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Subject Name & Code : Data Base Management System (23PCCS304)   Exam Name : Q1

1. A collection of related data is called_____   [C]

    A) Information   B) Valuable information   C) Database   D) Metadata

2. DBMS is _____   [A]

    A) software   B) hardware   C) middleware   D) none of the mentioned

3. DBMS manages the interaction between _____ and database.   [C]

    A) Users   B) Clients   C) End Users   D) Stake Holders

4. Which of the following is not involved in DBMS?   [D]

    A) End Users   B) Data   C) Application Request D) HTML

5. Database is generally _____   [B]

    A) System-centered   B) User-centered   C) Company-centered   D) Data-centered

6. A characteristic of an entity is _____   [B]

    A) Relation   B) Attribute   C) Parameter   D) Constraint

7. The restrictions placed on the data is _____   [D]

    A) Relation   B) Attribute   C) Parameter   D) Constraint

8. IMS stands for?   [D]

    A) Information Mastering System   B) Instruction Management System   C) Instruction Manipulating System   D) Information Management System

9. A model developed by Hammer and Mc Leod in 1981.   [A]

A) SDM

B) OODBM

C) DDM

D) RDM

10. Object=_____+relationships.   [C]

A) data

B) attributes

C) entity

D) constraints

11. DBMS is a set of _____ to access the data.   [B]

A) Codes

B) Programs

C) Information

D) Metadata

12. DBMS provides a _____environment.   [C]

A) convenient

B) efficient

C) convenient and efficient

D) none of the mentioned

13. Which of the following isn't a level of abstraction?   [C]

A) physical

B) logical

C) user

D) view

14. A level that describes how a record is stored.   [A]

A) physical

B) logical

C) user

D) view

15. The _____level helps application programs hide the details of data types.   [D]

A) physical

B) logical

C) user

D) view

16. A logical structure of the database.   [A]

A) Schema

B) Attribute

C) Parameter

D) Instance

17. The actual content in the database at a particular point.   [D]

A) Schema

B) Attribute

C) Parameter

D) Instance

18. Which of the following is not an object-based logical model?   [B]

A) ER

B) Network

C) Semantic

D) Functional

19. SQL is _____   [A]

A) Relational

B) Network

C) IMS

D) Hierarchical

20. A level that describes data stored in a database and the relationships among the data.   [B]

A) physical   B) logical   C) user   D) view

21. Ability to modify schema of database in one level without affecting the schema definition in higher level is called as _____.   [C]

A) Data abstraction   B) Data isolation   C) Data independence   D) Data migration

22. There are _____ levels of Data independence.   [B]

A) 2   B) 3   C) 1   D) 4

23. Physical data independence is ability to modify_____ without causing application program to rewrite.   [A]

A) Physical schema   B) Logical schema   C) Conceptual schema   D) none of the mentioned

24. Logical data independence is ability to modify_____ without causing application program to rewrite.   [B]

A) Physical schema   B) Logical schema   C) Conceptual schema   D) none of the mentioned

25. The main purpose of DBMS is to provide _____ view of data to user.   [B]

A) Partial   B) Abstract   C) Complete   D) none of the mentioned

26. _____ means to hide certain details of data is stored and maintain.   [C]

A) Data Integrity   B) Data isolation   C) Data Abstraction   D) Data migration

27. In data abstraction which is the lowest level of abstraction?   [A]

A) Physical level   B) view level   C) Conceptual level   D) none of the mentioned

28. In data abstraction which is the highest level of abstraction?   [B]

A) Physical level   B) view level   C) Conceptual level   D) none of the mentioned

29. ._____ is collection of interrelated data and set of program to access them.   [A]

A) Database Management System   B) Programming language   C) Data Structure   D) Database

30. DBMS should provide following feature(s) _____.   [D]

A) Authorized access   B) Protect data from system crash   C) Safety of the information stored   D) All of the mentioned

