# DBMS Chapter 1 MCQ(s)

1) An entity set without sufficient attributes to form a primary key is called
a) Acid entity set
b) Non-primary entity set
c) Weak entity set
d) Strong entity set

2) In the Hierarchical model records are organized in the form of a
a) Linked List
b) Data Tables
c) Tree
d) Graph

3) In an ER diagram attributes are represented using
a) Ellipse
b) Diamond
c) Rectangle
d) Dotted rectangle

4) What are the different types of relationships in RDBMS?
a) One to Many
b) One to One
c) One to Multiple
d) a & b

5) Which of the following are not the disadvantages of a file system to store data?
a) Data redundancy and inconsistency
b) Difficulty in accessing data
c) Data isolation is not present
d) High Cost

6) Which of the following is not a feature provided by DBMS?
a) Maintain accuracy of data
b) Performance analysis and logging
c) Ensure modifications are successful or not done at all
d) Recovery mechanism for data

7) A relational database consists of a collection of
a) Tables
b) Record
c) Fields
d) Attributes

8) The main function of a database is
a) To check all input data
b) To check all spelling
c) To collect and organize input data
d) To output data

9) DBMS provides the following feature:
a) Protect data from a system crash
b) Safety of the information stored
c) Authorized access
d) All of these

10) 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

11) An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is termed a
a) Strong entity set
b) Variant set
c) Weak entity set
d) Variable set

12) For a weak entity set to be meaningful, it must be associated with another entity set, called the
a) Identifying set
b) Owner set
c) Neighbour set
d) Strong entity set

13) In an Entity-Relationship Diagram, Rectangles represents
a) Entity
b) Attributes
c) Database
d) Tables

14) The Primary key must be
a) Non-Null
b) Unique
c) Either a or b
d) Both a and b

15) The attribute that can be divided into other attributes is called
a) Simple Attribute
b) Composite Attribute
c) Multi-valued Attribute
d) Derived Attribute

16) In an Entity-Relationship Diagram “Diamonds” represents
a) Attributes
b) Multi-valued attributes
c) Weak entity set
d) Relationship sets

17) An entity in A is associated with at most one entity in B, and an entity in B is associated with at most one entity in A. This is called
a) One-to-many
b) One-to-one
c) Many-to-many
d) Many-to-one

18) An entity in A is associated with at most one entity in B. An entity in B, however, can be associated with any number (zero or more) of entities in A.
a) One-to-many
b) One-to-one
c) Many-to-many
d) Many-to-one

19) Which one of the following is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record?
a) Candidate key
b) Subkey
c) Super key
d) Foreign key

20) Which of the following constraint does not enforce uniqueness?
a) UNIQUE
b) Primary key
c) Foreign key
d) None of the mentioned

21) Constraints can be applied to
a) Column
b) Table
c) Field
d) All of the mentioned

22) The purpose of foreign key constraint in SQL Server is
a) FOREIGN KEY constraints identify and enforce the relationships between tables
b) A foreign key in one table points to a candidate key in another table
c) You cannot insert a row with a foreign key value, except NULL, if there is no candidate key with that value
d) None of the mentioned

23) The process of designating sub-groupings within the entity set is called as _____
a) Specialization
b) Division
c) Aggregation
d) Finalization

24) The similarities between the entity set can be expressed by which of the following features?
a) Specialization
b) Generalization
c) Uniquation
d) Inheritance

25) Which of the following language is used to specify database Schema?
a) Data Management Language
b) Data Manipulation Language
c) Data Definition Language
d) Data Development Language

26) What are the different view to present a Table ?
a. Datasheet View
b. Design View
c. Pivote TableView
d. All Of Above

27) In one-to-many relationship the table on 'many' side is called _____
a. Parent
b. Child
c. Sister
d. Master

28) In which state one gathers and list all the necessary fields for the database design project.
a. Data Definition
b. Data Refinement
c. Establishing Relationship
d. None Of The Above

29) Which of the following enables us to view data from a table based on a specific criterion
a. Form
b. Query
c. Macro
d. Report

30) In one-to-many relationship the table in 'one' side is called _____
a. Child
b. Owner
c. Parent
d. Sibling

31) It is used to establish an association between related tables.
a. Line
b. Relationship
c. Primary Key
d. Records

32) The third stage of designing a database is when we create_____ between tables
a.Relationship
b.Join
c.Query
d. None of the Above

33) Two tables can be linked with relationship to _____
a. Ensure data entry
b. Ensure data integrity
c. Create Primary Key
d. Ensure Foreign Key

