**Database Management System Objective Type Question Bank-Unit-1**

**1.** In an e-r diagram double lines indicate

**A .**Total participation.

**B .**Multiple participation.

**C .**Cardinality N.

**D .**None of the above.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer1');)

**Ans: A**

**2.** Relationships among relationships can be represented in an-E-R model using

**A .**Aggregation

**B .**Association

**C .**Weak entity sets

**D .**Weak relationship sets

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer2');)

**Ans: A**

**3.** In the relational modes, cardinality is termed as:

**A .**Number of tuples.

**B .**Number of attributes.

**C .**Number of tables.

**D .**Number of constraints.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer3');)

**Ans: A**

**4.** In the architecture of a database system external level is the

**A .**physical level.

**B .**logical level.

**C .**conceptual level

**D .**view level.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer4');)

**Ans: D**

**5.** An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is a

**A .**strong entity set.

**B .**weak entity set.

**C .**simple entity set.

**D .**primary entity set.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer5');)

**Ans: B**

**6.** In a Hierarchical model records are organized as

**A .**Graph.

**B .**List.

**C .**Links.

**D .**Tree.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer6');)

**Ans: D**

**7.** In an E-R diagram attributes are represented by

**A .**rectangle.

**B .**square.

**C .**ellipse.

**D .**triangle.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer7');)

**Ans: C**

**8.** In an E-R diagram an entity set is represent by a

**A .**rectangle.

**B .**ellipse.

**C .**diamond box.

**D .**circle.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer8');)

**Ans: A**

**9.** A relational database developer refers to a record as

**A .**a criteria.

**B .**a relation.

**C .**a tuple.

**D .**an attribute.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer9');)

**Ans: C**

**10.** Which of the following are the properties of entities?

**A .**Groups

**B .**Table

**C .**Attributes

**D .**Switchboards

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer10');)

**Ans: C**

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

**A .**PROJECTION

**B .**SELECTION

**C .**UNION

**D .**JOIN

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer11');)

**Ans: A**

**12.** Which database level is closest to the users?

**A .**External

**B .**Internal

**C .**Physical

**D .**Conceptual

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer12');)

**Ans: A**

**13.** Which are the two ways in which entities can participate in a relationship?

**A .**Passive and active

**B .**Total and partial

**C .**Simple and Complex

**D .**All of the above

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer13');)

**Ans: B**

**14.** In E-R Diagram derived attribute are represented by

**A .**Ellipse

**B .**Dashed ellipse

**C .**Rectangle

**D .**Triangle

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer14');)

**Ans B**

**15.** In E-R Diagram relationship type is represented by

**A .**Ellipse

**B .**Dashed ellipse

**C .**Rectangle

**D .**Diamond

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer15');)

**Ans: D**

**16.** Hierarchical model is also called

**A .**Tree structure

**B .**Plex Structure

**C .**Normalize Structure

**D .**Table Structure

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer16');)

**Ans: A**

**17.** In E-R diagram generalization is represented by

**A .**Ellipse

**B .**Dashed ellipse

**C .**Rectangle

**D .**Triangle

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer17');)

**Ans: D**

**18.** In the relational modes, cardinality is termed as:

**A .**Number of tuples.

**B .**Number of attributes.

**C .**Number of tables.

**D .**Number of constraints.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer18');)

**Ans: A**

**19.** The attribute name could be structured as an attribute consisting of first name, middle initial, and last name. This type of attribute is called

**A .**Simple attribute

**B .**Composite attribute

**C .**Multivalued attribute

**D .**Derived attribute

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer19');)

**Ans: B**

**20.** The attribute AGE is calculated from DATE\_OF\_BIRTH. The attribute AGE is

**A .**Single valued

**B .**Multi valued

**C .**Composite

**D .**Derived

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer20');)

**Ans: D**

**21.** Course(course\_id,sec\_id,semester) Here the course\_id,sec\_id and semester are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and course is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A .**Relations, Attribute

**B .**Attributes, Relation

**C .**Tuple, Relation

**D .**Tuple, Attributes

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer21');)

**Ans: B**

**22.** Department (dept name, building, budget) and Employee (employee\_id, name, dept name, salary) Here the dept\_name attribute appears in both the relations. Here using common attributes in relation schema is one way of relating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relations.

**A .**Attributes of common

**B .**Tuple of common

**C .**Tuple of distinct

**D .**Attributes of distinct

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer22');)

**Ans: C**

**23.** Database \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is the logical design of the database, and the database \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is a snapshot of the data in the database at a given instant in time.

**A .**Instance, Schema

**B .**Relation, Schema

**C .**Relation, Domain

**D .**Schema, Instance

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer23');)

**Ans: D**

**24.** Student(ID, name, dept name, tot\_credits) In this Schema which attributes form the primary key?

**A .**Name

**B .**Dept

**C .**Tot\_cred

**D .**ID

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer24');)

**Ans: D**

**UNIT -2**

**1.** Which one of the following is a procedural language?

**A .**Domain relational calculus

**B .**Tuple relational calculus

**C .**Relational algebra

**D .**Query language

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer1');)

**Ans: C**

**2.** The\_\_\_\_\_ operation allows the combining of two relations by merging pairs of tuples, one from each relation, into a single tuple.

**A .**Select

**B .**Join

**C .**Union

**D .**Intersection

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer2');)

**Ans: B**

**3.** The result which operation contains all pairs of tuples from the two relations, regardless of whether their attribute values match.

