DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM-(18CSC303J)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

UNIT-1

1. Database is a ……………
a. Collection of Information
b. Collection of data
c. Collection of meaningful information
d. Collection of meaningful interrelated information

2. Which is not true for DBMS:
a. A server interface between end user and database
b. It allows user to CREATE/READ/UPDATE/DELETE data
c. It provides data security, integrity, concurrency
d. Only allows to READ & UPDATE data

3. Limitation of file processing system is ……………
a. Data inconsistency
b. Data security
c. Data consistency
d. No redundant

4. DBMS is a ………………
a. Collection of set of programs to store and access data
b. Collection of data
c. Collection of databases
d. Collection of information

5. Which is not a transformation of DBMS
a. Data into information
b. Information into knowledge
c. Knowledge into action
d. Action into activity

6. Data abstraction refers to ………….
a. Compressing data
b. Removing redundant data
c. **Hiding unwanted irrelevant information to user**
d. Putting data into different format

7. Logical level data abstraction deals……………
a. How to store the records
b. **Data storage in database & relationship along data**
c. Hiding details to user view
d. Hiding details to unauthorized user

8. SQL is a …………..
a. Procedural language
b. Case sensitive language
c. The language for only oracle database
d. **Common language for all database**

9. Details command use …………..
a. CREATE & ALTER table
b. **CREATE, ALTER, DROP & TRUNCATE table**
c. DROP table
d. INSERT, UPDATE table

10. Which is not a part of database system architecture
a. Theory processor
b. Storage manager
c. Disk storage
d. **API**

11. The role of transaction manager is …………………..
a. **Control concurrency access**
b. Manage storage for transaction
c. Buffer allocation for transaction
d. Authorization of transaction

12. The characteristics of Hierarchical data model:
a. Defines 1-M relationship
b. Define parent-child relationship
c. Both a & b
d. Less complex

13. The model in which a record can have more than one parent is ……………
a. Network model
b. Hierarchical model
c. E-R model
d. Both a & b

14. Which is scalable model:
a. E-R model
b. Relationship model
c. Hierarchical model
d. Both a & b

15. From employee database we want to retrieve employee whose salary greater than 10000. The query command will be:
a. SELECT * FROM emp WHERE Sal > 10000
b. SELECT * FROM emp Sal > 10000
c. SELECT * FROM emp WHERE Sal is greater than 10000
d. SELECT * FROM emp Sal is greater than 10000

16. Save point is used for …………………….
a. To roll back from specific point of transaction
b. To save properly the data
c. To back up the data
d. To decide which data is to be save

17. Which type of data can be stored in the database?
    a) Image oriented data
    b) Text, files containing data
    c) Data in the form of audio or video
    d) All of the above

18. In which of the following formats data is stored in the database management system?
    a) Image
    b) Text
    c) **Table**
    d) Graph

19. Which command is used to remove a relation from an SQL?
    a) Drop table
    b) Delete
    c) Purge
    d) Remove

20. Which of the following is not a SQL command
a. **DELETE**
b. ORDER BY
c. SELECT
d. WHERE

21. Which of the following commands is used to delete all rows and free up space from a table?
a. **Truncate**
b. Drop
c. Delete
d. Alter

22. Full form of TCL is:
a. Transaction commit language
b. Transaction common language
c. Transaction concatenate language
d. **Transaction control language**

23. SYNTAX QUESTION
24. SYNTAX QUESTION
25. SYNTAX QUESTION

18CSC303J – (Database Management Systems)

UNIT-2

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Functional requirement or database design..............
A. **Describe about kind of operation translation could be performed on the data.**
B. Describe functionality of program
C. Describe functionality of query language
D. Describe functionality of each and every data element

2. Physical design phase of the database design involved ....
A. File organization only
B. Internal storage only
C. **Both file organization and internal storage.**
D. None of the above

3. ER Model...............
A. **Uses collection of entity and relationship among them.**
B. Collection of entity
C. Describe relationship alone without entity definition
D. Hierarchical model