31. Which of the following is considered as DBMS ?   [B]

A) FoxPro   B) All of these   C) Oracle   D) Access

32. Before use of DBMS information was stored using _____.   [B]

A) Data System   B) File Management System   C) None of these   D) Cloud storage

33. The DBMS acts as an interface between what two components of an enterprise-class database system?   [A]

A) Database application and the database   B) Data and the database   C) The user and the database application   D) Database application and SQL

34. Long form of DBA is _____.   [B]

A) Database Admin   B) Database Administrator   C) Database Application   D) none of the mentioned

35. DBMS stands for _____.   [B]

A) None of these   B) Database Management System   C) Database Basic Management System   D) Database Administrator System

36. A database is a complex type of _____.   [A]

A) Data Structure   B) Application   C) Manager   D) none of the mentioned

37. In _____ data can be stored in structured manner.   [B]

A) None of these   B) Database   C) CPU   D) ALU

38. Database is collection of ____.   [D]

A) Modules   B) None of these   C) Programs   D) Data

39. Duplication of data at several places is called as _____.   [D]

A) Atomicity Problem   B) Data Inconsistency   C) Data Isolation   D) Data Redundancy

40. If in redundant file common fields are not matching then it results in _____.   [C]

A) Data Redundancy   B) Data Isolation   C) Data Inconsistency   D) Data Integrity Problem

41. Data Isolation caused due to _____ in traditional file system.   [B]

A) Atomic Data   B) Scattering of Data   C) Duplicate Data   D) Complex Data

42. If person A want to transfer fund of Rs.500 to person B. If failure occurs after removing Rs.500 from Account A and before transferring to   [B]
Account B then problem caused is _____.

A) Data Redundancy   B) Data Atomicity   C) None of these   D) Data Isolation

43. Identify the advantages of Database management system?   [B]

A) Reduction in Data Redundancy   B) All of these   C) Data Integrity   D) Centralize Management

44. If DBA modify the structure of the data record then this modification do not affect other application is called as _____.   [B]

A) Data Security   B) Data Independence   C) Data Integrity   D) Data Isolation

45. Data Model is collection of conceptual tools for describing -   [B]

A) Consistency Constraints   B) All of these   C) Data   D) Data Schema

46. Data Models in DBMS are classified into _____ categories.   [A]

A) 3   B) 5   C) 2   D) 4

47. Which of the following is example of Object based logical model ?   [D]

A) Hierarchical Model   B) Network Model   C) Relational Model   D) Entity Relationship Model

48. Object which is distinguishable from other objects by specific set of attributes is called as _____.   [A]

A) Entity   B) Classes   C) None of these   D) Attributes

49. Association among several entities is called as _____.   [C]

A) Combination   B) Extraction   C) Relationship   D) Association

50. _____ express the number of entities to which another entity can be associated via a relationship set.   [B]

A) Logical Cardinality   B) Mapping Cardinality   C) Messaging Cardinality   D) none of the mentioned

51. In Object Oriented Model values are stored into _____ variables.   [B]

A) Local   B) Instance   C) Static   D) Global

52. Collection of tables to represent both data and relationship is described by _____.   [C]

A) Entity Relation Model   B) Network Model   C) Relational Model   D) Entity Model

53. _____ is collection of operations that performs a single logical function in database application.   [D]

A) Operation   B) Interaction   C) None of these   D) Transaction

54. Transaction management ensures _____ and _____ properties.   [D]

A) Atomicity and Abstraction   B) None of these   C) Atomicity and Integrity   D) Atomicity and Durability

55. _____ is an interface between low level database and application program.   [D]

A) Database Server   B) None of these   C) Database Associate   D) Database Manager

56. Database Manager Performs following query related operation!   [D]

A) Drop Table   B) Creating Schema   C) Creating View   D) Retrieving Record

57. Duty of Database manager is to enforce integrity and _____ checks.   [B]

A) None of these   B) Security   C) Complexity   D) Multiplicity

58. Who detects the failure of the system and restore the database to consistent state?   [D]

A) Application Programmer   B) Naive User   C) Database Administrator   D) Storage Manager

