Learn DBMS MCQs

Set 1

1. To manage the _____, Database Management System is used.

A. Table
B. Row
C. Database
D. Column

Answer: C) Database

Explanation:

To manage the database, Database Management System is used.

2. Database is used to _____ the data.

A. Retrieve
B. Insert
C. Delete
D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

Database is used to retrieve, insert and delete the data.

3. Which of the following is a very popular commercial database?

A. MySQL
B. Oracle
C. Both A. and B.
D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

The very popular commercial databases are MySQL, Oracle, etc.

4. What is the short form of properties in Relational Database?

A. ADEC
B. ADID
C. ACIE
D. ACID

Answer: D) ACID

Explanation:

There are four properties in Relational Database known as ACID in short, i.e., Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability.

5. What is termed to be used to insert, modify and delete the actual data?

A. User Administration
B. Data Definition
C. Data Updation
D. Data Retrieval

Answer: D) Data Retrieval

Explanation:

Data Retrieval is used to insert, modify and delete the actual data.

6. What is termed to maintain the data integrity and enforcing the data security?

A. User Address
B. User Retrieval
C. User Annotation
D. User Administration

Answer: D) User Administration

Explanation:

User Administration is termed to maintain the data integrity and enforcing the data security.

7. Which of the following is a characteristic of DBMS?

A. To manage and store the information
B. Provides clear and logical view of the process
C. Contains the procedure to take backup and recovery automatically.
D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The characteristics of DBMS are –

i. To manage and store the information
ii. Provides clear and logical view of the process
iii. Contains the procedure to take backup and recovery automatically.

8. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of DBMS?

A. Easily Maintenance
B. Backup
C. Size
D. Reduce Time

Answer: C) Size

Explanation:

The large space taken by DBMS in the disk and the large memory needed to run it efficiently makes the size a disadvantage of DBMS.

9. Which of the following is a disadvantage of DBMS?

A. Controls database redundancy
B. Complexity
C. Data Sharing
D. Multiple User Interface

Answer: B) Complexity

Explanation:

Complexity is one of the disadvantages of DBMS.

10. _____ Speed of the data processor and _____memory size is the requirement to run the software of DBMS.

A. Low, Small
B. Low, Large
C. High, Small

D. High, Large

Answer: D) High, Large

Explanation:

High speed of the data processor and large memory size is the requirement to run the software of DBMS.

Set 2

1. The term _____ refers to a collection of different units of information.

A. Database
B. Datatype
C. Data
D. Table

Answer: C) Data

Explanation:

The term data refers to a collection of different units of information.

2. _____ are organized collections of data that make them easy to access and manage.

A. Datatype
B. Database
C. Data
D. System

Answer: B) Database

Explanation:

Databases are organized collections of data that make them easy to access and manage.

3. In a _____, users have access to the data through a single set of software programs.

A. Database Handler
B. Dynamic Websites
C. Database
D. Handler

Answer: A) Database Handler

Explanation:

In a database handler, users have access to the data through a single set of software programs.

4. Which of the following is a database?

A. MySQL
B. Informix
C. SQL Server
D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

In addition to MySQL, Sybase, Oracle, MongoDB, Informix, PostgreSQL, and SQL Server, there are many other databases available.

5. What does SQL depend on?

A. Relation Algebra
B. Tuple Relational Calculus
C. Both A. and B.
D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

The SQL language relies on relationship algebra and tuple relational calculus.

6. The image of a database is displayed on a _____ structure.

A. Cyclical
B. Cylindrical
C. Rectangular
D. Triangular

Answer: B) Cylindrical

Explanation:

The image of a database is displayed on a cylindrical structure.

7. File-Based database system was introduced in –

A. 1968
B. 1958
C. 1978
D. 1948

Answer: A) 1968

Explanation:

File-Based database system was introduced in 1968.

8. What is the access method in File system?

A. Indexed
B. Random
C. Sequential
D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The access methods present in File system are Indexed, Random and Sequential.

9. IBM's first database management system was the prominent hierarchical database model known as –

A. Information Major System
B. Interactive Major System
C. Interactive Management System
D. Information Management System

Answer: D) Information Management System

Explanation:

IBM's first database management system was the prominent hierarchical database model known as Information Management System.

10. What is the limitation in Hierarchical Database Model?

A. Lack Structural Independence
B. Complex Implementation
C. Tough to handle many-many relationship
D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The limitations in Hierarchical Database Model are that it lacks structural independence, complex implementation and tough to handle many-many relationships, etc.

11. _____ (IDS) was the first database management system developed by Charles Bachman at Honeywell.

A. Integrated Data System
B. Integrated Database System
C. Integrated Database Store
D. Integrated Data Store

Answer: D) Integrated Data Store

Explanation:

Integrated Data Store (IDS) was the first database management system developed by Charles Bachman at Honeywell.

12. Which of the following is a component in Network data Model?

A. Network Schema
B. Sub-schema
C. Data Management
D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The components in Network data Model are –

1. Network Schema
2. Sub-schema
3. Data Management

13. Which of the following is a limitation in Network data Model?

A. Simple
B. Difficult design
C. Low-maintenance
D. Low-cost

Answer: B) Difficult design

Explanation:

One of the limitations in Network data Model is that it is difficult to design.

14. What is the main terminology in relational database model?

A. Instance
B. Schema
C. Both A. and B.
D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

The main terminology in relational database model is instance and schema.

15. What is an example of Distributed Database?

A. HBase
B. Ignite
C. Apache
D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

HBase, Ignite, Apache are all examples of Distributed Database.