4. Which is not part of ER Model basic concept
A. Entity set
B. Relationship set
C. Attributes
D. **Attribute set**

5. Regressive relationship set is.................
A. **Same entity set participate in relationship set more than once in difference roles.**
B. Same entity set participate in relationship set more than once in same roles
C. Different entity set participate in relationship set more than once in difference roles
D. Same entity set participate in relationship set more than once in same roles

6. Composite attributes are one...................
A. Whose values are unique
B. **Whose values can be divided into sub part.**

C. Whose values can be divided into only two parts

D. Whose values can't be divided into sub parts

7. Which is not multi value attribute?

A. Phone_no

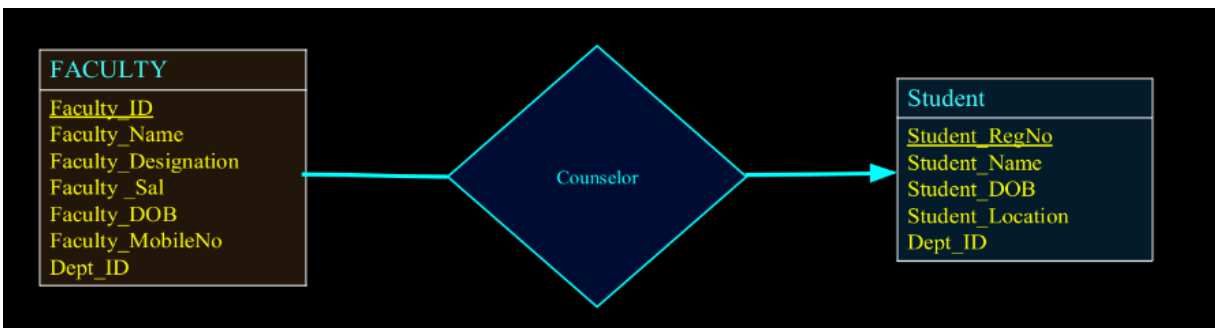**B. Date of birth**

C. Email-id

D. Vehicle of the person

8. Which could be a derived values attribute?

A. Faculty_Id

B. Age

C. Monthly_salary

D. Aadhar_Id

9. Which is not true for ER diagram?

A. Diamond represents relationship set symbol

B. Undivided rectangular represents attributes of relationship set

C. **Divided rectangular represents attributes of relationship set.**

D. Dashed line link attributes of relationship set to relationship set

10. Identify which option is correct:

A. **Many - One relationship**

B. One – Many relationship

C. One- One relationship

D. Many-Many relationship

11. Which is not the complex/composite attributes?

A. Faculty-name

B. Faculty-address

C. Student-name

D. Date of birth

12. to_char('date', format) use…………………

A. Reformats data according to format.

B. Converts the strings into given format

C. Months added to data

D. Number of months between two dates

13. months_between(d1, d2) use…………

A. Numbers of dates between two dates

B. Date corresponding to the last day of the month

C. Date of the day that immediately follows the date 'd'.

D. None of the above

14. Identify which option is correct:
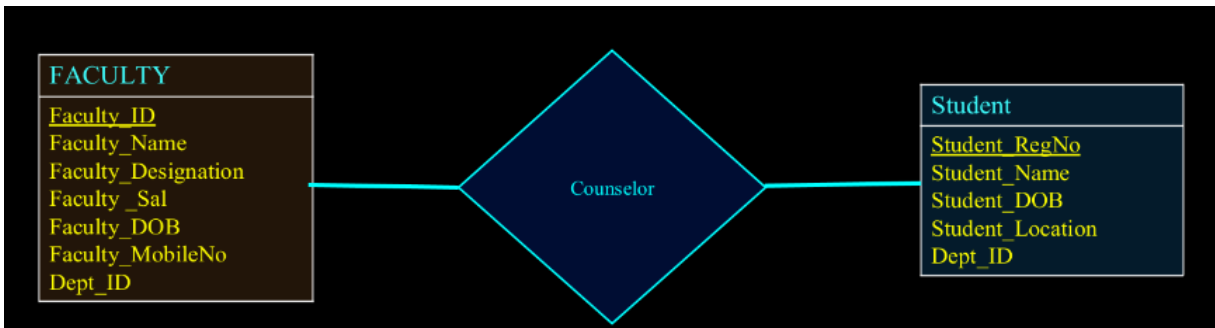
A. Many - One relationship

B. One – Many relationship

C. One- One relationship

D. Many-Many relationship

15. Log (b,n) is use for…………

A. LOG n base b

B. Log b base n

C. Natural log of n (base e)

D. Natural log of e (base n)

16. Which is not true for group function………….

A. Group functions has no null values
B. Columns that are not a part of the group functions
