**MCQ**

**Sub: Database Management System**

**B.tech. 5th Semester CSE**

1. What is the full form of DBMS?  
   a) Data of Binary Management System  
   b) Database Management System  
   c) Database Management Service  
   d) Data Backup Management System

Answer: b

1. What is a database?  
   a) Organized collection of information that cannot be accessed, updated, and managed  
   b) Collection of data or information without organizing  
   c) Organized collection of data or information that can be accessed, updated, and managed  
   d) Organized collection of data that cannot be updated  
   Answer: c
2. What is DBMS?  
   a) DBMS is a collection of queries  
   b) DBMS is a high-level language  
   c) DBMS is a programming language  
   d) DBMS stores, modifies and retrieves data

Answer: d

1. Who created the first DBMS?  
   a) Edgar Frank Codd  
   b) Charles Bachman  
   c) Charles Babbage  
   d) Sharon B. Codd  
   Answer: b
2. Which type of data can be stored in the database?  
   a) Image oriented data  
   b) Text, files containing data  
   c) Data in the form of audio or video  
   d) All of the above

Answer: d

1. In which of the following formats data is stored in the database management system?  
   a) Image  
   b) Text  
   c) Table  
   d) Graph  
   Answer: c
2. Which of the following is not a type of database?  
   a) Hierarchical  
   b) Network  
   c) Distributed  
   d) Decentralized  
   Answer: d
3. Which of the following is not an example of DBMS?  
   a) MySQL  
   b) Microsoft Acess  
   c) IBM DB2  
   d) Google  
   Answer: d
4. Which of the following is not a feature of DBMS?  
   a) Minimum Duplication and Redundancy of Data  
   b) High Level of Security  
   c) Single-user Access only  
   d) Support ACID Property

Answer: c

1. Which of the following is a feature of the database?  
   a) No-backup for the data stored  
   b) User interface provided  
   c) Lack of Authentication  
   d) Store data in multiple locations

Answer: b

1. Which of the following is not a function of the database?  
   a) Managing stored data  
   b) Manipulating data  
   c) Security for stored data  
   d) Analysing code  
   Answer: d
2. Which of the following is a function of the DBMS?  
   a) Storing data  
   b) Providing multi-users access control  
   c) Data Integrity  
   d) All of the above

Answer: d

1. Which of the following is a component of the DBMS?  
   a) Data  
   b) Data Languages  
   c) Data Manager  
   d) All of the above  
   Answer: d
2. Which of the following is known as a set of entities of the same type that share same properties, or attributes?  
   a) Relation set  
   b) Tuples  
   c) Entity set  
   d) Entity Relation model  
   Answer: c
3. What is information about data called?  
   a) Hyper data  
   b) Tera data  
   c) Meta data  
   d) Relations

Answer: c

1. What does an RDBMS consist of?  
   a) Collection of Records  
   b) Collection of Keys  
   c) Collection of Tables  
   d) Collection of Fields

Answer: c

1. The values appearing in given attributes of any tuple in the referencing relation must likewise occur in specified attributes of at least one tuple in the referenced relation, according to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ integrity constraint.  
   a) Referential  
   b) Primary  
   c) Referencing  
   d) Specific  
   Answer: a
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a hardware component that is most important for the operation of a database management system.  
   a) Microphone  
   b) High speed, large capacity disk to store data  
   c) High-resolution video display  
   d) Printer  
   Answer: b
3. The DBMS acts as an interface between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of an enterprise-class system.  
   a) Data and the DBMS  
   b) Application and SQL  
   c) Database application and the database  
   d) The user and the software

Answer: c

1. The ability to query data, as well as insert, delete, and alter tuples, is offered by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) TCL (Transaction Control Language)  
   b) DCL (Data Control Language)  
   c) DDL (Data Definition Langauge)  
   d) DML (Data Manipulation Langauge)  
   Answer: d
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record.  
   a) Primary Key  
   b) Foreign key  
   c) Super key  
   d) Candidate key  
   Answer: c
3. Which command is used to remove a relation from an SQL?  
   a) Drop table  
   b) Delete  
   c) Purge  
   d) Remove

Answer: a

1. Which of the following set should be associated with weak entity set for weak entity to be meaningful?  
   a) Neighbour set  
   b) Strong entity set  
   c) Owner set  
   d) Identifying set  
   Answer: d
2. Which of the following command is correct to delete the values in the relation teaches?  
   a) Delete from teaches;  
   b) Delete from teaches where Id =’Null’;  
   c) Remove table teaches;  
   d) Drop table teaches;  
   Answer: a
3. Procedural language among the following is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) Domain relational calculus  
   b) Tuple relational calculus  
   c) Relational algebra  
   d) Query language

Answer: c

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operations do not preserve non-matched tuples.  
   a) Left outer join  
   b) Inner join  
   c) Natural join  
   d) Right outer join  
   Answer: b
2. Which forms have a relation that contains information about a single entity?  
   a) 4NF  
   b) 2NF  
   c) 5NF  
   d) 3NF  
   Answer: a
3. The top level of the hierarchy consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_ each of which can contain \_\_\_\_\_.  
   a) Schemas, Catalogs  
   b) Schemas, Environment  
   c) Environment, Schemas  
   d) Catalogs, Schemas

Answer: d

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ indicates the maximum number of entities that can be involved in a relationship.  
   a) Greater Entity Count  
   b) Minimum cardinality  
   c) Maximum cardinality  
   d) ERD  
   Answer: c
2. The user IDs can be added or removed using which of the following fixed roles?  
   a) db\_sysadmin  
   b) db\_accessadmin  
   c) db\_securityadmin  
   d) db\_setupadmin

Answer: b

1. The traditional storage of data organized by the customer, stored in separate folders in filing cabinets is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of ‘database’ management system.  
   a) Object-oriented database management system  
   b) Relational database management system  
   c) Network database management system  
   d) Hierarchical database management system  
   Answer: d
2. After groups have been established, SQL applies predicates in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause, allowing aggregate functions to be used.  
   a) Where  
   b) Having  
   c) Group by  
   d) With  
   Answer: b
3. Which of the following is not the utility of DBMS?  
   a) Backup  
   b) Data Loading  
   c) Process Organization  
   d) File organization

Answer: c

1. What does a foreign key combined with a primary key create?  
   a) Network model between the tables that connect them  
   b) Parent-Child relationship between the tables that connects them  
   c) One to many relationship between the tables that connects them  
   d) All of the mentioned  
   Answer: a
2. Which of the following is correct according to the technology deployed by DBMS?  
   a) Pointers are used to maintain transactional integrity and consistency  
   b) Cursors are used to maintain transactional integrity and consistency  
   c) Locks are used to maintain transactional integrity and consistency  
   d) Triggers are used to maintain transactional integrity and consistency

Answer: c