: Single-value attributes contain single value. For example: Social_Security_Number. Multi-value attribute: Multi-value attributes may contain more than one values. For example, a person can have more than one phone number, email_address, etc.

Day-5
(31-08-18)

Specialization is the opposite of generalization. In specialization, a group of entities is divided into sub-groups based on their characteristics. Take a group 'Person' for example. A person has name, date of birth, gender, etc. These properties are common in all persons, human beings. But in a company, persons can be identified as employee, employer, customer, or vendor, based on what role they play in the company. Inheritance is an important feature of Generalization and Specialization. It allows lower-level entities to inherit the attributes of higher-level entities.

Tables: In relational data model, relations are saved in the format of Tables. This format stores the relation among entities. A table has rows and columns, where rows represent records and columns represent the attributes.

Tuple: A single row of a table, which contains a single record for that relation is called a tuple. Relation instance: A finite set of tuples in the relational database system represents relation instance. Relation instances do not have duplicate tuples.

Relation schema: A relation schema describes the relation name (table name), attributes, and their names. Relation key: Each row has one or more attributes, known as relation key, which can identify the row in the relation (table) uniquely. Attribute domain: Every attribute has some predefined value scope, known as attribute domain.

Every relation has some conditions that must hold for it to be a valid relation. These conditions are called Relational Integrity Constraints. There are three main integrity constraints: Key constraints Domain constraints Referential integrity constraints Key Constraints There must be at least one minimal subset of attributes in the relation, which can identify a tuple uniquely. This minimal subset of attributes is called key for that relation. If there are more than one such minimal subsets, these are called candidate keys.

Domain Constraints Attributes have specific values in real-world scenario. For example, age can only be a positive integer. The same constraints have been tried to employ on the attributes of a relation. Every attribute is bound to have a specific range of values. For example, age cannot be less than zero and telephone numbers cannot contain a digit outside 0-9.

Relational algebra is a procedural query language, which takes instances of relations as input and yields instances of relations as output. It uses operators to perform queries. An operator can be either unary or binary. They accept relations as their input and yield relations as their output. Relational algebra is performed recursively on a relation and intermediate results are also considered relations. The fundamental operations of relational algebra are as follows: Select, Project, Union, Set different, Cartesian product, Rename

SQL is equipped with data manipulation language (DML). DML modifies the database instance by inserting, updating, and deleting its data. DML is responsible for all forms data modification in a database. SQL contains the following set of commands in its DML section: SELECT/FROM/WHERE, INSERT INTO/VALUES, UPDATE/SET/WHERE, DELETE FROM/WHERE. These basic constructs allow database programmers and users to enter data and information into the database and retrieve efficiently using a number of filter options.

If a database design is not perfect, it may contain anomalies, which are like a bad dream for any database administrator. Managing a database with anomalies is next to impossible. Update anomalies: If data items are scattered and are not linked to each other properly, then it could lead to strange situations. For example, when we try to update one data item having its copies scattered over several places, a few instances get updated properly while a few others are left with old values. Such instances leave the database in an inconsistent state. Deletion anomalies: We tried to delete a record, but parts of it were left undeleted because of unawareness, the data is also saved somewhere else. Insert anomalies: We tried to insert data in a record that does not exist at all. Normalization is a method to remove all these anomalies and bring the database to a consistent state.

Day-6
(1-09-18)

RAID stands for Redundant Array of Independent Disks, which is a technology to connect multiple secondary storage devices and use them as a single storage media. RAID consists of an array of disks in which multiple disks are connected together to achieve different goals. RAID levels define the use of disk arrays.

Indexing is defined based on its indexing attributes. Indexing can be of the following types: Primary Index: Primary index is defined on an ordered data file. The data file is ordered on a key field. The key field is generally the primary key of the relation. Secondary Index: Secondary index may be generated from a field which is a candidate key and has a unique value in every record, or a non-key with duplicate values. Clustering Index: Clustering index is defined on an ordered data file. The data file is ordered on a non-key field. Ordered Indexing is of two types: Dense Index, Sparse Index.

A B+ tree is a balanced binary search tree that follows a multi-level index format. The leaf nodes of a B+ tree denote actual data pointers. B+ tree ensures that all leaf nodes remain at the same height, thus balanced. Additionally, the leaf nodes are linked using a link list; therefore, a B + tree can support random access as well as sequential access.

