1.	Given the evolution of DBMSs, business data is now:
a.	Stored in main memory and stays resident there even after the application that uses it terminates.
b.	Stored only if it is relevant to business decisions.
c.	Stored indefinitely in case it's needed since storing it is much cheaper now.
d.	None of the above.

Answer: (b).Stored only if it is relevant to business decisions.

2.	Which of the following is not true of a DBMS?
a.	It provides efficient storage and retrieval of data.
b.	It has evolved over the years into a fairly simple set of tools that are relatively easy to master.
c.	Marketplace demands and product innovation have led to the development of a broad range of features.
d.	None of the above.

Answer: (b).It has evolved over the years into a fairly simple set of tools that are relatively easy to master.

3.	Nonprocedural access to a database:
a.	Can provide a dramatic improvement in software productivity.
b.	Allows a user to submit queries to a database without having to know how the data will be retrieved.
c.	Is supported by more than one tool in most DBMSs.
d.	All of the above.

Answer: (d).All of the above.

4.	Which of the following statements is not true of a desktop DBMS?
a.	They usually run on personal computers or small servers.

b.	They have a much lower cost than other DBMSs.
c.	Although useful for processing ad hoc queries, they cannot perform transaction processing.
d.	They usually support databases used by work teams and small businesses.

Answer: (c).Although useful for processing ad hoc queries, they cannot perform transaction processing.

5.	In the evolution of database technology, second-generation products are considered to be the first true DB
a.	They were "navigational", i.e. the programmer had to write code to navigate through a network of linked re
b.	Of their foundation on mathematical relations and associated operators.
c.	They supported sequential and random searching.
d.	They could manage multiple entities and relationships.

Answer: (d).They could manage multiple entities and relationships.

6.	In the evolution of database technology, third-generation products supplanted second-generation systems
a.	Nonprocedural database access was an improvement over navigational access.
b.	IBM supported the CODASYL standard of database definition and manipulation.
c.	Nonprocedural languages were still not very efficient.
d.	All of the above.

Answer: (a).Nonprocedural database access was an improvement over navigational access.

7.	Which statement is not true of the Three Schema Architecture?
a.	It is an official standard of the American Standards Institute (ANSI).
b.	It is an architecture for compartmentalizing database descriptions.
c.	Its details have been widely adopted in third- and fourth-generation DBMSs.

d.	None of the above.

Answer: (c).Its details have been widely adopted in third- and fourth-generation DBMSs.

8.	Which of the following statements is not true of information resource management?
a.	It is very different and much more challenging than managing the other physical resources of an organizat
b.	Its goal is to use information technology as a tool for processing, distributing, and integrating information t
c.	Its emergence has created new management responsibilities.
d.	None of the above.

Answer: (a).It is very different and much more challenging than managing the other physical resources of an org

9.	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: (d).All of the above

10.	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).All of the above

11.	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).All of the above

12.	Which of the following in not a function of DBA?
a.	Network Maintenance
b.	Routine Maintenance
c.	Schema Definition
d.	Authorization for data access

Answer: (a).Network Maintenance

13.	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).A Row

14.	Column header is refer as
a.	Table
b.	Relation
c.	Attributes
d.	Domain

Answer: (c).Attributes

15.	Which of the following is not Modification of the Database?
a.	Deletion
b.	Insertion
c.	Sorting
d.	Updating

Answer: (c).Sorting

16.	Which of the following in true regarding Null Value?
a.	Null = 0
b.	Null < 0
c.	Null > 0
d.	Null <> 0

Answer: (d).Null <> 0

17.	ODBC stands for _____
a.	Offline database connection

b.	Oriented database connection
c.	Open database connection
d.	None of the above

Answer: (c).Open database connection

18.	_____ refers to the correctness and completeness of the data in a database?
a.	Data security
b.	Data integrity
c.	Data constraint
d.	Data independence

19.	Data integrity constraints are used to:
a.	Control who is allowed access to the data
b.	Ensure that duplicate records are not entered into the table
c.	Improve the quality of data entered for a specific property (i.e., table column)
d.	Prevent users from changing the values stored in the table

Answer: (c).Improve the quality of data entered for a specific property (i.e., table column)

20.	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

Answer: (a).Database application and the database

1.	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).Critical Level

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

Answer: (c).Critical Schema

3.	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).All of the above

4.	Logical design of database is called
a.	Database Instance
b.	Database Snapshot
c.	Database Schema
d.	All of the above

Answer: (c).Database Schema

5.	Snapshot of the dta 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).Database Instance

6.	Which of the following is the structure of the Database?
a.	Table
b.	Schema
c.	Relation
d.	None of these

Answer: (b).Schema

7.	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).User View

8.	_____ 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).Top – Down approach

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

Answer: (d).Network

10.	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 (GEC)

Answer: (b).Maximum cardinality

11.	Which of the following data constraints would be used to specify that the value of cells in a column must b
a.	A domain constraint
b.	A range constraint
c.	An intrarelation constraint
d.	An interrelation constraint

Answer: (a).A domain constraint

12.	In a 1:N relationship, the foreign key is placed in:
a.	either table without specifying parent and child tables.
b.	the parent table.
c.	the child table.
d.	either the parent table or the child table.

Answer: (c).the child table.