C. **Group functions can be placed in the where clause.**
D. Having clause is to restrict groups

17. Super key is……………
A. **A set of one or more attribute to identify uniquely a record in the relation**.
B. It is only a one key with only one attribute used to define super class
C. It is a foreign key for identify parent class
D. It is a foreign key for identifying child class

18. A primary key can be…………………
A. Name of the person
B. Salary of the person
C. Date of Birth
D. **Aadhar Id**

19. Which one is the composite attribute?
A. Register number
B. Age
C. Branch
D. **Address**

20. Which is not a single value attribute?
A. Regd number
B. Gender
C. Date of Birth
D. **Mobile number**

21. Which one is the derived attribute?
A. **Age**
B. Email Id
C. Ph number
D. Gender

22. Which could be a key attribute for student database
A. Age
B. Branch

C. Name
D. **Register number**

23. In order to avoid duplicate value what constraints we have impose
A. Not a null
B. Unique
C. Primary key
D. Check

24. Not null constraints………
A. It will not accept null value
B. It will not accept duplicate value
C. It will accept null value
D. N numbers of constraints is not possible in a relationship

25. Foreign key……….
A. It is a primary key that will be a referential key for another table.
B. It will not allow duplicate values
C. Not allow null value
D. It is not a primary key that will be a referential key for another table

26. Specialization is ……………..
A. Create sub group with an entity by some special attributes.
B. Create sub group between entity
C. Defining initial entity into successive level of entity
D. Combining entity

27. In E-R diagram specialization is indicated by………
A. Filled arrow head
B. Line arrow head
C. Hollow arrow head
D. Double side arrow head

28. Employee is generalized of………..
A. Faculty, secretary, storekeeper
B. Student, car, bus
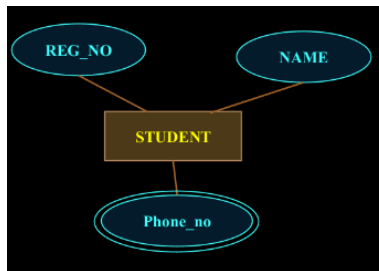C. Male, female
D. Salary, employee id

29. The term tuple is used to refer ………….
A.   A column of table
B.   A table
C.   A rows of table
D.   Collection of tables

30. Converting ER model to relational table for strong entity set with multi value attributes will create ………. no of tables
A.   1 table
B.   2 table
C.   3 table
D.   Multi table

31. E-R diagram after conversion to relational table will be

A.

Regd	Name	Ph-no

B.

Regd	Name

C.

Regd.no	Ph.no

Regd.no	Name

D.

