

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Multiple Choice Question & Answers:-

1. A Database Management System (DBMS) is

- A. Collection of interrelated data**
- B. Collection of programs to access data
- C. Collection of data describing one particular enterprise
- D. All of the above

Answer:B

2. Which of the following is not a level of data abstraction?

- A. Physical Level
- B. Critical Level**
- C. Logical Level
- D. View Level

Answer:B

3. Disadvantages of File systems to store data is:

- A. Data redundancy and inconsistency
- B. Difficulty in accessing data
- C. Data isolation
- D. All of the above**

Answer:D

4. In an Entity-Relationship Diagram Rectangles represents

- A. Entity sets**
- B. Attributes
- C. Database
- D. Tables

Answer:A

5. Which of the following is not a Storage Manager Component?

- A. Transaction Manager
- B. Logical Manager**
- C. Buffer Manager
- D. File Manager

Answer:B

6. Data Manipulation Language enables users to

- A. Retrieval of information stored in database
- B. Insertion of new information into the database
- C. Deletion of information from the database
- D. All of the above**

Answer:D

7. Which of the following is not an Schema?

- A. Database Schema
- B. Physical Schema
- C. Critical Schema**
- D. Logical Schema

Answer:C

8. Which of the following is Database Language?

- A. Data Definition Language
- B. Data Manipulation Language
- C. Query Language
- D. All of the above**

Answer:D

9. Which of the following is not a function of DBA?

- A. Network Maintenance**
- B. Routine Maintenance
- C. Schema Definition
- D. Authorization for data access

Answer:A

10. Which of the following is a Data Model?

- A. Entity-Relationship model
- B. Relational data model
- C. Object-Based data model
- D. All of the above**

Answer:D

11. Which of the following represents a relationship among a set of values.

- A. A Row**
- B. A Table
- C. A Field
- D. A Column

Answer:A

12. Column header is refer as

- A. Table
- B. Relation
- C. Attributes**
- D. Domain

Answer:C

13. A Relation is a

- A. Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of attributes
- B. Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of domains**
- C. Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of tuple
- D. Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of relations

Answer:B

14. In mathematical term Table is referred as

- A. Relation**
- B. Attribute
- C. Tuple
- D. Domain

Answer:A

15. In mathematical term Row is referred as

- A. Relation
- B. Attribute
- C. Tuple**
- D. Domain

Answer:C

16. _____ allow us to identify uniquely a tuple in the relation.

- A. Superkey**
- B. Domain
- C. Attribute
- D. Schema

Answer:A

17. Minimal Superkeys are called

- A. Schema keys
- B. Candidate keys**
- C. Domain keys
- D. Attribute keys

Answer:B

18. Which of the following is not Modification of the Database

- A. Deletion
- B. Insertion
- C. Sorting**
- D. Updating

Answer:C

19. Which of the following is Relation-algebra Operation

- A. Select
- B. Union
- C. Rename
- D. All of the above**

Answer:D

20. Which of the following is not Outer join?

- A. Left outer join
- B. Right outer join
- C. Full outer join

D. All of the above

Answer:D

21. Who proposed the relational model?

- A. Bill Gates
- B. E.F. Codd**
- C. Herman Hollerith
- D. Charles Babbage

Answer:B

22. Set of premitted values of each attribute is called

- A. Domain**
- B. Tuple
- C. Relation
- D. Schema

Answer:A

23. Which of the following is true regarding Null Value?

- A. Null = 0
- B. Null 0
- D. Null 0**

Answer:D

24. Logical design of database is called

- A. Database Instance
- B. Database Snapshot
- C. Database Schema**
- D. All of the above

Answer:C

25. Snapshot of the data in the database at a given instant of time is called

- A. Database Schema
- B. Database Instance**
- C. Database Snapshot
- D. All of the above

Answer:B

26. Which of the following is not Unary operation?

- A. Select
- B. Project
- C. Rename
- D. Union**

Answer:D

27. Which of the following is not binary operation?

- A. Union
- B. Project**

- C. Set Difference
- D. Cartesian Product

Answer:B

28. Which of the following is correct regarding Aggregate functions?

- A. it takes a list of values and return a single values as result**
- B. it takes a list of values and return a list of values as result
- C. it takes a single value and returns a list of values as result
- D. it takes a single value and returns a single value as result

Answer:A

29. The Primary key must be

- A. Non Null
- B. Unique
- C. Option A or B
- D. Option A and B**

Answer:D

30. A command to remove a relation from an SQL database

- A. Delete table
- B. Drop table**
- C. Erase table
- D. Alter table

Answer:B

31. which of the following is not an Aggregate function?

