MCQ(RDBMS)

1. Data if arranged relationally and processed, it then becomes
2. Information
3. Text
4. Symbol
5. **Table**
6. In Database, data is stored in
7. **Table**
8. Excel
9. Files
10. Windows
11. The following are functions of a DBMS except \_\_\_.
12. **Creating and processing forms**
13. creating databases
14. processing data
15. administrating databases
16. Helping people keep track of things is the purpose of a \_\_\_\_.
17. **Database**
18. Table
19. File
20. Relationship
21. A Database helps in making data
22. long
23. **Secure**
24. redundant
25. both a and b
26. DBMS should provide following feature(s)
27. Protect data from system crash
28. Safety of the information stored
29. Authorized access
30. **All of these**
31. In Relational Database Model, \_\_\_\_ are created.
32. **Relations**
33. Objects
34. Class
35. Graph
36. An ERD shows the relationship of
37. Data
38. Files
39. **Entities**
40. Attributes
41. Each entity has a set of properties. The properties are called
42. Tuples
43. Domain
44. Class
45. **Attributes**
46. A diamond shape in ERD represents
47. Entity
48. Attribute
49. **Relationship**
50. Table
51. One to One relation is represented by

**(correct)**

1. An ER Diagram has a
2. Cute little Design
3. Complex Design
4. High-Level Design
5. **Simple Design**
6. An ER Diagram can be used as a
7. Printing Tool
8. Painting Tool
9. **Documentation Tool**
10. Writing Tool
11. A person's Name, Birthday and Address are all examples of
12. Entities
13. **Attributes**
14. Relationships
15. Table
16. Which is not a component of an E-R model?
17. Relationships
18. Entity
19. **Identifiers**
20. Attributes
21. In an Entity -Relationship Diagram "Oval" represents
22. **Attributes**
23. Relationship
24. Commands
25. Table
26. An entity in A is associated with one and only entity in B and an entity in B is associated with one and only entity in A. This is called \_\_\_\_ Relation.
27. One-to-many
28. **One-to-one**
29. Many-to-many
30. Many-to-One
31. In Relational Model, relationships between tables are created by using
32. **Foreign Keys**
33. Super Keys
34. Unique Keys
35. Candidate Keys
36. Which of the following is correct to create a primary key on Id column?
37. **Create table Orders (Id Int Primary key, Name varchar(50))**
38. Create table Orders (ld Int add primary key, Name varchar(50))
39. Create table Orders (Id Primary key Int. Name varchar(50))
40. Create table Orders (Id Int and Primary key, Name varchar(50))
41. With SQL, how do you seleet all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" starts with an "a"?
42. SELECT • FROM Persons WHERE FirstName="%2%\*
43. SELECT • FROM Persons WHERE FirstName-a
44. SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE %2'
45. **SELECT • FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE a%'**
46. With SQL. how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the "FirstName” is "Peter" and the "LastName" is "Jackson"?
47. SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName'Peter AND LastName>Jackson'
48. SELECT FirstName-"Peter, LastName=Jackson' FROM Persons
49. **SELECT • FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter' AND LastName=’Jackson'**
50. SELECT • FROM Persons WHERE FirstName-"Peter' OR LastName=Jackson'
51. How can you change "Olsen" into "Nilsen" in the "LastName" column in the Persons table?
52. MODIFY Persons SET LastName-'Olsen' INTO LastName-'Nilsen
53. UPDATE Persons SET LastName-'Olsen' INTO LastName-'Nilsen'
54. MODIFY Persons SET LastName-'Nilsen' WHERE LastName=Olsen'
55. **UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName=Olsen'**
56. With SQL, How can you delete the records where the "LastName" is "Nilsen" in the Persons Table?
57. **DELETE FROM Persons WHERE LastName=’Nilsen’**
58. DELETE ROW LastName-'Nilsen' FROM Persons
59. DELETE Last Name-'Nilsen' FROM Persons
60. DROP Table Persons
61. Which SQL keyword is used to sort the result-set?
62. ORDER
63. SORT BY
64. SORT
65. **ORDER BY**
66. Which SQL statement is used to insert new data in a database?
67. INSERT NEW
68. ADD NEW
69. **INSERT INTO**
70. ADD RECORD
71. Which SQL statement is used to delete data from a table in a database?
72. **DELETE**
73. TRUNCATE
74. REMOVE
75. Drop
76. Drop table Persons,

This statememt:

1. Deletes data but not table
2. Deletes table but not data in table
3. **Deletes table and data in table**
4. Deletes Database
5. With SQL, how can you return the number of records in the "Persons" table?
6. **SELECT COUNT() FROM Persons**
7. SELECT NO() FROM Persons
8. SELECT COLUMNS() FROM Persons
9. SELECT LEN() FROM Persons
10. If A and B are two tables, which Join gives all the common records between A and B
11. **Inner Join**
12. Left Inner Join
13. Left Outer Join
14. Full Outer Join
15. Which of the statements is the correct one?
16. **Sclect a.Column, b.Column From TableA a Inner Join TableB b on a.Column1 =b.Column1**
17. Select a.Column1, b.Column1 From TabicA a Inner Join TableB b
18. Select a.Column, b.Column1 From TableA a Inner Join TableB b on TableA = TableB
19. Select a.Column1, b.Column1 From TableA, TableB b Inner Join on a.Column2 = b. Column2