Bucket: A hash file stores data in bucket format. Bucket is considered a unit of storage. A bucket typically stores one complete disk block, which in turn can store one or more records. Hash Function: A hash function, h, is a mapping function that maps all the set of search-keys K to the address where actual records are placed. It is a function from search keys to bucket addresses.

The problem with static hashing is that it does not expand or shrink dynamically as the size of the database grows or shrinks. Dynamic hashing provides a mechanism in which data buckets are added and removed dynamically and on demand. Dynamic hashing is also known as extended hashing.

A transaction is a very small unit of a program and it may contain several low level tasks. A transaction in a database system must maintain Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability — commonly known as ACID properties — in order to ensure accuracy, completeness, and data integrity. Atomicity: This property states that a transaction must be treated as an atomic unit, that is, either all of its operations are executed or none. There must be no state in a database where a transaction is left partially completed. States should be defined either before the execution of the transaction or after the execution/abortion/failure of the transaction. Consistency: The database must remain in a consistent state after any transaction. No transaction should have any adverse effect on the data residing in the database. If the database was in a consistent state before the execution of a transaction, it must remain consistent after the execution of the transaction as well. Durability: The database should be durable enough to hold all its latest updates even if the system fails or restarts. If a transaction updates a chunk of data in a database and commits, then the database will hold the modified data. If a transaction commits but the system fails before the data could be written on to the disk, then that data will be updated once the system springs back into action. Isolation: In a database system where more than one transaction are being executed simultaneously and in parallel, the property of isolation states that all the transactions will be carried out and executed as if it is the only transaction in the system. No transaction will affect the existence of any other transaction.

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Ref No: KGRCET/CSE/2018-19/

Date: 17/08/2018

CIRCULAR

All the students of III-Year I-semester B.Tech CSE are here by instructed to enroll for the certification course on "Microsoft Technical Associate database fundamentals (MTA-DBF)", which is offered by KG Reddy college of Engineering and Technology from 27/08/2018 to 01/09/2018. Interested students are instructed to contact Mr. M. Rambabu for completing their registration before 26/08/2018.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE COURSE ON MICROSOFT TECHNICAL ASSOCIATE DATABASE FUNDAMENTAL

SCHEDULE

Day	Date	Timings	Topic name
1	27-08-18	09:00 to 11:00	Certificate Course on MTADBF
		11:10 to 01:00	Windows Operating System Fundamentals
		01:45 to 02:50	Windows Server Administration Fundamentals
		02:50 to 04:15	Networking Fundamentals
2	28-08-18	09:00 to 11:00	Security Fundamentals
		11:10 to 01:00	
		01:45 to 02:50	Software Development Fundamentals
		02:50 to 04:15	
3	29-08-18	09:00 to 11:00	Database Fundamentals
		11:10 to 01:00	
		01:45 to 02:50	Windows Development Fundamentals
		02:50 to 04:15	
4	30-08-18	09:00 to 11:00	Web Development Fundamentals
		11:10 to 01:00	.NET Fundamentals
		01:45 to 02:50	Mobile Development Fundamentals
		02:50 to 04:15	
5	01-09-18	09:00 to 11:00	Gaming Development Fundamental
		11:10 to 01:00	
		01:45 to 02:50	HTML5 App Development Fundamentals
		02:50 to 04:15	

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CERTIFICATE COURSE ON MICROSOFT TECHNICAL ASSOCIATE DATABASE FUNDAMENTAL