Name	Regd.no

name	Ph.no

Correct option: C

Database Management Systems(18CSC303J)
UNIT-3
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Select which is not true for SQL
   A. It is common language for all database
   B. It is non procedural language
   C. **It is case sensitive**
   D. The commands are like an english statements

2. The statement to create the employee table with attributes of employee number, emp name, job is …………
   A. CREATE TABLE EMP (EMP_NO Varchar2(10),ENAME Varchar2(10),JOB Varchar2(9))
   B. **CREATE TABLE EMP (EMP_NO Number(4),ENAME Varchar2(10),JOB Varchar2(9))**
   C. CREATE TABLE EMP (EMP_NO Varchar2(10),ENAME Number(4),JOB Varchar2(9))
   D. CREATE TABLE EMP (EMP_NONumber(4),E_NAME Number(4),JOB Varchar2(9))

3. The sql command to insert emp name Jack with ID_no 500 with job type clerk is:
   A. **INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (500,'JACK','CLERK')**
   B. INSERT EMP VALUES (500,'JACK','CLERK')
   C. INSERT INTO EMP (500,'JACK','CLERK')
   D. INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (500,JACK,CLERK)

4. The sql statement to retrieve all the record from emp table called "emp" whose salary is greater than 5000:
   A. **SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE sal>5000**
   B. SELECT * FROM EMP sal>5000
   C. SELECT FROM EMP WHERE sal>5000
   D. SELECT * EMP WHERE sal>5000

5. Which is not true for primary constraints
   A. **A table or view can have multiple primary key**
   B. Can have only one primary key
   C. The size of the primary key can't be exceed approximately one database block
   D. A composite primary key cannot have more than 32 columns

6. To find average salary of employee from the employee table the command is:
   A. **SELECT avg(sal) FROM EMP;**
   B. SELECT avg(sal) EMP;
   C. SELECT avg(sal);
   D. avg(sal) FROM EMP;

7. Which is not true for union operator:
   A. Union operator retrieves the records from both queries without duplication.
   B. **Union operator retrieves the records from both queries with duplication.**
   C. Column heading will be selected from the prior query statement.
   D. Intersect operators retrieve the common records from both query statements.

8. Example for simple join is:
   A. select * emp,dept where emp.deptno= dept.deptno;
   B. **select * from emp,dept where emp.deptno= dept.deptno;**
   C. select * from emp,dept where deptno= dept.deptno;
   D. select * from emp,dept where emp.deptno= deptno;

9. Select * from emp, dept WHERE emp.deptno = dept.deptno(t); [Indicates]
   A. Simple join
   B. Left outer join
   C. **Right outer join**
   D. Inner join

10. Which is not true for sub queries
    A. **An ordinary command can be used**
    B. An ORDER BY command cannot be used in a subquery
    C. Subqueries must be enclosed within parentheses.
    D. Subqueries that return more than one row can only be used with multiple value operators such as the IN operator

11. Correlated subquery……….
    A. **Is a query which is executed one time for each record returned by the outer query.**
    B. Is an inner query which is executed one time for each record returned by the outer query.
    C. Is a query which is executed multiple time for each record returned by the outer query.
    D. Is an inner query which is executed multiple times for each record returned by the outer query.

12. Nested query…………
    A. **Inner query runs first and only once**
    B. Other query runs first and only once
    C. Inner query runs first and multiple time
    D. Outer query runs first and multiple time

13. Which is true for PL/SQL language
    A. **Block of SQL statements can be executed using PL/SQL**
    B. It is a non procedural language
    C. PL/SQL is completely new language without having any connection with SQL
    D. There are three types of blocks in PL/SQL

14. The PL/SQL program for displaying welcome to the database is…………

A. DECLARE
   message varchar2(100):= Welcome to SRMIST;
   BEGIN
   dbms_output.put_line(message);
   END;

B. DECLARE
   message varchar2(100):= 'Welcome to SRMIST';
   BEGIN
   dbms_output.put_line(message);
   END;

C. message varchar2(100):= 'Welcome to SRMIST';
   BEGIN
   dbms_output.put_line(message);
   END;

D. DECLARE
   message varchar2(100):= 'Welcome to SRMIST';
   dbms_output.put_line(message);
   END;

15. Which is not a step for explicit cursors
   A. Declare the cursor for initialize the memory
   B. Open the cursor for allocating memory
   C. Fetch the cursor values into global variables
   D. Close the cursor for release the memory

