Q.No.1

Data about data is normally termed as?

a. directory
b. data bank
c. meta data
d. none of the above

Q.No.2

Network database Management System uses relations to store data?

a. True
b. False
c. Both of the above
d. none

Q.No.3

In the relational model, cardinality is termed as:

a. Number of tuples.
b. Number of attributes.
c. Number of tables.
d. Number of constraints.

Q.No.4 : Cartesian product in relational algebra is

a. A Unary operator.   C. Product operator
b. A binary operator.   D. None of above

Q.No.5 : In the relational model, relations are termed as:

a. Tuples.
b. Attributes.
c. Tables.
d. Rows.

Q.No.6 : Which one of the following is not true for a view?

a. View is derived from other tables.
b. View is a virtual table.
c. A view definition is permanently stored as part of the database.
d. View never contains derived columns.

Q.No.7 : A data dictionary contains:

   a. The details of all tables in the database.
   b. The details of all constraints in the database.
   c. The details of all users in the database.
   d. All of the above.

Q.No.8 : Which of the following is Conceptual Model of DBMS Design?

   a. Physical Structure
   b. Entity-Relationship Model
   c. Abstract Level
   d. View Level.

Q.No.9 : Relationship between master and detail tables is established with

   a. Not Null Constraint
   b. Referential Integrity Constraint
   c. Check Constraint
   d. Unique Constraint

Q.No.10 : _____ is a virtual table that draws its data from the result of an SQL

   a. View
   b. Sequence
   c. Transaction
   d. none of the above

Q.No.11 : NoSQL databases is used mainly for handling large volume of_____data.

   a. unstructured
   b. Random
   c. sequential
   d. All of the above.

Q.No.12 : In which DB structure MongoDB falls into?

   a. Document DB structure
   b. Columnar DB structure
   c. Relational DB structure
   d. All of the above

Q.No.13 : Which of the following format is supported by MongoDB?

a. Value-value
b. Key-key
c. Key-value
d. All of the above

Q.No.14 : MongoDB uses which two legs of CAPs Theorem.

a. Availability and Partition tolerance
b. Consistency and Availability
c. Consistency and Partition tolerance
d. none of the above

Q.No.15 : In PL/SQL, which statements execute a sequence of statements multiple times?

a. EXIT
b. LOOP
c. BOTH a & b
d. None of these

Q.No.16 : Oracle predefined errors are not associated with specific error codes.

a. True.
b. False.
c. Both of the above
d. None

Q.No.17 : Which statements are used to control a cursor variable?

a. OPEN
b. FETCH
c. CLOSE
d. All of the above

Q.No.18 : Subprograms are named PL/SQL blocks that can be called with a set of parameters.

a. True
b. False
c. Both of the above
d. none

Q.No.19 : You can pass parameters to procedure or functions in a PL/SQL.

a. True
b. False
c. Both a & b
d. None

Q.No.20 : Which of the following returns the current error message text?

a. SQLERRM
b. SQLCODE
c. Both a & b
d. None of the mentioned

Q.No.21 : Which of the following is handled with the help of exception-handling section in a Pl/SQL block.

a. A runtime error
b. A syntax error
c. Both A & B
d. None of the above

Q.No.22 : In which parameter mode Formal parameter acts like an initialized variable?

a. IN
b. OUT
c. IN OUT
d. None of the above

Q.No.23 : _____ provide a way for your program to select multiple rows of data from the database and then process each row individually.

a. PL/SQL Cursors.
b. PL/SQL Trigger.
c. PL/SQL Select.
d. PL/SQL Process.

Q.No.24 : In PL/SQL, if you don't specify a mode for a parameter, what is the default mode?

a. OUT
b. IN
c. IN OUT
d. DEFAULT

Q.No.25 : The "||" is an example of what function

a. Integration
b. Continuation
c. Concatenation
d. None of the above

Q.No.26 : Which of the following is a comparison operator in SQL?

a. =
b. LIKE
c. BETWEEN
d. All of the above

Q.No.27 : To delete a particular column in a relation the command used is:

a. UPDATE
b. TRUNCATE
c. ALTER
d. DELETE

Q.No. 28 : The _____ operator is used to compare a value to a list of literals values that have been specified.

a. BETWEEN
b. =
c. <=
d. >=

Q.No.29   The following statement:

"SELECT * FROM <table_name> WHERE <where clause> GROUP BY <columns> HAVING <having clause> "

a. Is Selection operation
b. Is Projection operation
c. Is join operation
d. None

Q.No.30 : Transactions are initiated by BEGIN TRANSACTION and terminated by:

a. COMMIT
b. ROLL BACK
c. Both a or b
d. none of these

Q.No.31 :Which of the following is correct?

a. An SQL query automatically eliminates duplicates.
b. SQL permits attribute name to be repeated in the same relation.
c. An SQL query will not work if there are no indexes on the relations.
d. none of these.

Q.No.32 : ACID properties are the key for _____ kind of databases.

a. relational
b. fractional
c. network
d. hierarchal

Q.No.33 : In SQL aggregate functions, use

a. HAVING
b. INDEX
c. PRIMARY KEY
d. FOREIGN KEY

Q.No.34 : **Which of the following command(s) is / are related to transaction control in SQL?**

a. ROLLBACK.
b. COMMIT.
c. SAVEPOINT.
d. All of the above.

Q.No.35: In _____, transaction will not read any uncommitted data of any other transaction.

a. Sequence
b. Package
c. Body
d. Rollback

Q.No.36 : Which operations cannot be performed on cursor expressions?

a. BIND
b. EXECUTES
c. Both A & B
d. None of the above

Q.No.37

Which of the following statement is true about "HAVING" and "WHERE" clause in SQL?

a. WHERE" is always used before "GROUP BY" and HAVING after "GROUP BY"
b. WHERE" is always used after "GROUP BY" and "HAVING" before "GROUP BY"
c. "WHERE" is used to filter groups but "HAVING" is used to filter rows
d. None

Q.No.38

Which one below used in programming to access multiple records of data?

a. PL/SQL Cursors
b. PL/SQL Trigger
c. PL/SQL Select
d. PL/SQL Process

Q.No.39

What will be the output for the below query?
Query: SELECT NAME FROM TABLE1 WHERE NAME LIKE '%_____%'
Note: The above operation contains 6 underscores ('_') used with LIKE operator.

a. It will return names where number of characters in names are greater than 6
b. It will return names where number of characters in names are less than or equals to 6
c. It will give an error
d. None

Q.No.40 :In SQL the statement select * from R is equivalent to

a. Projection operation on R
b. Joining operation on R
c. Multiplication operation on R.
d. None.