**Database Management System Objective Type Question Bank-Unit-3**

**1.** The full form of DDL is

**A .**Dynamic Data Language

**B .**Detailed Data Language

**C .**Data Definition Language

**D .**Data Derivation Language

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

**Ans: Data Definition Language**

**2.** DROP is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement in SQL.

**A .**Query

**B .**Embedded SQL

**C .**DDL

**D .**DCL

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

**Ans: DDL**

**3.** DML is provided for

**A .**Description of logical structure of database.

**B .**Addition of new structures in the database system.

**C .**Manipulation & processing of database.

**D .**Definition of physical structure of database system.

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

**Ans: Manipulation & processing of database.**

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

**A .**SELECT NULL FROM EMPLOYEE;

**B .**SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE;

**C .**SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY = NULL;

**D .**None of the above

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

**Ans: SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE;**

**5.** To delete a particular column in a relation the command used is:

**A .**UPDATE

**B .**DROP

**C .**ALTER

**D .**DELETE

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

**Ans: ALTER**

**6.** Which of the following is not an integrity constraint?

**A .**NOT NULL

**B .**Positive

**C .**Unique

**D .**Check ‘predicate’

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

**Ans: Positive**

**7.** Foreign key is the one in which the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of one relation is referenced in another relation.

**A .**Foreign key

**B .**Primary key

**C .**References

**D .**Check constraint

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

**Ans: Primary key**

**8.** In which form of function there is no partial functional dependencies.

**A .**BCNF

**B .**2NF

**C .**3NF

**D .**4NF

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

**Ans: 2NF**

**9.** which of the following is designed to cope with 4NF.

**A .**multi value dependency

**B .**join dependency

**C .**Transitive dependency

**D .**all of the above

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

**Ans: multi value dependency**

**10.** which of the following is designed to cope with 5NF.

**A .**multi value dependency

**B .**join dependency

**C .**Transitive dependency

**D .**none of these

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

**Ans: join dependency**

**11.** Consider a schema R(A, B, C, D) and functional dependencies A -> B and C -> D. Then the decomposition of R into R1 (A, B) and R2(C, D)

**A .**dependency preserving and lossless join

**B .**lossless join but not dependency preserving

**C .**dependency preserving but not lossless join

**D .**not dependency preserving and not lossless join

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

**Ans: dependency preserving but not lossless join**

**12.** A table has fields F1, F2, F3, F4, and F5, with the following functional dependencies: A)F1->F3, B)F2->F4, C)(F1,F2)->F5 in terms of normalization, this table

**A .**1NF

**B .**2NF

**C .**3NF

**D .**None of these

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

**Ans: 1NF**

**13.** Assume that, in the suppliers relation above, each supplier and each street within a city has a unique name, and (sname, city) forms a candidate key. No other functional dependencies are implied other than those implied by primary and candidate keys. Which one of the following is TRUE about the above schema?

**A .**The schema is in BCNF

**B .**The schema is in 3NF but not in BCNF

**C .**The schema is in 2NF but not in 3NF

**D .**The schema is not in 2NF

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

**Ans: The schema is in BCNF**

**14.** normalization is used to design \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A .**join dependencies

**B .**relational database

**C .**multi-valued dependencies

**D .**cyclic dependencies

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

**Ans: relational database**

**15.** SELECT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dept\_name FROM instructor;

**A .**All

**B .**From

**C .**Distinct

**D .**Name

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

**Ans: Distinct**

**16.** 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('answer16');)

**Ans: Will affect the relation from which it is defined**

**17.** Inst\_dept (ID, name, salary, dept name, building, budget) is decomposed into instructor (ID, name, dept name, salary) department (dept name, building, budget) This comes under

**A .**a) Lossy-join decomposition

**B .**b) Lossy decomposition

**C .**c) Lossless-join decomposition

**D .**d) Both Lossy and Lossy-join decomposition

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

**Ans: Both Lossy and Lossy-join decomposition**

**18.** Consider a relation R(A,B,C,D,E) with the following functional dependencies: ABC -> DE and D -> AB, The number of superkeys of R

