# Database Concepts Class 12 MCQ

1. Data is a collection of _____ facts which have not been processed to reveal useful information.

a. Raw t

b. Facts

c. Process

d. None of the above

**Show Answer →**

a. Raw

2. Which of the following properties belong to the database _____.

a. A database is a representation of some aspect of the real world also called miniworld.

b. It is designed, built and populated with data for specific purposes.

c. It can be of any size and complexity.

d. All of the above

**Show Answer →**

d. All of the above

3. What are the benefits of databases _____.

a. Data Redundancy

b. Data Inconsistency

c. Lack of Data Integration

d. All of the above

**Show Answer →**

d. All of the above

4. A _____is a collection of programs that enables users to rate, maintain and use a database.

a. Database management system

b. Database manageable system

c. Database updation system

d. None of the above

**Show Answer →**

a. Database management system

5. Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?

a. FLOAT

b. NUMERIC

c. DECIMAL

d. CHARACTER

**Show Answer →**

d. CHARACTER

6. Which of the following is not a DDL command?

a. TRUNCATE

b. ALTER

c. CREATE

d. UPDATE

**Show Answer →**

d. UPDATE

7. What are the various operations that need to be performed on a database _____.

a. Defining the database

b. Sharing the database

c. Manipulating the database

d. All of the above

d. All of the above

9. What are the different characteristics of Database management systems?

a. Self – describing Nature of a database system

b. Insulation between programs and data

c. Sharing of data

d. All of the above

d. All of the above

10. A multiuser environment allows multiple users to access the database simultaneously; it means _____.

a. Sharing of data

b. Insulation between Program and data

c. Self-describing Nature of database system

d. None of the above

a. Sharing of data

11. any change in the structure of data would be done in the catalog and hence programs which access this data need not be modified. This property is called_____.

a. Program-Data Independence

b. Self describing

c. Sharing of data

d. None of the above

a. Program-Data Independence

12. What are the different types of DBMS users _____.

a. End users

b. Database Administrator

c. Application programmers

d. All of the above

d. All of the above

13. Users who use the database for querying, modifying and generating reports as per their needs. They are not concerned about the working and designing of the database known as _____.

a. End users

b. Database Administrator

c. Application programmers

d. All of the above    **Show Answer** →

   a. End users

12. How many Primary keys can there be in a table?

a. Only 1

b. Only 2

c. Depends on no of Columns

d. Depends on DBA

   **Show Answer** →

   a. Only 1

13. Which of the following is not Constraint in SQL?

a. Primary Key

b. Not Null

c. Check

d. Union

   **Show Answer** →

   d. Union

14. What operator tests column for absence of data

a. NOT Operator

b. Exists Operator

c. IS NULL Operator

d. None of the above

   **Show Answer** →

   c. IS NULL Operator

15. _____is responsible for authoring access, monitoring its use, providing technical support, acquiring software and hardware resources.

a. End users

b. Database Administrator

c. Application programmers

d. All of the above

b. Database Administrator

16. _____write application program to interact with the database.

a. End users

b. Database Administrator

c. Application programmers

d. All of the above

c. Application programmers

17. _____determines the requirements of the end users and then develops specifications to meet these requirements

a. End users

b. Database Administrator

c. System Analyst

d. All of the above

c. System Analyst

18. _____plays a major role in the database design and all the technical, economic and feasibility aspects.

a. End users

b. Database Administrator

c. System Analyst

d. All of the above

c. System Analyst

19. Advantages of using DBMS approach.

a. Reduction in Redundancy

b. Improved consistency

c. Improved availability

d. All of the above

d. All of the above

20. Data in a DBMS is more concise because of the _____of data.

a. Non availability of data

b. Central repository

c. Data is not Security

d. None of the above

   b. Central repository

21. By making use of _____, the DBA can provide security to the database.

a. Database access rights

b. Password

c. Controlling users

d. All of the above

   d. All of the above

22. Limitation of using DBMS approach _____.

a. High cost

b. Security and recovery overheads

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

   c. Both a) and b)

23. _____organize collection of data as a collection of relations where each relation corresponds to a table of values.

a. Data method

b. Database

c. Data system

d. None of the above

   b. Database

24. A row is also called a _____.

a. Field

b. Tuple

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

   c. Both a) and b)

25. A column is also called _____.

a. Attribute

b. Relation

c. Domain

d. Degree

**Show Answer** →

a. Attribute

26. The data types of values in each column are called _____.

a. Attribute

b. Relation

c. Domain

d. Degree

**Show Answer** →

c. Domain

27. The number of attributes in a relation is called the _____ of a relation.

a. Attribute

b. Relation

c. Domain

d. Degree

**Show Answer** →

d. Degree

28. The number of rows in a relation is called the _____ of a relation.

a. Cardinality

b. Relation

c. Domain

d. Degree

**Show Answer** →

a. Cardinality

29. Some of the examples of databases are _____.

a. IBM DB2

b. Oracle

c. MySQL

d. All of the above

**Show Answer** →

d. All of the above

30. _____are restrictions on the values, stored in a database based on the requirements.

