**DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM-(18CSC303J)**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**UNIT-1**

1. Database is a ….............
2. Collection of Information
3. Collection of data
4. Collection of meaningful information
5. **Collection of meaningful interrelated information**
6. Which is not true for DBMS:
7. A server interface between end user and database
8. It allows user to CREATE/READ/UPDATE/DELETE data
9. It provides data security, integrity, concurrency
10. **Only allows to READ & UPDATE data**
11. Limitation of file processing system is …............
12. **Data inconsistency**
13. Data security
14. Data consistency
15. No redundant
16. DBMS is a …..............
17. **Collection of set of programs to store and access data**
18. Collection of data
19. Collection of databases
20. Collection of information
21. Which is not a transformation of DBMS
22. Data into information
23. Information into knowledge
24. Knowledge into action
25. **Action into activity**
26. Data abstraction refers to …..........
27. Compressing data
28. Removing redundant data
29. **Hiding unwanted irrelevant information to user**
30. Putting data into different format
31. Logical level data abstraction deals...............
32. How to store the records
33. **Data storage in database & relationship along data**
34. Hiding details to user view
35. Hiding details to unauthorized user
36. SQL is a …...........
37. Procedural language
38. Case sensitive language
39. The language for only oracle database
40. **Common language for all database**
41. Details command use …...........
42. CREATE & ALTER table
43. **CREATE, ALTER, DROP & TRUNCATE table**
44. DROP table
45. INSERT, UPDATE table
46. Which is not a part of database system architecture
47. Theory processor
48. Storage manager
49. Disk storage
50. **API**
51. The role of transaction manager is …...................
52. **Control concurrency access**
53. Manage storage for transaction
54. Buffer allocation for transaction
55. Authorization of transaction
56. The characteristics of Hierarchical data model:
57. Defines 1-M relationship
58. Define parent-child relationship
59. **Both a & b**
60. Less complex
61. The model in which a record can have more than one parent is …............
62. **Network model**
63. Hierarchical model
64. E-R model
65. Both a & b
66. Which is scalable model:
67. E-R model
68. **Relationship model**
69. Hierarchical model
70. Both a & b
71. From employee database we want to retrieve employee whose salary greater than 10000. The query command will be:
72. **SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE Sal > 10000**
73. SELECT \* FROM emp Sal > 10000
74. SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE Sal is greater than 10000
75. SELECT \* FROM emp Sal is greater than 10000
76. Save point is used for ….....................
77. **To roll back from specific point of transaction**
78. To save properly the data
79. To back up the data
80. To decide which data is to be save
81. 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**
82. In which of the following formats data is stored in the database management system?  
    a) Image  
    b) Text  
    c) **Table**  
    d) Graph
83. Which command is used to remove a relation from an SQL?  
    **a) Drop table**  
    b) Delete  
    c) Purge  
    d) Remove
84. Which of the following is not a SQL command
85. **DELETE**
86. ORDER BY
87. SELECT
88. WHERE
89. Which of the following commands is used to delete all rows and free up space from a table?
90. **Truncate**
91. Drop
92. Delete
93. Alter
94. Full form of TCL is:
95. Transaction commit language
96. Transaction common language
97. Transaction concatenate language
98. **Transaction control language**
99. SYNTAX QUESTION
100. SYNTAX QUESTION
101. SYNTAX QUESTION