59. Schema Definition is written by _____.   [C]

A) Database Manager   B) Application Developer   C) Database Administrator   D) Storage Manager

60. Granting and Authorization for data access is provided by _____.   [A]

A) DBA   B) Database Manager   C) Storage Manager.   D) Application Developer

61. Database Manager is also known as _____,.   [B]

A) Application Programmer   B) Storage Manager   C) System Manager   D) Sophisticated User

62. Which of the user write program in host language and embed the DML statements into it ?   [A]

A) Application Programmer   B) Sophisticated User   C) Specialized User   D) Naive User

63. User which interact with the system using database query language is called as _____.   [B]

A) Specialized User   B) Sophisticated User   C) Naive User   D) Application Programmer

64. Farmer goes to ATM Center to withdraw an amount of Rs.300/-. Which type of user farmer is   [A]

A) Unsophisticated User   B) Specialized User   C) Sophisticated User   D) Application Programmer

65. Who is called as Master of Complete boss of database system?   [B]

A) Application Programmer   B) Database Administrator   C) Database Manager   D) Application Developer

66. Schema Definition is written by _____.   [B]

A) Naive User   B) Database Administrator   C) Application Programmer   D) Sophisticated user

67. The level of data abstraction which describes how the data is actually stored is :   [B]

A) Conceptual level   B) Physical level   C) File   D) none of the mentioned

68. Collection of information stored in a database at a particular moment is :   [C]

A) View   B) Schema   C) Instance   D) none of the mentioned

69. The syntax of a user query is verified by :   [C]

A) Query optimizer   B) DBA   C) Parser   D) none of the mentioned

70. Which of these is not TRUE in case of responsibilities of Database Administrator (DBA) ?   [D]

A) Acquiring hardware and software   B) Authorizing access to database   C) Data entry in to the database   D) All of the mentioned
     resources

71. Data items grouped together for storage purposes are called a :   [A]

A) Record   B) Title   C) List   D) String

72. A computer file contains several records. What does each record contain ?   [C]

A) Bytes   B) Words   C) Fields   D) Database

73. A report generator is used to :   [B]

A) Update files   B) Print files on paper   C) Data entry   D) all of the mentioned

74. Data are: [A]

A) Raw Facts And Figures   B) Information   C) Electronic representation of facts   D) none of the mentioned

75. Data processing cycle consists of: [B]

A) Input cycle and output cycle   B) Input cycle, output cycle and processing   C) Output cycle and processing cycle   D) none of the mentioned
                                       cycle

76. Top level manager uses: [B]

A) Internal information only   B) External information only   C) Internal information and external   D) none of the mentioned
                                                                          information

77. The data dictionary tells the DBMS: [D]

A) What files are in the database?   B) What attributes are possessed by the   C) What these files contain   D) All of the mentioned
                                       data

78. The database environment has all of the following components except: [B]

A) Users   B) Separate files   C) Database   D) Database administrator

79. File is the collection of all related: [B]

A) Database   B) Records   C) Fields   D) File

80. The following are components of a database except _____ .   [C]

A) User data   B) Metadata   C) Reports   D) Indexes

81. . An _____ is a set of entities of the same type that share the same properties, or attributes.   [A]

A) Entity set   B) Attribute set   C) Relation set   D) Entity model

82. Entity is a _____   [C]

A) Object of relation   B) Present working model   C) Thing in real world   D) Model of relation

83. The descriptive property possessed by each entity set is _____   [B]

A) Entity   B) Attribute   C) Relation   D) Model

84. The function that an entity plays in a relationship is called that entity's _____   [C]

A) Participation   B) Position   C) Role   D) Instance

85. The attribute name could be structured as an attribute consisting of first name, middle initial, and last name. This type of attribute is called   [B]

A) Simple attribute   B) Composite attribute   C) Multivalued attribute   D) Derived attribute