**A .**Join

**B .**Cartesian product

**C .**Intersection

**D .**Set difference

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer3');)

**Ans: B**

**4.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operator takes the results of two queries and returns only rows that appear in both result sets.

**A .**Union

**B .**Intersect

**C .**Difference

**D .**Projection

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer4');)

**Ans: B**

**5.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides a set of operations that take one or more relations as input and return a relation as an output.

**A .**Schematic representation

**B .**Relational algebra

**C .**Scheme diagram

**D .**Relation flow

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer5');)

**Ans: B**

**6.** Relational Algebra is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ query language that takes two relations as input and produces another relation as an output of the query.

**A .**Relational

**B .**Structural

**C .**Procedural

**D .**Fundamental

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer6');)

**Ans: C**

**7.** Which of the following is used to denote the selection operation in relational algebra?

**A .**Pi (Greek)

**B .**Sigma (Greek)

**C .**Lambda (Greek)

**D .**Omega (Greek)

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer7');)

**Ans: B**

**8.** For select operation the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ appear in the subscript and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argument appears in the paranthesis after the sigma.

**A .**Predicates, relation

**B .**Relation, Predicates

**C .**Operation, Predicates

**D .**Relation, Operation

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer8');)

**Ans: A**

**9.** Find the ID, name, dept name, salary for instructors whose salary is greater than $80,000 .

**A .**{t | t ε instructor ∧ t[salary] > 80000}

**B .**Э t ∈ r (Q(t))

**C .**{t | Э s ε instructor (t[ID] = s[ID]∧ s[salary] > 80000)}

**D .**None of the mentioned

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer9');)

**Ans: A**

**10.** A query in the tuple relational calculus is expressed as:

**A .**{t | P() | t}

**B .**{P(t) | t }

**C .**{t | P(t)}

**D .**All of the mentioned

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer10');)

**Ans: C**

**11.** An expression in the domain relational calculus is of the form

**A .**{P(x1, x2, . . . , xn) | < x1, x2, . . . , xn > }

**B .**{x1, x2, . . . , xn | < x1, x2, . . . , xn > }

**C .**{ x1, x2, . . . , xn | x1, x2, . . . , xn}

**D .**{< x1, x2, . . . , xn > | P(x1, x2, . . . , xn)}

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer11');)

**Ans: D**

**12.** In domain relaional calculus “there exist” can be expressed as

**A .**(P1(x))

**B .**(P1(x)) Э x

**C .**V x (P1(x))

**D .**Э x (P1(x))

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer12');)

**Ans: D**

**13.** Which of the following creates a virtual relation for storing the query?

**A .**Function

**B .**View

**C .**Procedure

**D .**None of the mentioned

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer13');)

**Ans: B**

**14.** Which of the following is the syntax for views where v is view name?

**A .**Create view v as “query name”;

**B .**Create “query expression” as view;

**C .**Create view v as “query expression”;

**D .**Create view “query expression”;

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer14');)

**Ans: C**

**15.** Updating the value of the view

**A .**Will affect the relation from which it is defined

**B .**Will not change the view definition

**C .**Will not affect the relation from which it is defined

**D .**Cannot determine

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer15');)

**Ans: A**

**16.** SQL view is said to be updatable (that is, inserts, updates or deletes can be applied on the view) if which of the following conditions are satisfied by the query defining the view?

**A .**The from clause has only one database relation

**B .**The query does not have a group by or having clause

**C .**The select clause contains only attribute names of the relation and does not have any expressions, aggregates, or distinct specification

**D .**All of the mentioned

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer16');)

**Ans: D**

**17.** Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constraint.

**A .**Local Key

**B .**Primary Key

**C .**Composite Key

**D .**Foreign Key

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer17');)

**Ans: D**

**18.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a special type of integrity constraint that relates two relations & maintains consistency across the relations

**A .**Entity Integrity Constraints

**B .**Referential Integrity Constraints

**C .**Domain Integrity Constraints

**D .**Domain Constraints

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer18');)

**Ans: B**

**19.** An entity in A is associated with at most one entity in B, and an entity in B is associated with at most one entity in A.This is called as

**A .**One-to-many

**B .**One-to-one

**C .**Many-to-many

**D .**Many-to-one

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer19');)

**Ans: B**

**20.** A Key which is a set of one or more columns that can identify a record uniquely is called?

**A .**Natural key

**B .**Candidate key

**C .**Not Null key

**D .**Alternate key

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer20');)

**Ans: B**

**21.** Relational Algebra does not have

**A .**Selection operator

**B .**Projection operator

**C .**Aggregation operators

**D .**Division operator

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer21');)

**Ans: C**

**22.** If two relations R and S are joined, then the non matching tuples of both R and S are ignored in

**A .**left outer join

**B .**right outer join

**C .**full outer join

**D .**inner join

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer22');)

**Ans: D**

**23.** The common column is eliminated in

**A .**theta join

**B .**outer join

**C .**natural join

**D .**composed join

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer23');)

**Ans: C**

**24.** Relational calculus is a

**A .**Procedural language

**B .**Declarative Language

**C .**Object oriented language

**D .**High level language

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer24');)

**Ans: B**

**25.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ produces the relation that has attributes of R1 and R2

**A .**Cartesian product

**B .**Difference

**C .**Intersection

**D .**Product

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer25');)

**Ans: A**

**26.** The following conditions must be met by a union operation.

**A .**There must be a common attribute between A and B.

**B .**A duplicate tuple is automatically discarded.

**C .**Both A. and B.

**D .**None of the above

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer26');)

**Ans: C**

[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R8EeH46xuOg**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R8EeH46xuOg)