34) Which one is the guideline of Referential integrity in a relationship?
a. Do not enter a value in the primary key field of the child table if that value does not exist in the primary key of the parent table
b. Do not enter a value in the foreign key field of a parent table if that value doesn't exist in the primary key of the child table
c. Do not enter a value in the foreign key field of a child table if that value does not exist in the primary key of the parent table
d. Do not enter a value in the foreign key field of the child table if that value does not exist in the foreign key of the parent table

35) Which of the following is not a database model
a. Network Database Model
b. Relational Database Model
c. Object-Oriented Database Model
d. None of the Above

36) The overall description of a database is called_____.
a. Data integrity
b. Data manipulation
c. Database schema
d. Data definition

37) The DBMS acts as an interface between what two components of an enterprise-class database system?
a. Database application and the database
b. Data and the database
c. The user and the database application
d. Database application and SQL

38) The following are components of a database except _____.
a. User data
b. Metadata
c. Reports
d. Indexes

39) An application where only one user accesses the database at a given time is an example of a _____.
a. Single-user database application
b. Multiuser database application
c. E-commerce database application
d. Data mining database application

40) An on-line commercial site such as Flipkart.com is an example of a _____.
a. Single-user database application
b. Multiuser database application
c. E-commerce database application
d. Data mining database application

41) Which of the following is not a level of data abstraction?
a. Physical Level
b. Critical Level
c. Logical Level
d. View Level

42) Which of the following is not a Schema?
a. Database Schema
b. Physical Schema
c. Critical Schema
d. Logical Schema

43) Which of the following is the structure of the Database?
a. Table
b. Schema
c. Relation
d. None of the Above

44) 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

45) What is a classical approach to database design?
a. Left Right approach
b. Right Left approach
c. Top-Down approach
d. Bottom-Up approach

46) Which of the following is the oldest database model?
a. Relational
b. Hierarchical
c. Physical
d. Network

47) Which of the following indicates the maximum number of entities that can be involved in a relationship?
a. Minimum cardinality
b. Maximum cardinality
c. ERD
d. Greater Entity Count

48) The view of total database content is
a. Conceptual view
b. Internal view
c. External view
d. Physical view

49) The architecture of the database can be viewed as
a. Two levels
b. Four levels
c. Three levels
d. One level

50) 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. Both a and c

51) Conceptual design
a. Is a documentation technique.
b. Needs data volume and processing frequencies to determine the size of the database.
c. Involves modeling independent of the DBMS.
d. Is designing the relational model.

52) The conceptual model is
a. Dependent on hardware
b. Dependent on software
c. Dependent on both hardware and software
d. Independent of both hardware and software

53) Which of the following is the record based, logical model?
a. Network Model
b. Object-oriented model
c. E-R Model
d. None of the Above

54) Entity Relationship model consists of collection of basic objects called _____ and relationship among these objects.
a. Functions
b. Models
c. Entities
d. None of the Above

55) Association among several entities is called as _____.
a. Extraction
b. Relationship
c. Combination
d. Association

56) _____ express the number of entities to which another entity can be associated via a relationship set.
a. Logical Cardinality
b. Mapping Cardinality
c. Messaging Cardinality
d. None of the Above

57) Collection of tables to represent both data and relationship is described by _____.
a. Relational Model
b. Entity Relation Model
c. Network Model
d. Entity Model

58) The ability to modify the schema of a database at one level without affecting the schema definition at a higher level is called as _____.
a. Data Independence
b. Data Isolation
c. Data Migration
d. Data Abstraction

59) There are _____ levels of data independence.
a. 2
b. 1
c. 4
d. 3

60) The first step in database development is which of the following?
a. Enterprise data modeling
b. Logical database design
c. Physical database design and definition
d. Database Implementation

61) Whose role is it to determine the requirements and design for a database?
a. Database analysts
b. Database administrators
c. Both A and B.
d. Neither A or B.

62) User views are included as part of which schema?
a. Internal
b. Conceptual
c. External
d. None of the above.

63) The Enterprise tier of the three-tiered database architecture includes:
a. Managing the data.
b. Managing the User-system interface.
c. Processing HTTP protocol.
d. Processing scripting tasks.