16. Which is correct under (PL/SQL):
   A. Procedure will return
   B. Function will return
   C. Procedure will not return
   D. Function will not return

17. Select correct one for the trigger
   A. Triggers are event driven program
   B. It is executed manually
   C. There are 10 events in PL/SQL
   D. There are 6 events

18. Which is not correct for exceptional handling
   A. Too many rows is not an exception
   B. No data found is an exception
   C. Value error is an exception
   D. Zero divide is an exception

Database Management Systems
UNIT-04_(MCQ)

1. The relational algebra is………………
   A. **a procedural query language.**
   B. theory that not uses algebraic structures
   C. is a non procedural query language.
   D. Both a&b

2. σ salary>90000 (instructor) is…………………
   A. **Select instructor whose salary is above 90000**
   B. Select instructor whose salary is less than 90000
   C. Delete instructor whose salary is above 90000
   D. Delete instructor whose salary is less than 90000

3. σ dept name = "Physics" ∧ salary >90000 (instructor)
   A. **Select instructor in physics dept whose salary is greater than 90000**
   B. Select instructor in physics dept whose salary is less than 90000
   C. Remove instructor in physics dept whose salary is greater than 90000
   D. Remove instructor in physics dept whose salary is less than 90000

4. Π ID, name, salary (instructor)
   A. Finds all the name in list
   B. Finds all the salary in the list
   C. Finds all the id in the list
   D. **Project operation list-id, name, salary**

5. Π course id (σ semester = "Fall" ∧ year=2009 (section))
   A. **Select all the courses taught in fall 2009**
   B. Remove all the courses taught in fall 2009
   C. Select the section in fall 2009
   D. None of the above

6. r-s is relational algebra meaning………..
   A. Set difference finds the tuple that are in one relation but are not in another
   B. s produces a relation containing those tuples in r but not in s.
   C. **Both a&b**
   D. None of the above

7. ⋈ mean for…………
   A. Right outer join
   B. **Left outer join**
   C. Right inner join
   D. Right outer join

8. account ← account – σ branch-name = "Perryridge" (account) is………..
    A. Delete all count record in Perryridge branch
    B. Insert all count record in Perryridge branch
    C. Update all count record in Perryridge branch
    D. None of the above

9. r ← r ∪ E is meant for…………

    A. Used to insertion of a single tuple which is expressed by relational algebra E
    B. Used to deletion of a single tuple which is expressed by relational algebra E
    C. Used to update of a single tuple which is expressed by relational algebra E
    D. Both a&b

10. Bad relational database design will result:
    A. Repetition of information
    B. Inability to represent certain information
    C. Both a & b
    D. None of the above

11. Consider relations schema is lending-schema=(branch-name, branch-city, assets, customer-name, loan number, amount) the redundancy in these is:
    A. Branch-name, branch-city, assets
    B. Customer-name, loan number, amount
    C. Branch-name, loan number, amount
    D. Branch-city, assets, amount

12. Functional dependency…….
    A. Avoid data redundancy
    B. Used to identify bad design
    C. Help to maintain quality of database
    D. All of the above

13. Normalization is a……….
    A. Method to organize a data to avoid data redundancy
    B. Method to avoid insertion/update/deletion anomaly
    C. Both a&b
    D. None of the above

14.

Emp-no	Emp-name	Salary	City
1	DANA	50000	LONDON
2	ANDREW	25000	TOKYO

In the above table ………. is functional dependent on …………..
   A. Emp-name, emp-no
   B. Salary, emp-no
   C. City, emp-no
   D. All of the above

15. Insert anomaly …………
   A. This refers to the situation when it is impossible to insert certain types of data into the database.
   B. The deletion of data leads to unintended loss of additional data, data that we had wished to preserve.
   C. This refers to the situation where updating the value of a column leads to database inconsistencies
   D. All of the above