86. The attribute AGE is calculated from DATE_OF_BIRTH. The attribute AGE is   [D]

A) Single valued   B) Multi valued   C) Composite   D) Derived

87. Not applicable condition can be represented in relation entry as   [C]

A) NA   B) 0   C) NULL   D) Blank Space

88. . Which of the following can be a multivalued attribute?   [A]

A) Phone_number   B) Name   C) Date_of_birth   D) All of the mentioned

89. Which of the following is a single valued attribute   [A]

A) Register_number   B) Address   C) SUBJECT_TAKEN   D) Reference

90. In a relation between the entities the type and condition of the relation should be specified. That is called as_____attribute.   [A]

A) Desciptive   B) Derived   C) Recursive   D) Relative

91. If we want to retain all duplicates, we must write _____ in place of union.   [A]

A) Union all   B) Union some   C) Intersect all   D) Intersect some

92. 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 as   [B]

A) One-to-many   B) One-to-one   C) Many-to-many   D) Many-to-one

93. 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   [D]
entities in A.

A) One-to-many   B) One-to-one   C) Many-to-many   D) Many-to-one

94. _____ clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result   [C]

A) Select   B) Group-by   C) Having   D) Order by

95. Establishing limits on allowable property values, and specifying a set of acceptable, predefined options that can be assigned to a property   [B]
are examples of:

A) Attributes   B) Data integrity constraints   C) Method constraints   D) Referential integrity constraints

96. _____ joins are SQL server default   [B]

A) Outer   B) Inner   C) Equi   D) None of the mentioned

97. _____ is a special type of integrity constraint that relates two relations & maintains consistency across the relations.   [B]

A) Entity Integrity Constraints   B) Referential Integrity Constraints   C) Domain Integrity Constraints   D) Domain Constraints

98. Which one of the following uniquely identifies the elements in the relation?   [B]

A) Secondary Key   B) Primary key   C) Foreign key   D) Composite key

99. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a _____ constraint.   [D]

A) Local Key   B) Primary Key   C) Composite Key   D) Foreign Key

100. . _____ is preferred method for enforcing data integrity   [A]

A) Constraints   B) Stored Procedure   C) Triggers   D) Cursors

101. . Which of the following gives a logical structure of the database graphically?   [A]

A) Entity-relationship diagram   B) Entity diagram   C) Database diagram   D) Architectural representation

102. . The entity relationship set is represented in E-R diagram as   [D]

A) Double diamonds   B) Undivided rectangles   C) Dashed lines   D) Diamond

103. The Rectangles divided into two parts represents   [A]

A) Entity set   B) Relationship set   C) Attributes of a relationship set   D) Primary key

104. Consider a directed line(->) from the relationship set advisor to both entity sets instructor and student. This indicates _____ cardinality   [B]

A) One to many   B) One to one   C) Many to many   D) none of the mentioned

105. We indicate roles in E-R diagrams by labeling the lines that connect _____ to _____   [D]

A) Diamond , diamond   B) Rectangle, diamond   C) Rectangle, rectangle   D) Diamond, rectangle

106. An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is termed a _____   [C]

A) Strong entity set   B) Variant set   C) Weak entity set   D) Variable set

107. For a weak entity set to be meaningful, it must be associated with another entity set, called the   [A]

A) Identifying set   B) Owner set   C) Neighbour set   D) Strong entity set

108. Weak entity set is represented as   [C]

A) Underline   B) Double line   C) Double diamond   D) Double rectangle

109. If you were collecting and storing information about your music collection, an album would be considered a(n) _____   [B]

A) Relation   B) Entity   C) Instance   D) Attribute

110. What term is used to refer to a specific record in your music database; for instance; information stored about a specific album?   [B]

A) Relation   B) Instance   C) Table   D) Column

111. . Relational Algebra is a _____ query language that takes two relations as input and produces another relation as an output of the query.   [C]