- A. Min
- B. Max
- C. Select**
- D. Avg

Answer:C

32. The attribute that can be divided into other attributes is called

- A. Simple Attribute
- B. Composite Attribute**
- C. Multi-valued Attribute
- D. Derived Attribute

Answer:B

33. In an Entity-Relationship Diagram “Ellipses” represents

- A. Attributes**
- B. Weak entity set
- C. Relationship sets
- D. Multi-valued attributes

Answer:A

34. In an Entity-Relationship Diagram “Diamonds” represents

- A. Attributes
- B. Multi-valued attributes
- C. Weak entity set
- D. Relationship sets**

Answer:D

35. What is ACID properties of Transactions?

- A. Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Database
- B. Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability**
- C. Atomicity, Consistency, Inconsistent, Durability
- D. Automatically, Concurrency, Isolation, Durability

Answer:B

36. If every non-key attribute is functionally dependent on the primary key, the relation will be in

- A. First Normal Form
- B. Second Normal Form
- C. Third Normal Form**
- D. Fourth Normal Form

Answer:C

37. Database locking concept is used to solve the problem of

- A. Lost Update
- B. Uncommitted Dependency
- C. Inconsistent Data
- D. All of the above**

Answer:D

38. UML is stands for

- A. Universal Modeling Language
- B. Unified Modeling Language**
- C. United Modeling Language
- D. Uni Modeling Language

Answer:B

39. Data Manipulation Language (DML) is not to

- A. Create information table in the Database**
- B. Insertion of new information into the Database
- C. Deletion of information in the Database
- D. Modification of information in the Database

Answer:A

40. Which of the following is true regarding Referential Integrity?

- A. Every primary-key value must match a primary-key value in an associated table
- B. Every primary-key value must match a foreign-key value in an associated table
- C. Every foreign-key value must match a primary-key value in an associated table**
- D. Every foreign-key value must match a foreign-key value in an associated table

Answer:C

41. Which of the following option is use to retrieval of data?

- a. Stack
- b. Data Structure
- c. Linked list
- d. Query**

Answer:D

42. ODBC stands for _____

- a. Offline database connection
- b. Oriented database connection
- c. Open database connection**
- d. None of above

Answer:C

43. Which algebra is widely used in DBMS?

- a. Relational algebra**
- b. Arithmetic algebra
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer:A

44. Which of the following is an unary operation?

- a. Selection operation**
- b. Generalized selection
- c. Primitive operation
- d. Projection operation

Answer:A

45. Which SQL Query is use to remove a table and all its data from the database?

- a. Create Table
- b. Alter Table
- c. Drop Table**
- d. None of these

Answer:C

46. In precedence of set operators the expression is evaluated from:

- a. Left to Left
- b. Left to Right**
- c. Right to Right
- d. Right to Left

Answer:B

47. In DBMS FD stands for _____

- a. Facilitate data
- b. Functional data
- c. Facilitate dependency
- d. Functional dependency**

Answer:D

48. How many types of keys in Database Design?

- a. Candidate key
- b. Primary key
- c. Foreign key
- d. All of these**

Answer:D

49. Which of the following is based on Multi Valued Dependency?

- a. First
- b. Second
- c. Third
- d. Fourth**

Answer:D

50. Which of the following is the structure of the Database?

- a. Table
- b. Schema**
- c. Relation
- d. None of these

Answer:B

51. The minimal set of super key is called

- A. Primary key
- B. Secondary key
- C. Candidate key**
- D. Foreign key

Answer:C

52. A relation that has no partial dependencies is in which normal form

- A. First
- B. Second**
- C. Third
- D. BCNF

Answer:B

53. A functional dependency between two or more non-key attributes is called

- A. Transitive dependency**
- B. Partial transitive dependency
- C. Functional dependency
- D. Partial functional dependency

Answer:A

54. A logical description of some portion of database that is required by a user to perform task is called as

- A. System View
- B. User View**
- C. Logical View
- D. Data View

Answer:B

55. _____ is a classical approach to database design?

- A. Left – Right approach
- B. Right – Left approach
- C. Top – Down approach**
- D. Bottom – Up approach

Answer:C

56. _____ refers to the correctness and completeness of the data in a database?

- A. Data security
- B. Data integrity**
- C. Data constraint
- D. Data independence

Answer:B

57. A table that displays data redundancies yields _____ anomalies

- A. Insertion
- B. Deletion
- C. Update
- D. All of the above**

Answer:D

58. A lock that allows concurrent transactions to access different rows of the same table is known as a

- A. Field-level lock**
- B. Row-level lock
- C. Table-level lock
- D. Database-level lock

Answer:A

59. A type of query that is placed within a WHERE or HAVING clause of another query is called

- A. Super query
- B. Sub query**
- C. Master query
- D. Multi-query

Answer:B

60. A transaction completes its execution is said to be

- A. Saved
- B. Loaded
- C. Rolled
- D. Committed**

Answer:D

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