**Assignment # 02**

1. DBMS is a collection of ………….. that enables user to create and maintain a database.

A) Keys  
B) Translators  
**C) Program**  
D) Language Activity

2. In a relational schema, each tuple is divided into fields called  
A) Relations  
**B) Domains**  
C) Queries  
D) All of the above

3. In an ER model, ……………. is described in the database by storing its data.  
**A) Entity**  
B) Attribute  
C) Relationship  
D) Notation

4. DFD stands for  
A) Data Flow Document  
B) Data File Diagram  
**C) Data Flow Diagram**  
D) Non of the above

5. A top-to-bottom relationship among the items in a database is established by a  
**A) Hierarchical schema**  
B) Network schema  
C) Relational Schema  
D) All of the above

6. ……………… table store information about database or about the system.  
A) SQL  
B) Nested  
**C) System**  
D) None of these

7. …………..defines the structure of a relation which consists of a fixed set of attribute-domain pairs.  
A) Instance  
**B) Schema**  
C) Program  
D) Super Key

8. ……………… clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result.  
A) Select  
B) Group-by  
**C) Having**  
D) Order by

9. A logical schema  
A) is the entire database  
**B) is a standard way of organizing information into accessible parts.**  
C) Describes how data is actually stored on disk.  
D) All of the above

10. ………………… is a full form of SQL.  
A) Standard query language  
B) Sequential query language **C) Structured query language**  
D) Server side query language  
  
11) A relational database developer refers to a record as  
A. a criteria  
B. a relation  
**C. a tuple**  
D. an attribute

12) ………. keyword is used to find the number of values in a column.  
A. TOTAL  
**B. COUNT**  
C. ADD  
D. SUM

13) An advantage of the database management approach is  
A. data is dependent on programs  
B. data redundancy increases  
**C. data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs**  
D. none of the above

14) The collection of information stored in a database at a particular moment is called as ……  
A. schema  
**B. instance of the database**  
C. data domain  
D. independence

15) Data independence means  
A. data is defined separately and not included in programs.  
B. programs are not dependent on the physical attributes of data  
C. programs are not dependent on the logical attributes of data  
**D. both B and C**

16) A ……… is used to define overall design of the database  
**A. schema**  
B. application program  
C. data definition language  
D. code

17) Key to represent relationship between tables is called  
A. primary key  
B. secondary key  
**C. foreign key**  
D. none of the above

18) Grant and revoke are ……. statements.  
A. DDL  
B. TCL  
**C. DCL**  
D. DML

19) DBMS helps achieve  
A. Data independence  
B. Centralized control of data  
C. Neither A nor B  
**D. Both A and B**

20) ………. command can be used to modify a column in a table  
**A. alter**  
B. update  
C. set  
D. create

21) The candidate key is that you choose to identify each row uniquely is called ……………..  
A) Alternate Key  
**B) Primary Key**  
C) Foreign Key  
D) None of the above

22) …………….. is used to determine whether a table contains duplicate rows.  
**A) Unique predicate**  
B) Like Predicate  
C) Null predicate  
D) In predicate

23) To eliminate duplicate rows ……………… is used  
A) NODUPLICATE  
B) ELIMINATE  
**C) DISTINCT**  
D) None of these

24) State true or false  
i) A candidate key is a minimal super key.  
ii) A candidate key can also refer to a surrogate key.  
A) i-true, ii-false  
B) i-false, ii-true  
**C) i-true, ii-true**  
D) i-false, ii-false

25) DCL stands for  
**A) Data Control Language**  
B) Data Console Language  
C) Data Console Level  
D) Data Control Level

26) …………………… is the process of organizing data into related tables.  
**A) Normalization**  
B) Generalization  
C) Specialization  
D) None of the above

27) A ………………. Does not have a distinguishing attribute if its own and most are dependent entities, which are part of some another entity.  
**A) Weak entity**  
B) Strong entity  
C) Non-attributes entity  
D) Dependent entity

