DBMS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1.1. In the relational model, cardinality is termed as:

A. A number of tuples.

2.Relational calculus is a:

A. Non-Procedural language.

3.The view of total database content is

A.Conceptual view

5.Cartesian product in relational algebra is

A.a Binary operator.

6.DML is provided for

A.Manipulation & processing of the database.

7.'AS' clause is used in SQL for

A.Rename operation.

8.ODBC stands for

A.Open Database Connectivity.

9.Architecture of the database can be viewed as

A.three levels.

10.In a relational model, relations are termed as

A.Tables

11.The database schema is written in

A.DDL

12.In the architecture of a database system external level is the

A.view level.

13.In Hierarchical model records are organised as

A.Tree

14.In an E-R diagram attributes are represented by

A.ellipse

15.In case of entity integrity, the primary key maybe

A.not Null

16.The language used in application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred to as the

A.DML

17.A logical schema

A.is the entire database.

18.Related fields in a database are grouped to form a

A.data record.

19.The language which has recently become the defacto standard for interfacing application programs with relational database system

A.SQL

20.The way a particular application views the data from the database that the application uses is a

A.subschema

21.In an E-R diagram an entity set is represented by a

A.rectangle

22.A report generator is used to

A.print files on paper.

23.The DBMS language component which can be embedded in a program is

A.DML

24.A relational database developer refers to a record as

A.tuple

24.Conceptual design

A.involves modelling independent of the DBMS.

25,A subschema expresses

A.the external view.

26.Count function in SQL returns the

A.values

27.An advantage of the database management approach is

A.data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs.

28.A DBMS query language is designed to

Ans.A.support end-users who use English-like commands.

B. support in the development of complex applications software.

C. specify the structure of a data

29.It is possible to define a schema completely using

A.DDL and DML

30.The method of access which uses key transformation is known as

A.Hash

31.The statement in SQL which allows changing the definition of a table is

A.Alter

32.E-R model uses this symbol to represent a weak entity set?

A.Doubly outlined rectangle

33.SET concept is used in:

A.Network Model

34.Relational Algebra is

A.Procedural Query Language

35.Key to represent the relationship between tables is called

A.Foreign Key

36._____ produces the relation that has attributes of R1 and R2

A.Cartesian product

37.Which of the following are the properties of entities?

A.Attributes

38.It is better to use files than a DBMS when there are

A.Multiple users wish to access the data.

39.The conceptual model is

A.independent of both hardware and software.

40.What is a relationship called when it is maintained between two entities?

A.Binary

41.Which of the following operation is used if we are interested in only certain columns of a table?

A.projection

42.Which of the following is a valid SQL type?

Ans:A. CHARACTER

B. NUMERIC

C. FLOAT

43.The RDBMS terminology for a row is

A.tuple

44.The full form of DDL is

A.Data Definition Language

45.Which of the following is an advantage of view?

Ans:A. Data security

B. Derived columns

C. Hiding of complex queries

46.Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?

A.SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE;

47.The users who use the easy-to-use menu are called

A.Naïve users.

48.Which database level is closest to the users?

A.External

49.A set of possible data values is called

A.Domain

50.Which of the operations constitute a basic set of operations for manipulating relational data?

A.Relational algebra

51.Which of the following is another name for the weak entity?

A.Child

52.Which of the following database object does not physically exist?

A.view