a. Method

b. Constraints

c. Properties

d. None of the above

**Show Answer →**

b. Constraints

31. What are examples of constraints in relational models?

a. Domain constraint

b. Key constraint

c. Entity Integrity constraint

d. All of the above

**Show Answer →**

d. All of the above

32. What are the examples of key constraints?

a. Super key

b. Candidate key

c. Primary key

d. All of the above

**Show Answer →**

d. All of the above

33. _____is a set of attributes in a relation, for which no two tuples in a relation state have the same combination of values.

a. Super key

b. Candidate key

c. Primary key

d. All of the above

**Show Answer →**

a. Super key

34. _____key helps to protect duplication in the table.

a. Super key

b. Candidate key

c. Primary key

d. All of the above

c. Primary key

35. _____is a language that is used to manage data stored in a RDBMS.

a. DDL

b. DML

c. SQL

d. None of the above

c. SQL

36. SQL Stands for _____.

a. System Query Language

b. Structured Query Language

c. Social Query Language

d. None of the above

b. Structured Query Language

37. DDL Stands for _____.

a. Data Database Language

b. Domain Definition Language

c. Data Definition Language

d. None of the above

c. Data Definition Language

38. DML Stands for _____.

a. Data Manageable Language

b. Domain Manipulation Language

c. Data Manipulation Language

d. None of the above

c. Data Manipulation Language

39. Database system needs to be installed on the Computer and this computer is known as _____.

a. Database Server

b. Database storage

c. Database memory

d. None of the above

a. Database Server

40. _____command is used to create a new table in the database.

a. Select command

b. Create command

c. Modify command

d. Alter command

b. Create command

41. Which datatype belongs to numerical type.

a. Integer

b. . Number

c. Decimal

d. All of the above

d. All of the above

41. What data type has a fixed length in the database.

a. Varchar(n)

b. Char(n)

c. Longvarchar(n)

d. None of the above

b. Char(n)

42. Which syntax is correct for creating a table _____.

a. Create table <table name> ( <column name> <data type>);

b. Create table <column name> ( <table name> <data type>);

c. Create table ( <column1 name> <data type>);

d. None of the above

a. Create table ( );

43. Which command is used to creating a Database;

a. Create <database name>;

b. Create Database <database name>;

c. Database Create <database name>;

d. None of the above

b. Create Database ;

44. Which command is used to display a Database;

a. Display DATABASE;

b. Show DATABASE;

c. Check DATABASE;

d. None of the above

b. Show DATABASE;

45. A command that lets you change one or more field in a table is:

a. INSERT

b. MODIFY

c. LOOK-UP

d. All of the above

b. MODIFY

46. How can you change "Mehta" into "Sinha" in the "LastName" column in the Users table?

a. UPDATE User SET LastName = 'Mehta' INTO LastName = 'Singh'

b. MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Sinha' LAST LastName = 'Sinha'

c. MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Mehta' INTO LastName = 'Sinha"

d. UPDATE Users SET LastName = 'Mehta' WHERE LastName = 'Sinha"

d. UPDATE Users SET LastName = 'Mehta' WHERE LastName = 'Sinha"

47. What are the several constraints for smooth operations in the database.

a. NOT NULL

b. DEFAULT

c. CHECK

d. All of the above

d. All of the above

48. If a user has not entered a value for an attribute, then the default value specified while creating the table is used; this constraint is done by using _____.

a. NOT NULL
b. DEFAULT
c. CHECK
d. All of the above
b. DEFAULT

49. _____ensures that there must always exist a valid relationship between two relational database tables.

a. Referential Integrity Constraint
b. Key Constraint
c. Default Constraint
d. None of the above

a. Referential Integrity Constraint

50. A foreign key constraints can reference columns within the same table. These tables are called _____.

a. Self-referencing tables
b. Key Constraint
c. Default Constraint
d. None of the above

a. Self-referencing tables

51. The advantage is that named constraints can be easily _____using the alter Table command.

a. Updated
b. Deleted
c. Both a) and b)
d. None of the above

c. Both a) and b)

52. The command is used to delete tables from a database _____.
a. Delete Table
b. Remove Table
c. Drop Table
d. None of the above

**Show Answer** →

c. Drop Table

53. _____command is used to modify the base table definition. The modifications that can be done using this command.
a. Update Table
b. Alter Table
c. Modify Table
d. None of the above

**Show Answer** →

b. Alter Table

54. A column can be dropped using this command but one must specify the options _____for the drop behavior.
a. Restrict
b. Cascade
c. Both a) and b)
d. None of the above

**Show Answer** →

c. Both a) and b)

55. If the reference is given in another table then _____command is not allowed to drop the table.
a. Restrict
b. Cascade
c. Both a) and b)
d. None of the above

**Show Answer** →

a. Restrict

56. If the reference is given in another table then _____command is allowed to drop the table.
a. Restrict
b. Cascade

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

**Show Answer →**

b. Cascade

57. A f_____key can be dropped by using the ALTER TABLE command.

a. Primary key

b. Foreign key

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

**Show Answer →**

c. Both a) and b)