ATTENDANCE SHEET

YEAR: III **SEM: I** **DATE:** 27-08-18

S.NO	ROLLNO	NAME	SIGN	
			FN	AN
1	16QM1A0559	N.ABHISHEK		
2	16QM1A0560	N.VARUNRAJA		
3	16QM1A0561	N.VIMITHA		
4	16QM1A0562	P.SRI KAUSHIK		
5	16QM1A0563	P.RAMADEVI		
6	16QM1A0564	P.RAJANI		
7	16QM1A0565	P.MOHITHA		
8	16QM1A0566	P.SAI SIRISHA		
9	16QMIA0567	P.KAVYA		
10	16QM1AO568	P.AKHILA		
11	16QM1A0569	P.VENKAT AKHEEL		
12	16QM1AO570	POORNIMA GAIKWAD		
13	16QM1A0572	PREM KUMAR.CH		
14	16QMIA0573	P.KAVYA		
15	16QM1AO574	R.GANESH		
16	16QM1A0575	R.MEGHANA		
17	16QM1A0577	R.NAVANEETHA		
18	16QM1A0578	R.SIRITHA		
19	16QM1A0579	S.SHRAVANTHI		
20	16QMIA0581	S.APOORVA REDDY		
21	16QM1A0582	S.SHRUTHI		
22	16QM1A0583	S.CHANDRIKA		
23	16QM1AO584	SOHAIL MD		
24	16QM1A0585	S.RAMYA		
25	16QM1A0586	S.VENKATA SHASHANK		
26	16QM1A0587	SRIKANTH GANTA		
27	16QM1A0588	S.HARSHITHA REDDY		
28	16QM1A0589	SURAJ AIWALE		
29	16QMIA0592	T.SHANTHI SUDHA		
30	16QM1A0593	TARUN KUMAR		
31	16QM1A0594	T.RAKESH		
32	16QMIA0595	T.NIHARIKA		
33	16QM1A0596	USMA BEGUM		
34	16QM1A0597	V.KRISHNA		

35	16QM1A0598	V.VENKAT KALYAN		
36	16QM1A05A0	V.BHAVANA		
37	16QM1A05A1	V.KRISHNASRI		
38	16QM1A05A2	Y.HIMA PRIYA		
39	16QM1A05A3	S.AJAY KUMAR		
40	16QM1A05A4	SHAIK RAFIQ AHMED		
41	16QM1AO5A5	PESSANI HARSHITHA		
42	16QM1A05A7	K.DEEPAK		
43	167B1A0511	UMADEVI		
44	167B1A0512	PRAGNYA		
45	167B1A0514	MOUNIKA		
46	167B1A0515	VANI		
47	167B1A0517	SOWMYA		
48	167B1A0518	RAHUL		
49.	17QM5A0502	P. Priyanka		
50	17QM5A0501	K. Sai Kiran Naik		

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36	16QM1A05A0	V.BHAVANA		
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45	167B1A0514	MOUNIKA		
46	167B1A0515	VANI		
47	167B1A0517	SOWMYA		
48	167B1A0518	RAHUL		
49.	170M5A0502	P.Priyanka		
	170m5A0501	K Sai Kiran Naik		

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CHILKUR (V), MOINABAD, R.R. DIST.501 504.

KG REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Chilkur (Vill) Moinabad (Mdl) R R Dist

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE COURSE ON MICROSOFT TECHNICAL ASSOCIATE DATABASE FUNDAMENTAL

ATTENDANCE SHEET

YEAR: III **SEM: I** **DATE:** 29-08-18

S.NO	ROLLNO	NAME	SIGN	
			FN	AN
1	16QM1A0559	N.ABHISHEK		
2	16QM1A0560	N.VARUNRAJA		
3	16QM1A0561	N.VIMITHA		
4	16QM1A0562	P.SRI KAUSHIK		
5	16QM1A0563	P.RAMADEVI		
6	16QM1A0564	P.RAJANI		
7	16QM1A0565	P.MOHITHA		
8	16QM1A0566	P.SAI SIRISHA		
9	16QMIA0567	P.KAVYA		
10	16QM1AO568	P.AKHILA		
11	16QM1A0569	P.VENKAT AKHEEL		
12	16QM1AO570	POORNIMA GAIKWAD		
13	16QM1A0572	PREM KUMAR.CH		
14	16QMIA0573	P.KAVYA		
15	16QM1AO574	R.GANESH		
16	16QM1A0575	R.MEGHANA		
17	16QM1A0577	R.NAVANEETHA		
18	16QM1A0578	R.SIRITHA		
19	16QM1A0579	S.SHRAVANTHI		
20	16QMIA0581	S.APOORVA REDDY		
21	16QM1A0582	S.SHRUTHI		
22	16QM1A0583	S.CHANDRIKA		
23	16QM1AO584	SOHAIL MD		
24	16QM1A0585	S.RAMYA		
25	16QM1A0586	S.VENKATA SHASHANK		
26	16QM1A0587	SRIKANTH GANTA		
27	16QM1A0588	S.HARSHITHA REDDY		
28	16QM1A0589	SURAJ AIWALE		
29	16QMIA0592	T.SHANTHI SUDHA		
30	16QM1A0593	TARUN KUMAR		
31	16QM1A0594	T.RAKESH		
32	16QMIA0595	T.NIHARIKA		
33	16QM1A0596	USMA BEGUM		
34	16QM1A0597	V.KRISHNA		