A) Relational   B) Structural   C) Procedural   D) Fundamental

112. The _____ is essentially used to search for patterns in target string.   [A]

A) Like Predicate   B) Null Predicate   C) In Predicate   D) Out Predicate

113. Which of the following is used to denote the selection operation in relational algebra?   [B]

A) Pi (Greek)   B) Sigma (Greek)   C) Lambda (Greek)   D) Omega (Greek)

114. For select operation the _____ appear in the subscript and the _____ argument appears in the paranthesis after the sigma.   [A]

A) Predicates, relation   B) Relation, Predicates   C) Operation, Predicates   D) Relation, Operation

115. The _____ operation, denoted by −, allows us to find tuples that are in one relation but are not in another.   [B]

A) Union   B) Set-difference   C) Difference   D) Intersection

116. Which is a unary operation: [D]

A) Selection operation   B) Primitive operation   C) Projection operation   D) Generalized selection

117. Which is a join condition contains an equality operator: [A]

A) Equijoins   B) Cartesian   C) Natural   D) Left

118. In precedence of set operators, the expression is evaluated from   [B]

A) Left to left   B) Left to right   C) Right to left   D) From user specification

119. . Which of the following is not outer join?   [D]

A) Left outer join   B) Right outer join   C) Full outer join   D) All of the mentioned

120. The assignment operator is denoted by   [A]

A) equality operator   B) Double line operator   C) greater than operator   D) less than operator

121. Let us consider phone_number ,which can take single or several values . Treating phone_numberas an _____ permits instructors to have several phone numbers (including zero) associated with them.   [A]

A) Entity   B) Attribute   C) Relation   D) Value

122. The total participation by entities is represented in E-R diagram as   [B]

A) Dashed line   B) Double line   C) Double rectangle   D) Circle

123. Given the basic ER and relational models, which of the following is INCORRECT?   [C]

A) An attribute of an entity can have more than one value

B) An attribute of an entity can be composite

C) In a row of a relational table, an attribute can have more than one value

D) In a row of a relational table, an attribute can have exactly one value or a NULL value

124. Which of the following indicates the maximum number of entities that can be involved in a relationship?   [B]

A) Minimum cardinality

B) Maximum cardinality

C) ERD

D) Greater Entity Count

125. In E-R diagram generalization is represented by   [D]

A) Ellipse

B) Dashed ellipse

C) Rectangle

D) Triangle

126. What is a relationship called when it is maintained between two entities?   [B]

A) Unary

B) Binary

C) Ternary

D) Quaternary

127. Which of the following is a low level operator?   [D]

A) Insert

B) Update

C) Delete

D) Directory

128. Key to represent relationship between tables is called____   [C]

A) Primary key

B) Secondary Key

C) Foreign Key

D) None of the mentioned

129. A window into a portion of a database is____   [B]

A) Schema

B) View

C) Query

D) Data dictionary

130. A primary key is combined with a foreign key creates   [A]

A) Parent-Child relationship between the tables that connect them

B) Many to many relationship between the tables that connect them

C) Network model between the tables that connect them

D) None of the mentioned

131. The entity set person is classified as student and employee. This process is called _____   [B]

A) Generalization

B) Specialization

C) Inheritance

D) Constraint

132. Which relationship is used to represent a specialization entity?   [A]

A) IS A

B) A IS

C) ON IS

D) WHO IS

133. The refinement from an initial entity set into successive levels of entity subgroupings represents a _____ design process in which   [C]
distinctions are made explicit.