16. The ____ platform facilitates the storage, management, and retrieval of structured, unstructured data.

A. Storage
B. Management
C. Structure
D. Cloud

Answer: D) Cloud

Explanation:

The cloud platform facilitates the storage, management, and retrieval of structured, unstructured data.

17. A cloud database can also be referred to as a _____ (DBaaS).

A. Data as a Service
B. Database as a Service
C. Database as a System
D. Data as a System

Answer: B) Database as a Service

Explanation:

A cloud database can also be referred to as a database as a service (DBaaS).

18. Which of the following is a cloud database?

A. Amazon Web Services
B. Snowflake Computing
C. Google cloud spanner
D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The following are cloud database:

i. Amazon Web Services
ii. Snowflake Computing
iii. Google cloud spanner
iv. Oracle Database Cloud Services
v. Microsoft SQL Server

19. What is the advantage of Cloud database?

A. Higher Cost

B. Automated
C. Decreased Accessibility
D. All of the above

Answer: B) Automated

Explanation:

One of the advantages of Cloud database is that it is automated.

20. NoSQL stands for –

A. No SQL
B. Not SQL
C. Not only SQL
D. None SQL

Answer: D) Not only SQL

Explanation:

NoSQL stands for Not only SQL.

Set 3

1. For large sets of _____ data, NoSQL databases are useful.

A. Constructed
B. Constructive
C. Destructive
D. Distributed

Answer: D) Distributed

Explanation:

For large sets of distributed data, NoSQL databases are useful.

2. Which of the following is Document-based example of NoSQL database system?

A. HBase
B. Redis
C. Cloudant
D. Accumulo

Answer: C) Cloudant

Explanation:

The document-based example of NoSQL database system is Cloudant.

3. Which of the following is key-value store NoSQL database system?

A. HBase
B. MongoDB
C. Redis
D. Accumulo

Answer: C) Redis

Explanation:

Redis is key-value store NoSQL database system. Alongwith Redis, other key-value store NoSQL database system are Memcached and Coherence.

4. What is an advantage of NoSQL?

A. Open Source
B. Backup
C. High Scalability
D. GUI is not available

Answer: C) High Scalability

Explanation:

There are 2 advantages of NoSQL – High Scalability and High Availability.

5. What is/are the disadvantage(s) of NoSQL?

A. Open Source
B. GUI is not available
C. Backup
D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

There are 4 disadvantages of NoSQL –

i. Open Source
ii. GUI is not available
iii. Backup
iv. Management Challenge

6. In the event of any failure, auto-_____ restores the database to its previous consistent state.

A. Indentation
B. Replication
C. Enhancement
D. Storage

Answer: B) Replication

Explanation:

In the event of any failure, auto-replication restores the database to its previous consistent state.

7. Object-oriented database is an alternative implementation of _____ model.

A. Logical
B. Cross
C. Relational
D. Linear

Answer: C) Relational

Explanation:

Object-oriented database is an alternative implementation of Relational model.

8. Which among the following is a property of Object-oriented programming?

A. Atomicity
B. Objects
C. Durability
D. Concurrency

Answer: B) Objects

Explanation:

Objects is a property of Object-oriented programming.

9. Which among the following is a property of Relational Model?

A. Classes
B. Inheritance
C. Query Processing
D. Encapsulation

Answer: C) Query Processing

Explanation:

Query Processing is a property of Relational Model.

10. Which among the following is a type of database?

A. Centralized
B. Distributed
C. Cloud
D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

Centralized, Distributed and Cloud are all types of databases

11. Which of the following is an advantage of DBMS?

A. Controls Redundancy
B. Data Sharing
C. Backup
D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The advantages of DBMS are –

i. Controls Redundancy
ii. Data Sharing
iii. Backup
iv. Multiple user interfaces

12. Which of the following is a disadvantage of DBMS?

A. Low Cost
B. High Cost
C. Occupy less size
D. Less complexity

Answer: B) High Cost

Explanation:

High Cost is a disadvantage of DBMS.

13. What is the full form of RDBMS?

A. Rotational Database Management System
B. Relational Database Management System
C. Retention Database Management System
D. Replication Database Management System

Answer: B) Relational Database Management System

Explanation:

The full form of RDBMS is Relational Database Management System.

14. Which of the following component is NOT present in Relational Database?

A. Instance
B. Schema
C. Keys
D. None of the above

Answer: D) None of the above

Explanation:

The following components are present in Relational Database –

i. Table
ii. Record
iii. Field
iv. Instance
v. Schema
vi. Keys

15. Graph Database is a ____ Database.

A. SQL
B. NoSQL
C. SQL & NoSQL
D. None of the above

Answer: B) NoSQL

Explanation:

Graph Database is a NoSQL Database.

16. Which of the following is present in Graph Database?

A. Node
B. Edge
C. Both A. and B.
D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

Graph Database contains Nodes and Edges.

17. _____ represent entities, and _____ represent relationships between edges.

A. Edges, Nodes
B. Nodes, Relations
C. Relations, Nodes
D. Nodes, Edges

Answer: D) Nodes, Edges

Explanation:

Nodes represent entities, and edges represent relationships between edges.

18. Graph databases contain nodes that represent unique _____.

A. Identities
B. Information
C. Inference
D. Identifier

Answer: D) Identifier

Explanation:

Graph databases contain nodes that represent unique identifiers.

19. Field in Relational Database can also be termed as –

A. Column name
B. Attribute
C. Both A. and B.
D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

Field in Relational Database can also be termed as Column name and Attribute.

20. Record is also known as –

A. Column
B. Tuple
C. Schema
D. Key

Answer: B) Tuple

Explanation:

Record is also known as Tuple.