35	16QM1A0598	V.VENKAT KALYAN	Kalyan	Kalyan
36	16QM1A05A0	V.BHAVANA	V.Bhavana	V.Bhavana
37	16QM1A05A1	V.KRISHNASRI	V.Krishnasri	V.Krishnasri
38	16QM1A05A2	Y.HIMA PRIYA		
39	16QM1A05A3	S.AJAY KUMAR		
40	16QM1A05A4	SHAIK RAFIQ AHMED		
41	16QM1AO5A5	PESSANI HARSHITHA	P.Harshitha	P.Harshitha
42	16QM1A05A7	K.DEEPAK	Deepak	Deepak
43	167B1A0511	UMADEVI	Uma	Uma
44	167B1A0512	PRAGNYA	Pragnya	Pragnya
45	167B1A0514	MOUNIKA	Mounika	Mounika
46	167B1A0515	VANI	Vani	Vani
47	167B1A0517	SOWMYA		
48	167B1A0518	RAHUL	Rahul	Rahul
49.	170M5A0502	P. Priyanka	Priya	Priya
50	170M5A0501	K. Sai Kiran Naik		

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42	16QM1A05A7	K.DEEPAK		
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44	167B1A0512	PRAGNYA		
45	167B1A0514	MOUNIKA		
46	167B1A0515	VANI		
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YEAR: III SEM: I **DATE:** 01-09-18

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			FN	AN
1	16QM1A0559	N.ABHISHEK		
2	16QM1A0560	N.VARUNRAJA		
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2	16QM1A0502	A.KEERTHANA		
3	16QM1A0503	AAKANTI SHARANYA		
4	16QM1A0504	AKSHAT RAJ VERMA		
5	16QM1A0505	ALGANI SAI KRUPESH GOUD		
6	16QM1A0506	ALIGAPALLY GEETHA		
7	16QM1A0508	A ARUN KUMAR		
8	16QM1A0509	A RENUKA		
9	16QM1A0510	B NAVANEETH REDDY		
10	16QM1A0511	BEERAM HEMANTH REDDY		
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13	16QM1A0514	C.VAMSHI KRISHNA		
14	16QM1A0515	C.RAJESHWARY		
15	16QM1A0516	CHEERALA PRAVEEN		
16	16QM1A0518	CHIGURLAPALLY ANIL GOUD		
17	16QM1A0522	DONTHULA ABHILASH		
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21	16QM1A0526	RAHUL GADAGONI		
22	16QM1A0527	GADDAM GANGAJAMUNA		
23	16QM1A0528	GIDUTHURI UMA MAHESH		
24	16QM1A0529	GUDA SRAVANI REDDY		
25	16QM1A0530	GUGGILLA NARENDAR		
26	16QM1A0531	GUMMALLA GAURAV		
27	16QM1A0532	GUNDETI SHESHWANTH		
28	16QM1A0537	K.RAMI REDDY		
29	16QM1A0539	KANDURI ROHIT KUMAR		
30	16QM1A0540	KARRE KRISHNA KUMAR		
31	16QM1A0541	KATTA AKHILA		
32	16QM1A0542	K.SOUNDARYA		
33	16QM1AO543	KHANDI MOUNIKA		

34	16QM1A0544	L.V.D.RAKSHAK GUPTA		
35	16QM1A0546	MADA SAKETH		
36	16QM1A0547	M.PAVAN KUMAR		
37	16QM1A0548	MADDI MITHILESH REDDY		
38	16QM1A0549	MADI SHALINI REDDY		
39	16QM1A0550	MALLAREDDY ROSHINI		
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34	16QM1A0544	L.V.D.RAKSHAK GUPTA		
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36	16QM1A0547	M.PAVAN KUMAR		
37	16QM1A0548	MADDI MITHILESH REDDY		
38	16QM1A0549	MADI SHALINI REDDY		
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28	16QM1A0537	K.RAMI REDDY		
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44	16QM1A0555	M.HEMANTH		
45	16QM1A0556	M.SNEHITHA		
46	16QM1A0557	NAGULAPATI DEEPIKA		

HOD

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DEPT. OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING
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CHILKUR (V), MOINABAD, R.R. DIST.501 504.