13.	Which of the following column properties specifies whether or not cells in a column must contain a data va
a.	Null status
b.	Data type
c.	Default value

d.	Data constraints

Answer: (a).Null status

14.	A primary key should be defined as:
a.	NULL
b.	NOT NULL
c.	Either of the above can be used
d.	None of the above are correct

Answer: (b).NOT NULL

15.	Which of the following column properties would be used to specify that cells in a column must contain a m
a.	Null status
b.	Data type
c.	Default value
d.	Data constraints

Answer: (b).Data type

16.	If a denormalization situation exists with a one-to-one binary relationship, which of the following is true?
a.	All fields are stored in one relation.
b.	All fields are stored in two relations.
c.	All fields are stored in three relations.
d.	All fields are stored in four relations.

Answer: (a).All fields are stored in one relation.

17.	Selecting a data type involves which of the following?
a.	Maximize storage space
b.	Represent most values
c.	Improve data integrity
d.	All of the above

Answer: (c).Improve data integrity

18.	What is the best data type definition for Oracle when a field is alphanumeric and has a length that can var
a.	VARCHAR2
b.	CHAR
c.	LONG
d.	NUMBER

Answer: (a).VARCHAR2

19.	A multidimensional database model is used most often in which of the following models?
a.	Data warehouse
b.	Relational
c.	Hierarchical
d.	Network

Answer: (a).Data warehouse

20.	Which of the following is not a factor to consider when switching from small to large block size?
a.	The length of all of the fields in a table row.
b.	The number of columns
c.	Block contention
d.	Random row access speed

Answer: (b).The number of columns

1.	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).Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of domains

2.	In mathematical term Table is referred as
a.	Relation
b.	Attribute
c.	Tuple
d.	Domain

Answer: (a).Relation

3.	In mathematical term Row is referred as
a.	Relation
b.	Attribute
c.	Tuple
d.	Domain

Answer: (c).Tuple

4.	_____ allow us to identify uniquely a tuple in the relation.
a.	Superkey
b.	Domain
c.	Attribute
d.	Schema

Answer: (a).Superkey

5.	Minimal Superkeys are called
a.	Schema keys
b.	Candidate keys
c.	Domain keys
d.	Attribute keys

Answer: (b).Candidate keys

1.	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).it takes a list of values and return a single values as result

2.	Which of the following option is use to retrieval of data?
a.	Stack
b.	Data Structure
c.	Linked list
d.	Query

Answer: (d).Query

3.	Establishing limits on allowable property values, and specifying a set of acceptable, predefined options tha of:
a.	Attributes
b.	Data integrity constraints
c.	Method constraints
d.	Referential integrity constraints

Answer: (b).Data integrity constraints

4.	_____ is a special type of integrity constraint that relates two relations & maintains consistency across th
a.	Entity Integrity Constraints
b.	Referential Integrity Constraint

c.	Domain Integrity Constraints
d.	Domain Constraints

Answer: (b).Referential Integrity Constraint

5.	Which of the following is a physical storage media ?
a.	Tape Storage
b.	Optical Storage
c.	Flash memory
d.	All of the mentioned

Answer: (d).All of the mentioned

6.	Which of the following creates a virtual relation for storing the query ?
a.	Function
b.	View
c.	Procedure
d.	None of the mentioned

7.	Which of the following is the syntax for views where v is view name ?
a.	Create view v as “query name”;
b.	Create “query expression” as view;
c.	Create view v as “query expression”;
d.	Create view “query expression”;

Answer: (c).Create view v as “query expression”;

1.	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).All of the above

2.	Which level of RAID refers to disk mirroring with block striping?
a.	RAID level 1
b.	RAID level 2
c.	RAID level 0
d.	RAID level 3

Answer: (a).RAID level 1

3.	Optical disk technology uses
a.	Helical scanning
b.	DAT
c.	a laser beam
d.	RAID

Answer: (d).RAID

1.	State true or false: SQL specifies a way of mentioning functional dependencies
a.	True
b.	False
c.	May be
d.	Can't say

Answer: (b).False

2.	State true or false: Most current database systems do not support constraints on materialized view
a.	True
b.	False
c.	May be
d.	Can't say

Answer: (a).True

3.	Multi valued dependencies are also called as _____
a.	Equality generating dependencies
b.	Tuple generating dependencies
c.	Multi-purpose dependencies
d.	None of the mentioned

Answer: (b).Tuple generating dependencies

4.	Functional dependencies are sometimes referred to as _____
a.	Equality generating dependencies

b.	Tuple generating dependencies
c.	Multi-purpose dependencies
d.	None of the mentioned

Answer: (a).Equality generating dependencies

5.	The _____ is a set of all functional and multi values dependencies implied by a set of functional depend
a.	Star
b.	Closure
c.	Derivation
d.	Evolution

Answer: (b).Closure

6.	State true or false: If a relational schema is in _____ NF and A is a subset of R and B is also a subset o values dependency.
a.	1
b.	2
c.	3
d.	4

Answer: (d).4

7.	Which of the following normal forms does not exist?
a.	BCNF
b.	PJNF

c.	5NF
d.	None of the mentioned

Answer: (d).None of the mentioned

1.	The SQL database language includes statements for:
a.	Database definition.
b.	Database manipulation.
c.	Database control.
d.	All of the above.

Answer: (d).All of the above.

2.	A command to remove a relation from an SQL database
a.	Delete table table name
b.	Drop table table name
c.	Erase table table name
d.	Alter table table name

Answer: (b).Drop table table name

3.	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).Drop Table

4.	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).Sub query

5.	Aggregate functions are functions that take a _____ as input and return a single value.
a.	Collection of values
b.	Single value
c.	Aggregate value
d.	Both a & b

6.	Select _____ from instructor where dept name= 'Comp. Sci.'; Which of the following should be used to find the mean of the salary ?
a.	Mean(salary)
b.	Avg(salary)
c.	Sum(salary)
d.	Count(salary)

Answer: (b).Avg(salary