16. Update anomaly is ………….
   A. This refers to the situation where updating the value of a column leads to database inconsistencies
   B. The deletion of data leads to unintended loss of additional data, data that we had wished to preserve.
   C. This refers to the situation when it is impossible to insert certain types of data into the database.
   D. All of the above

17. The condition for the first norm is……
   A. Contains only atomic values
   B. There are no repeating groups
   C. Both a&b
   D. None of the above

18. Condition for second norm form :
   A. It must be in first norm form
   B. All non key attributes are fully functional dependent on primary key
   C. Both a&b

D. None of the above

19. The condition for BOYCE-CODD Normal for every dependency x->y:
    A. Y is subset of x
    B. X is super key from schema
    C. **Both a & b**
    D. None of the above

Database Management Systems
UNIT-05_(MCQ)

1. Transaction is defined as ………
   A. **Collection of operation that form a single logical unit of work**
   B. Collection of operation that form a multiple logical unit of work
   C. a unit of program execution that not accesses and possibly updates various data items.
   D. Collection of operation that form a two logical unit of work

2. Atomicity is referred to………
   A. **Either all operations of the transaction are reflected properly in the database or none are.**
   B. All operations are not reflected properly in the database
   C. all operations of the transaction are isolation from each other
   D. Both A & B

3. Which is not a state of transaction:
   A. Committed
   B. Failed
   C. Aborted
   D. **Partially Active**

4. Which is not an advantage of concurrent execution:
   A. Increase the processor and disk utilization
   B. Increase throughput
   C. Reduce average response time
   D. **Reduce throughput**

5. Concurrency control is used………..
   A. Achieve isolation
   B. Main consistency of database
   C. Disk utilization
   D. **Both A & B**

6. A serializable schedule is one that ……….
   A. Always take the database in the consistency state
   B. **Always leaves the database in the consistency state**
   C. Both A&B
   D. None of the above

7. Stable storage implementation includes…………..
   A. **Maintaining multiple copies of each block in separate disk**

B. Maintaining a single copy of each book in a single disk

C. Maintaining a multiple copies of each book in a single disk

D. Maintaining a single copy of each book in a separate disk

8. Dirty read problems occur at ……….
   A. **When one transaction updates an item of a database transaction fails before getting rollback**.
   B. When one transaction delete an item of a database transaction fails before getting rollback
   C. When one transaction create an item of a database transaction fails before getting rollback
   D. When one transaction insert an item of a database transaction fails before getting rollback

9. Exclusive-lock transactions can……….
   A. Read
   B. Write
   C. **Both read and write**
   D. None of the above

10. When a deadlock occurs…………..
    A. when a set of processes are in a wait state
    B. two or more transactions are waiting for one another to give up locks
    C. when two (or more) processes lock the separate resource
    D. **All of the above**

11. What are the two phases in two phase locking protocol
    A. Growing phase
    B. Shrinking phase
    C. **Both a & b**
    D. None of the above

12. Lock table is used for………..
    A. Record granted locks and pending requests
    B. Releases all locks held by the aborted transaction.
    C. Deleting the record for that data item in the linked list corresponding to that transaction.
    D. **All of the above**

13. What are the two timestamp based deadlock prevention mechanism
    A. Wait-die scheme
    B. Wound-wait scheme
    C. **Wait-die scheme & Wound-wait scheme**
    D. Timeout-Based Schemes

14. Buffer blocks………..
- **A. Residing temporarily in main memory**
- B. Residing temporarily in disk
- C. The area of memory where blocks reside temporarily.
- D. None of the above

15. Fuzzy checkpoints……….
- A. checkpoint where transactions are allowed to perform updates even while buffer blocks are being written out.
- B. reduce the time it takes to checkpoint the database.
- C. undo all incomplete transactions.
- **D. Both A&B**

16. Redo phase operation of system recovery………
- **A. replay updates of all transactions, whether they committed, aborted, or are incomplete.**
- B. undo all incomplete transactions.
- C. Scan log backwards from end
- D. None of the above