28) …………….. is the complex search criteria in the where clause.  
A) Substring  
B) Drop Table  
C) Predict  
**D) Predicate**

29) ………………… is the preferred method for enforcing data integrity  
**A) Constraints**  
B) Stored Procedure  
C) Triggers  
D) Cursors

30) The number of tuples in a relation is called its …………. While the number of attributes in a relation is called it’s ………………..  
A) Degree, Cardinality  
**B) Cardinality, Degree**  
C) Rows, Columns  
D) Columns, Rows

31) The language that requires a user to specify the data to be retrieved without specifying exactly how to get it is  
A. Procedural DML  
**B. Non-Procedural DML**  
C. Procedural DDL  
D. Non-Procedural DDL

32) Which two files are used during the operation of the DBMS?  
A. Query languages and utilities  
B. DML and query language  
**C. Data dictionary and transaction log**  
D. Data dictionary and query language

33) The database schema is written in  
A. HLL  
B. DML  
**C. DDL**D. DCL

34) The way a particular application views the data from the database that the application uses is a  
A. module  
B. relational model  
C. schema  
**D. subschema**

35) The relational model feature is that there  
A. is no need for primary key data  
**B. is much more data independence than some other database models**  
C. are explicit relationships among records.  
D. are tables with many dimensions

36) Which one of the following statements is false?  
A. The data dictionary is normally maintained by the database administrator  
**B. Data elements in the database can be modified by changing the data dictionary.**  
C. The data dictionary contains the name and description of each data element.  
D. A data dictionary is a tool used exclusively by the database administrator.

37) Which of the following are the properties of entities?  
A. Groups  
B. Table  
**C. Attributes**  
D. Switchboards

38) Which database level is closest to the users?  
**A. External**  
B. Internal  
C. Physical  
D. Conceptual

39) Which are the two ways in which entities can participate in a relationship?  
A. Passive and active  
**B. Total and partial**  
C. Simple and Complex  
D. All of the above

40) …….. data type can store unstructured data  
**A. RAW**  
B. CHAR  
C. NUMERIC  
D. VARCHAR

41) Which of the following is TRUE for the System Variable $date$?  
A) Can be assigned to a global variable.  
**B) Can be assigned to any field only during design time.**  
C) Can be assigned to any variable or field during run time.  
D) Can be assigned to a local variable.

42) What are the different events in Triggers?  
A) Define, Create  
B) Drop, Comment  
**C) Insert, Update, Delete**  
D) Select, Commit

43) Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Oracle Database Structures, including tables?  
**A) Data Definition Language**  
B) [Data Manipulation Language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_manipulation_language" \o "Data manipulation language" \t "https://www.siteforinfotech.com/2013/01/_blank)  
C) Data Described Language  
D) Data Retrieval Language

44) The SQL statement SELECT SUBSTR(‘123456789’, INSTR(‘abcabcabc’,’b’), 4) FROM EMP; prints  
A) 6789  
**B) 2345**  
C) 1234  
D) 456789

45) Which of the following SQL command can be used to modify existing data in a database table?  
A) MODIFY  
**B) UPDATE**  
C) CHANGE  
D) NEW

46) When SQL statements are embedded inside 3GL, we call such a program as ……….  
A) nested query  
B) nested programming  
C) distinct query  
**D) embedded SQL**

47) ……………. provides option for entering [SQL queries](http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=45498" \o "SQL" \t "https://www.siteforinfotech.com/2013/01/_blank) as execution time, rather than at the development stage.  
A) PL/SQL  
B) SQL\*Plus  
C) SQL  
**D) Dynamic SQL**

48) The RDBMS terminology for a row is  
**A. tuple**  
B. relation  
C. attribute  
D. degree

49) To change column value in a table the ……… command can be used.  
A. create  
B. insert  
C. alter  
**D. update**

50) The full form of DDL in Database Management System is  
A. Dynamic Data Language  
B. Detailed Data Language  
**C. Data Definition Language**  
D. Data Derivation Language