58. Insert command helps to insert _____in the table.

a. Column

b. Row

c. Tuple

d. All of the above

**Show Answer →**

d. All of the above

59. _____command is used to update the attribute values of one or more tuples in a table.

a. Insert table

b. Update table

c. Alter table

d. None of the above

**Show Answer →**

b. Update table

60. In order to delete one or more tuples, _____command is used.

a. Drop command

b. Delete command

c. Remove command

d. Erase command

**Show Answer →**

b. Delete command

61. The _____Command is used to retrieve information from a database.

a. Select command

b. Display command

c. Show command

d. None of the above

a. Select command

62. Where clause you can use in which of the following commands.

a. Delete command

b. Select command

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

c. Both a) and b)

63. _____helps to count the number of tuples in the database.

a. Count

b. Sum

c. Max

d. Min

a. Count

64. _____finds the sum of all the values for a selected attribute which has a numeric data type.

a. Count

b. Sum

c. Max

d. Min

b. Sum

65. _____finds the maximum value out of all the values for a selected attribute which has numeric data type.

a. Greatest

b. Maximum

c. Max

d. Minimum

c. Max

66. _____ helps to find the minimum value out of all values for a selected attribute which has numeric data type.

a. Minimum

b. Min

c. Lowest

d. None of the above

b. Min

67. _____ helps to find the average value of all the values for a selected attribute which has numeric data type.

a. Middle

b. Average

c. AVG

d. None of the above

c. AVG

68. Which SQL keyword is used to display the data based on certain pattern?

a. LIKE

b. IN

c. BETWEEN

d. RANGE

a. LIKE

69. Sagun is creating a table SALESMAN with fields Salesman number, Name, Total Sales. She doesn't want the Total Sales column to be remain unfilled i.e. she wants to make entry in this field mandatory. Which constraint she should use at the time of creating SALESMAN table:

a. Check

b. Default

c. Not null

d. Primary key

c. Not null

70. Ranjana wants to delete the records where name starts with A from the table CUSTOMER having fields Name, Amount, Discount. Identify the correct command:

a. Delete CUSTOMER where name like "A%";

b. Delete from CUSTOMER where name like "A%";

c. Delete CUSTOMER where name = "A%";

d. Delete from CUSTOMER where name = "A%";

**Show Answer** →

b. Delete from CUSTOMER where name like "A%";

71. The _____command is used to modify the structure of the table STUDENT in MySQL.

a. Modify table STUDENT

b. Alter table STUDENT

c. Alter STUDENT

d. Modify STUDENT

**Show Answer** →

b. Alter table STUDENT

72. Garvit wants to change the default value of DISCOUNT in the CUSTOMER table from 10 to 15. Select the most appropriate command to do the same from the following options:

a. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMER ALTER DISCOUNT SET DEFAULT 15;

b. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMER DELETE DISCOUNT SET DEFAULT 15;

c. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMER MODIFY DISCOUNT SET DEFAULT 15;

d. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMER CHANGE DISCOUNT SET DEFAULT 15;

**Show Answer** →

a. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMER ALTER DISCOUNT SET DEFAULT 15;

73. Consider a table: COACHING having fields CITY_NAME, ENROLMENTS. Shikhar wants to display the data of the above table in ascending order of enrolments. Choose the correct query/queries from the following:

i. Select * from coaching order by enrolments asc;

ii. Select * from coaching order by enrolments desc;

iii. Select * from coaching order by enrolments;

iv. Select * from coaching order by enrolments ascending; Select the correct option:

a. Only (i) is correct

b. Both (i) and (ii) are correct

c. Both (i) and (iii) are correct

d. Only (iv) is correct

c. Both (i) and (iii) are correct

74. Geeta wants to know the usage of NULL in MySQL. Help her choose in which of the following case NULL value cannot be assigned to the column Admission_Number:

a. When the Admission_Number is zero

b. When the Admission_Number is not known

c. When the Admission_Number is not available

d. When the Admission_Number is not applicable

a. When the Admission_Number is zero

75. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of DBMS approach:

a. All the data is stored at one place. There is no repetition of the same data.

b. There is a single copy of data that is accessed or updated by all the users.

c. The DBA can provide security to the database by controlling users' database access rights.

d. Designing the database specifications and writing application programs is a time-consuming process.

d. Designing the database specifications and writing application programs is a time-consuming process.

76. An attribute A of datatype varchar(20) has the value "Keshav". The attribute B of datatype char(20) has value "Meenakshi". How many characters are occupied in attribute A and attribute B?

a. 20,6

b. 6,20

c. 9,6

d. 6,9

b. 6,20

77. Cardinality of a table is four and degree is three. If two columns and four rows are added to the table what will be the new degree and cardinality of the given table:

a. 5,8

b. 3,4

c. 8,5

d. 4,3

**Show Answer →**

a. 5,8