KG REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Chilkur (Vill) Moinabad (Mdl) R R Dist

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE COURSE ON MICROSOFT TECHNICAL ASSOCIATE DATABASE FUNDAMENTAL

ATTENDANCE SHEET

YEAR: III **SEM: I** **DATE:** 01-09-18

S.NO	ROLLNO	NAME	SIGN	
			FN	AN
1	16QM1A0501	A.J.SAI TEJA		
2	16QM1A0502	A.KEERTHANA		
3	16QM1A0503	AAKANTI SHARANYA		
4	16QM1A0504	AKSHAT RAJ VERMA		
5	16QM1A0505	ALGANI SAI KRUPESH GOUD		
6	16QM1A0506	ALIGAPALLY GEETHA		
7	16QM1A0508	A ARUN KUMAR		
8	16QM1A0509	A RENUKA		
9	16QM1A0510	B NAVANEETH REDDY		
10	16QM1A0511	BEERAM HEMANTH REDDY		
11	16QM1A0512	BIJJULA DHRUVA REDDY		
12	16QM1A0513	CEELAMKOTI.VINITHA		
13	16QM1A0514	C.VAMSHI KRISHNA		
14	16QM1A0515	C.RAJESHWARY		
15	16QM1A0516	CHEERALA PRAVEEN		
16	16QM1A0518	CHIGURLAPALLY ANIL GOUD		
17	16QM1A0522	DONTHULA ABHILASH		
18	16QM1A0523	FATIMASULTANA		
19	16QM1A0524	GANDRA DIVYA		
20	16QM1A0525	G VAMSHEE KRISHNA		
21	16QM1A0526	RAHUL GADAGONI		
22	16QM1A0527	GADDAM GANGAJAMUNA		
23	16QM1A0528	GIDUTHURI UMA MAHESH		
24	16QM1A0529	GUDA SRAVANI REDDY		
25	16QM1A0530	GUGGILLA NARENDAR		
26	16QM1A0531	GUMMALLA GAURAV		
27	16QM1A0532	GUNDETI SHESHWANTH		
28	16QM1A0537	K.RAMI REDDY		
29	16QM1A0539	KANDURI ROHIT KUMAR		
30	16QM1A0540	KARRE KRISHNA KUMAR		
31	16QM1A0541	KATTA AKHILA		
32	16QM1A0542	K.SOUNDARYA		
33	16QM1AO543	KHANDI MOUNIKA		

34	16QM1A0544	L.V.D.RAKSHAK GUPTA		
35	16QM1A0546	MADA SAKETH		
36	16QM1A0547	M.PAVAN KUMAR		
37	16QM1A0548	MADDI MITHILESH REDDY		
38	16QM1A0549	MADI SHALINI REDDY		
39	16QM1A0550	MALLAREDDY ROSHINI		
40	16QM1A0551	MANDALA RAHUL		
41	16QM1A0552	M.PRAVEEN REDDY		
42	16QM1A0553	MENDA SWETHA		
43	16QM1A0554	MENTHULA THANUJA		
44	16QM1A0555	M.HEMANTH		
45	16QM1A0556	M.SNEHITHA		
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B.TECH III Year I SEM, SEPT-2018

CERTIFICATE COURSE ON MICROSOFT TECHNICAL ASSOCIATE DATABASE FUNDAMENTAL(MTA DBF)

OBJECTIVE EXAM

26/30

NAME Kaushika HALL TICKET NO | 1 | 6 | Q | M | 1 | A | 0 | 5 | 6 | 2 |

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks. Time: 30min. 30 marks.

I choose correct alternative:

1. Which of the following is true for Seeheim model? [A]
a) Presentation is abstracted from dialogue and Application
b) Presentation and Dialogue is abstracted from Application
c) Presentation and Application is abstracted from Dialogue
d) None of the mentioned

2. Which of the unit operation is used in Model view controller? [B]
a) Is a Decomposition b) Part Whole Decomposition
c) All of the mentioned d) None of the mentioned

3. Memory address refers to the successive memory words and the machine is called as _____ [A]
a) word addressable b) byte addressable c) bit addressable d) Terra byte addressable

4. Which layer deals which deals with user interaction is called _____ layer. [B]
a) Business logic b) Presentation c) User interaction d) Data access

5. The _____ layer, which provides a high-level view of data and actions on data.
a) Business logic b) Presentation c) User interaction d) Data access [B]

6. The _____ layer, which provides the interface between the business-logic layer and the underlying database. [B]
a) Business logic b) Presentation c) User interaction d) Data access

