



RDBMS Class 11 MCQ

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1. A _____ is an organized collection of data.

- a. Database
- b. Digital Document
- c. Spreadsheet
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. Database

2. A _____ is a software package that can be used for creating and managing databases.

- a. Database Management System
- b. Basedata Management System
- c. Database Manage System
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. Database Management System

3. In an RDBMS data is stored in _____.

- a. Table
- b. Form
- c. Query
- d. Report

Answer ←

- a. Table

4. A _____ database management system is referred to as a relational model.

- a. DBMS
- b. RDBMS
- c. DB
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. RDBMS

5. Example of the database _____.

- a. Microsoft Access
- b. OpenOffice Base
- c. MySQL
- d. All of the above

Answer ←

- d. All of the above

6. DBMS Stands for _____.

- a. Database Management System
- b. Database Manage System
- c. Data Manage System
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. Database Management System

7. A table refers to a _____ representation of data arranged in columns and rows.

- a. Two dimensional
- b. Three dimensional

- c. Four dimensional
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. Two dimensional

8. _____ is used to manage databases in an RDBMS.

- a. Structred Program
- b. Structured Query Language (SQL)
- c. Forms
- d. Report

Answer ←

- b. Structured Query Language (SQL)

9. MySQL commands are divided into different categories _____.

- a. DDL, DMC and DDP
- b. DDL, DML and DPP
- c. DDL, DML and DCL
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- c. DDL, DML and DCL

10. _____ command is used to create databases and tables.

- a. Create
- b. Select
- c. Insert
- d. Modify

Answer ←

- a. Create

11. _____ statement is used to create a new database.

- a. Select Database
- b. Insert Database
- c. Create Database
- d. Modify Database

Answer ←

- c. Create Database

12. _____ statement is used to create a new table.

- a. Select Table
- b. Insert Table
- c. Create Table
- d. Modify Table

Answer ←

- c. Create Table

13. The _____ statement is used to see the structure of a table.

- a. Modify
- b. Display
- c. Describe
- d. Select

Answer ←

- c. Describe

14. ALTER TABLE statement is used to change the structure of a table.

- a. Modify Table
- b. Display Table
- c. Alter Table
- d. Select Table

Answer ←

- c. Alter Table

15. _____ command is used to delete tables.

- a. Delete Table
- b. Cut Table
- c. Drop Table
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- c. Drop Table

16. _____ statement is used to insert a new row in a table.

- a. Insert into
- b. Select into
- c. Display into
- d. Add into

Answer ←

a. Insert into

17. Data stored in a single table is known as _____.

- a. Flat File
- b. Relational
- c. Both a) and b)
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

a. Flat File

18. Data is stored in multiple tables, which are connected together via a common field.

- a. Flat File
- b. Relational
- c. Both a) and b)
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

b. Relational

19. The _____ statement is used to fetch data from one or more database tables.

- a. Insert statement
- b. Select statement
- c. Display statement
- d. Add statement

Answer ←

b. Select statement

20. _____ means display all columns.

- a. Insert *
- b. Select *
- c. Select %
- d. Select @

Answer ←

b. Select *

21. The _____ clause is used to select specific rows.

- a. What clause
- b. When clause
- c. Where clause
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- c. Where clause

22. We can change the structure of a table ie. add, remove or change its column(s) using the _____ statement.

- a. Insert Table
- b. Alter Table
- c. Display Table
- d. Add Table

Answer ←

- b. Alter Table

23. The keyword _____ is used to eliminate redundant data from display.

- a. Modify
- b. Distinct
- c. Describe
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. Distinct

24 Logical operators _____ are used to connect relational expressions in the WHERE clause.

- a. OR
- b. AND
- c. NOT
- d. All of the above

Answer ←

- d. All of the above

25. Logical operator _____ is used to negate a condition.

- a. OR
- b. AND

- c. NOT
- d. All of the above

Answer ←

- c. NOT

26. The _____ operator defines the range of values that the column values must fall into to make the condition true.

- a. Multiplication
- b. Modular
- c. Equalto
- d. Between

Answer ←

- d. Between

27. The _____ operator selects values that match any value in the given list of values.

- a. Multiplication
- b. Modular
- c. IN
- d. Between

Answer ←

- c. IN

28. Give the example of wild card character _____.

- a. %
- b. _
- c. Both a) and b)
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- c. Both a) and b)