A) Hierarchy   B) Bottom-up   C) Top-down   D) Radical

134. There are similarities between the instructor entity set and the secretary entity set in the sense that they have several attributes that are   [C]
conceptually the same across the two entity sets: namely, the identifier, name, and salary attributes. This proce

A) Commonality   B) Specialization   C) Generalization   D) Similarity

135. If an entity set is a lower-level entity set in more than one ISA relationship, then the entity set has   [D]

A) Hierarchy   B) Multilevel inheritance   C) Single inheritance   D) Multiple inheritance

136. A _____ constraint requires that an entity belong to no more than one lower-level entity set.   [A]

A) Disjointness   B) Uniqueness   C) Special   D) Relational

137. Consider the employee work-team example, and assume that certain employees participate in more than one work team. A given employee   [A]
may therefore appear in more than one of the team entity sets that are lower level entity sets of employee. Thus, the gener

A) Overlapping   B) Disjointness   C) Uniqueness   D) Relational

138. The completeness constraint may be one of the following: Total generalization or specialization, Partial generalization or specialization.   [B]
Which is the default?

A) Total   B) Partial   C) Should be specified   D) Cannot be determined

139. Functional dependencies are a generalization of   [A]

A) Key dependencies   B) Relation dependencies   C) Database dependencies   D) None of the mentioned

140. Which of the following is another name for a weak entity?   [A]

A) Child   B) Owner   C) Dominant   D) All of the mentioned

141. A domain is _____ if elements of the domain are considered to be indivisible units.   [A]

A) Atomic   B) Subatomic   C) Substructure   D) Subset

142. Identify the composite attributes   [D]

A) Salary   B) Credits   C) Section_id   D) None of the mentioned

143. The term for information that describes what type of data is available in a database is: [D]

A) Data dictionary   B) data repository   C) Index data   D) Metadata

144. . A data type that creates unique numbers for key columns in Microsoft Access is: [A]

A) Autonumber   B) Boolean   C) Sequential key   D) Sequential number

145. Relational Algebra is a _____ query language that takes two relations as input and produces another relation as an output of the   [C]
query.

A) Relational   B) Structural   C) Procedural   D) Fundamental

146. Which of the following is a fundamental operation in relational algebra?   [D]

A) Set intersection   B) Natural join   C) Assignment   D) None of the mentioned

147. . A query in the tuple relational calculus is expressed as: [C]

A) {t | P() | t}   B) {P(t) | t }   C) {t | P(t)}   D) All of the mentioned

148. Which of the following symbol is used in the place of except?   [C]

A) ^   B) V   C) ¬   D) ~

149. An expression in the domain relational calculus is of the form___   [D]

A) {P(x1, x2, . . . , xn) | < x1, x2, . . . , xn > }   B) {x1, x2, . . . , xn | < x1, x2, . . . , xn > }   C) { x1, x2, . . . , xn | x1, x2, . . . , xn}   D) {< x1, x2, . . . , xn > | P(x1, x2, . . . , xn)}

150. . In domain relaional calculus "there exist" can be expressed as___   [D]

A) (P1(x))   B) (P1(x)) Э x   C) V x (P1(x))   D) Э x (P1(x))

151. A set of possible data values is called___   [D]

A) Attribute   B) Degree   C) Tuple   D) Domain

152. The___condition allows a general predicate over the relations being joined.   [A]

A) On   B) Using   C) Set   D) Where

153. Which of the join operations do not preserve non matched tuples?   [C]

   A) Left outer join   B) Right outer join   C) Inner join   D) Natural join

154. What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values?   [C]

   A) Equi-join   B) Natural join   C) Outer join   D) All of the mentioned

155. Which are the join types in join condition: [D]

   A) Cross join   B) Natural join   C) Join with USING clause D) All of the mentioned

156. How many join types in join condition: [D]

   A) 2   B) 3   C) 4   D) 5

157. Which join refers to join records from the right table that have no matching key in the left table are include in the result set: [B]

   A) Left outer join   B) Right outer join   C) Full outer join   D) Half outer join

158. The operation which is not considered a basic operation of relational algebra is   [A]

   A) Join   B) Selection   C) Union   D) Cross product

159. To include integrity constraint in an existing relation use :   [C]

   A) Create table   B) Modify table   C) Alter table   D) Drop table

160. Which of the following is not an integrity constraint?   [B]

   A) Not null   B) Positive   C) Unique   D) Check 'predicate'