7. The _____ system is widely used for mapping from Java objects to relations. [D]
a) Hibernate b) Object oriented c) Objective d) None of the mentioned

8. Which among the following are the functions that any system with a user interface must provide? [A]
a) Presentationb) Dialogue c) All of the mentioned d) None of the mentioned

9. Which of the following is the main task accomplished by the user? [D]
a) Compose a document b) Create a spread sheet
c) Send mail d) All of the mentioned

10. What are the portability concerns founded in Seeheim model? [A]
a) Replacing the presentation toolkit b) Replacing the application toolkit
c) Replacing the dialogue toolkit d) Replacing the presentation & application toolkit

11. Which level of RAID refers to disk mirroring with block striping? [D]
a) RAID level 1 b) RAID level 2 c) RAID level 0 d) RAID level 3

12. Optical disk technology uses [A]
a) Helical scanning b) DAT c) A laser beam d) RAID

13. With multiple disks, we can improve the transfer rate as well by _____ data across multiple disks. [D]
a) Striping b) Dividing c) Mirroring d) Dividing

14. Which one of the following is a Stripping technique? [D]
a) Byte level strippingb) Raid level strippingc) Disk level strippingd) Block level stripping

15. The RAID level which mirroring is done along with stripping is [C]
a) RAID 1+0 b) RAID 0 c) RAID 2 d) Both RAID 1+0 and RAID 0

16. Where performance and reliability are both important, RAID level ____ is used. [D]
a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 0+1

17. _____ partitions data and parity among all N+1 disks, instead of storing data in N-disks and parity in one disk. [A]
a) Block interleaved parity b) Block interleaved distributed parity
c) Bit parity d) Bit interleaved parity

18. Hardware RAID implementations permit _____ that is, faulty disks can be removed and replaced by new ones without turning power off. [C]
a) Scrapping b) Swapping c) Hot swapping d) None of the mentioned

19. _____ is popular for applications such as storage of log files in a database system since it offers the best write performance. [C]
a) RAID level 1 b) RAID level 2 c) RAID level 0 d) RAID level 3

20. _____ which increases the number of I/O operations needed to write a single logical block, pays a significant time penalty in terms of write performance. [A]
a) RAID level 1 b) RAID level 2 c) RAID level 5 d) RAID level 3

21. Which schema object instructs Oracle to connect to a remotely access an object of a database? [D]
a) Sequence b) Remote link c) Database link d) Data link

22. DML changes are [D]
a) Insert b) Update c) Create d) Both Insert and Update

23. Which of the following object types below cannot be replicated? [D]
a) Data b) Trigger c) View d) Sequence

24. How to force a log switch? [B]
a) By using ALTER SYSTEM LOG b) By using ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGFILE
c) By using ALTER SYSTEM SWITCH LOGS d) By using ALTER SYS LOGFILES

25. In the following query, which expression is evaluated first? [A]

SELECT id_number, (quantity - 100 / 0.15 - 35 * 20) **FROM** inventory

a) 100 / 0.15 b) quantity – 100 c) 35*20 d) 0.15-35

26. The ORDER BY clause can only be used in [A]
a) SELECT queries b) INSERT queries c) GROUP BY queries d) HAVING queries

27. Which of the following rule below are categories of an index? [A]
a) Column and Functional b) Multiple Column and functional
c) Column, Multiple Column and functional d) None of the mentioned

28. What is the purpose of SMON background process? [A]
a) Performs crash recovery when a failed instance starts up again
b) Performs recovery when a user process fails
c) Writes redo log entries to disk d) None of the mentioned

29. Which of the following queries are legal? [D]
a) SELECT deptno, count(deptno) FROM emp GROUP BY ename;
b) SELECT deptno, count(deptno), job FROM emp GROUP BY deptno;
c) SELECT deptno, avg(sal) FROM emp;
d) SELECT deptno, avg(sal) FROM emp GROUP BY deptno;

30. Which of the following queries displays the sum of all employee salaries for those employees not making commission, for each job, including only those sums greater than 2500? [B]
a) select job, sum(sal) from emp where sum(sal) > 2500 and comm is null;
b) select job, sum(sal) from emp where comm is null group by job having sum(sal) > 2500;
c) select job, sum(sal) from emp where sum(sal) > 2500 and comm is null group by job;
d) select job, sum(sal) from emp group by job having sum(sal) > 2500 and comm is not null;

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CERTIFICATE

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Date: 05/09/2018

Course Coordinator

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