29. The _____ symbol is used to represent any sequence of zero or more characters.

- a. %
- b. _
- c. &
- d. #

Answer ←

a. %

30. The _____ symbol is used to represent a single character.

a. %

b. _

c. &

d. #

Answer ←

b. _

31. _____ represents a value that is unavailable, unassigned, unknown or inapplicable.

a. None

b. NULL

c. Empty

d. None of the above

Answer ←

b. NULL

32. The results of the SELECT statement can be displayed in the ascending or descending order of a single column or columns using _____ clause.

a. Non Order by

b. Modular

c. Order by

d. Where cause

Answer ←

c. Order by

33. _____ statement is used to modify existing data in a table.

a. Insert Table

b. Update Table

c. Display Table

d. Add Table

Answer ←

b. Update Table

34. _____ statement is used to delete rows from a table.

a. Insert Statement

- b. Alter Statement
 - c. Display Statement
 - d. Delete Statement
- Answer ←**
- d. Delete Statement

35. When the same piece of data is stored in two or more locations, it is called _____.

a. Data Redundancy

b. Data Integrity

c. Data Consistency

d. None of the above

Answer ←

a. Data Redundancy

36. The unique field present in the table is called _____.

a. Primary Key

b. Candidate Key

c. Foreign Key

d. None of the above

Answer ←

a. Primary Key

37. When the primary key is applied on multiple columns is known as _____.

a. Primary Key

b. Composite Primary Key

c. Foreign Key

d. None of the above

Answer ←

b. Composite Primary Key

38. SQL stands for _____.

a. Single Query Language

b. Structured Query Language

c. Semantic Query Language

d. None of the above

Answer ←

b. Structured Query Language

39. A row also called a Record or _____ represents a single, data item in a table.

- a. Column
- b. Tuples
- c. Fields
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

b. Tuples

40. Which datatype is used for storing date and time both in the database.

- a. Date
- b. Time
- c. Timestamp
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

c. Timestamp

41. _____ are used to identify which type of data we are going to store in the database.

- a. Datatype
- b. DataItem
- c. DataValue
- d. DataCat

Answer ←

a. Datatype

42. By default the length of the numerical data type is _____.

- a. 05
- b. 10
- c. 20
- d. 30

Answer ←

b. 10

43. _____ means to arrange the data in either ascending order or descending order.

a. Filter b.

Sorting

c. Arrangement

d. None of the above

Answer ←

b. Sorting

44. In database, data can be linked between two or more tables with the help of _____.

a. Primary Key b.

Foreign Key c.

Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

Answer ←

c. Both a) and b)

45. Referential Integrity helps to avoid _____.

a. If you want to add a record in the related table and if there is no associated record available in the primary key table.

b. Changing values in a primary if there are any dependent records in the related table.

c. Deleting records from a primary key table if there are any matching related records available in the associated table.

d. All of the above

Answer ←

d. All of the above

46. The connection or association between two or more table is known as _____

a. Connection

b. Relationship

c. Connector

d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. Relationship
47. Relationships between tables help to _____.
- a. Save time
 - b. Reduce data-entry errors
 - c. Summarize data from related tables
 - d. All of the above

Answer ←

- d. All of the above
48. To retrieve all the columns in a table the syntax is _____.
- a. Select \$ from <tablename>;
 - b. Select * <tablename>;
 - c. Select * from <tablename>;
 - d. Select % <tablename>;

Answer ←

- c. Select * from <tablename>;
49. A _____ is a subset of DML that just deals with information retrieval.
- a. Query Language
 - b. Structure Language
 - c. Both a) and b)
 - d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. Query Language
50. A _____ is a language that enables users to access and manipulate data in a database.
- a. Data Manipulation Language (DML)
 - b. Data Definition Language (DDL)
 - c. Both a) and b)
 - d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. Data Manipulation Language (DML)