64) A Relation is an
a. A subset of a Cartesian product of a list of attributes
b. A subset of a Cartesian product of a list of domains
c. A Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of tuple
d. A subset of a Cartesian product of a list of relations

65) In mathematical terms Table is referred to as
a. Relation
b. Attribute
c. Tuple
d. Domain

66) In mathematical terms, Row is referred to as
a. Relation
b. Attribute
c. Tuple
d. Domain

67) Minimal Superkeys is called
a. Schema keys
b. Candidate keys
c. Domain keys
d. Attribute keys

68) Who proposed the relational model?
a. Bill Gates
b. E.F. Codd
c. Herman Hollerith
d. Charles Babbage

69) 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

70) 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

71) How many types of keys in Database Design?
a. Candidate key
b. Primary key
c. Foreign key
d. All of the Above

72) Row is synonymous with the term:
a. Record
b. Relation
c. Column
d. Field

73) Which of the following is a group of one or more attributes that uniquely identifies a row?
a. Key
b. Determinant
c. Tuple
d. Relation

74) A relation is considered a:
a. Column
b. One-dimensional table
c. Two-dimensional table
d. Three-dimensional table

75) In the relational model, relationships between relations or tables are created by using:
a. Composite keys
b. Determinants
c. Candidate keys
d. Foreign keys

76) The table is synonymous with the term:
a. Record
b. Relation
c. Column
d. Field

77) Which of the following is not a restriction for a table to be a relation?
a. The cells of the table must contain a single value.
b. All of the entries in any column must be of the same kind.
c. The columns must be ordered.
d. No two rows in a table may be identical.

78) A key:
a. Must always be composed of two or more columns.
b. Can only be one column.
c. Identifies a row.
d. Identifies a column.

79) A tuple is a:
a. Column of a table.
b. Two-dimensional table.
c. Row of a table.
d. Key of a table.

80) A foreign key is the one in which the _____ of one relation is referenced in another relation.
a. Foreign key
b. Primary key
c. References
d. Check constraint

81) Domain constraints, functional dependency and referential integrity are special forms of _____.
a. Foreign key
b. Primary key
c. Assertion
d. Referential constraint

82) Which one of the following uniquely identifies the elements in the relation?
a. Secondary Key
b. Primary key
c. Composite key
d. Foreign key

83) A _____ is a property of the entire relation, rather than of the individual tuples in which each tuple is unique.
a. Rows
b. Key
c. Attribute
d. Fields

84) Which one of the following attributes can be taken as a primary key?
a. Name
b. Street
c. Id
d. Department

85) Which one of the following cannot be taken as a primary key ?
a. Id
b. Register number
c. Dept_id
d. Street

86) An attribute in a relation is a foreign key if the _____ key from one relation is used as an attribute in that relation .
a. Candidate
b. Primary
c. Super
d. Sub

87) The relation with the attribute which is the primary key is referenced in another relation. The relation which has the attribute as the primary key is called
a. Referential relation
b. Referencing relation
c. Referenced relation
d. Referred relation

88) The _____ is the one in which the primary key of one relation is used as a normal attribute in another relation.
a. Referential relation
b. Referencing relation
c. Referenced relation
d. Referred relation

89) A _____ integrity constraint requires that the values appearing in specified attributes of any tuple in the referencing relation also appear in specified attributes of at least one tuple in the referenced relation.
a. Referential
b. Referencing
c. Specific
d. Primary

90) In a _____ a parent record type can be linked to one or more "child" record types, but a child record type can have only one parent.
a. Network database
b. Relational database
c. Distributed database
d. Hierarchical database

91) Which of the following is true of a network structure?
a. It is a physical representation of the data
b. It allows a many-to-many relationship
c. It is conceptually simple
d. It will be the dominant database of the future

92) The model for a _____ resembles the hierarchical model in many respects.
a. Network database
b. Relational database
c. Distributed database
d. Hierarchical database

93) Goals for the design of the logical schema include
a. Avoiding data inconsistency
b. Being able to construct queries easily
c. Being able to access data efficiently
d. All of the Above

94) A foreign key is which of the following?
a. Any attribute
b. The same thing as a primary key
c. An attribute that serves as the primary key of another relation
d. None of the Above

95) Relations are:
a. Two-dimensional tables.
b. Three-dimensional tables.
c. Four-dimensional tables.
d. Five-dimensional tables.

96) A relation has which of the following properties?
a. Each row is not unique.
b. Attributes can have the same name within a given table.
c. Each relation has a unique name.
d. The order of the columns is significant.

97) When mapping a multivalued attribute into a relation which of the following is true?
a. One relation is created.
b. Two relations are created.
c. Three relations are created.
d. Four relations are created.

98) When mapping a regular entity into a relation which of the following is true?
a. One relation is created.
b. Two relations are created.
c. Three relations are created.
d. Four relations are created.

99) When mapping a binary many-to-many relationship into a relation which of the following is true?
a. One relation is created.
b. Two relations are created.
c. Three relations are created.
d. Four relations are created.

100) When mapping a many-to-many unary relationship into a relation which of the following is true?
a. One relation is created.
b. Two relations are created.*
c. Three relations are created.
d. Four relations are created.

101) Which of the following improves a query's processing time?
a. Write complex queries.
b. Combine a table with itself.
c. Query one query within another.
d. Use compatible data types.