**A .**2

**B .**7

**C .**10

**D .**12

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

**Ans: 10**

**19.** Suppose relation R(A,B,C,D,E) has the following functional dependencies: A -> B, B -> C, BC -> A, A -> D, E -> A, AND D -> E Which of the followin

**A .**A

**B .**E

**C .**C

**D .**D

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

**Ans: C**

**Fill in the Blanks**

**20.** ......................... can be used to create a table, index, or view.

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

**Ans: data definition**

**21.** The .......................... supported by SQL depend on the particular implementation.

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

**Ans: data types**

**22.** Database system has several schemas according to the level of ..........................

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

**Ans: abstraction**

**23.** ............................... keyword is used to specify a condition.

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

**Ans: WHERE**

**24.** The ............................. statement is used to insert or add a row of data into the table.

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

**Ans: insert**

**25.** The drop table command is used to delete a table and ......................... in the table.

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

**Ans: all rows**

**26.** Null means .............................

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

**Ans: nothing**

**27.** You can combine different query blocks into a single query expression with the .............................. operator.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer27');)

**Ans: union**

**28.** A subquery is always a single query block .............................. that can contain other subqueries but cannot contain a UNION.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer28');)

**Ans: Select**

**29.** A view can be dropped using a .............................. statement.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer29');)

**Ans: drop**

**30.** .............................. are useful for security of data.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer30');)

**Ans: Views**

**31.** .............................. are used to query data from two or more tables, based on a relationship between certain columns in these tables.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer31');)

**Ans: SQL joins**

**32.** An .............................. cannot be nested inside a Left Join or Right Join.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer32');)

**Ans: inner join**

**33.** .............................. combines two tables based on their common columns.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer33');)

**Ans: Natural join**

**34.** Subqueries are similar to SELECT ..............................

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer34');)

**Ans: chaining**

**35.** The .............................. clause should follow the GROUP BY clause.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer35');)

**Ans: having**

**36.** A query inside a query is called as .............................. query.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer36');)

**Ans: nested**

**37.** The fifth normal form deals with join-dependencies, which is a generalisation of the ...........................

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer37');)

**Ans: MVD(Multi Valued Dependency)**

**38.** Normalization is the process of refining the design of relational tables to minimize data ...........................

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer38');)

**Ans: redundancy**

**39.** ........................................... is based on the concept of normal forms.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer39');)

**Ans: Normalization**

**40.** The Third normal form resolves ........................................... dependencies.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer40');)

**Ans: transitive**

**41.** A ........................................... arises when a non-key column is functionally dependent on another non-key column that in turn is functionally dependent on the primary key.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer41');)

**Ans: transitive dependency**

**42.** ........................................... provide a method for maintaining integrity in the data.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer42');)

**Ans: Foreign keys**

**43.** A ........................................... dependency occurs when in a relational table containing at least three columns.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer43');)

**Ans: Multivalued**

**44.** The ........................................... form is usually applied only for large relational data models.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer44');)

**Ans: Fifth Normal**

**45.** Normal forms are table structures with ...........................................

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer45');)

**Ans: minimum redundancy**

**46.** Normalization eliminates data maintenance anomalies, minimizes redundancy, and eliminates ...........................................

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer46');)

**Ans: data inconsistency**

**Database Management System Objective Type Question Bank-Unit-4**

**1.** A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of a sequence of query and/or update statements.

**A .**Transaction

**B .**Commit

**C .**Rollback

**D .**Flashback

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

**Ans: Transaction**

**2.** Which of the following makes the transaction permanent in the database?

**A .**View

**B .**Commit

**C .**Rollback

**D .**Flashback

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

**Ans: Commit**

**3.** In order to undo the work of transaction after last commit which one should be used?

**A .**View

**B .**Commit

**C .**Rollback

**D .**Flashback

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

**Ans: Rollback**

**4.** What is ACID properties of Transactions?

**A .**Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Database

**B .**Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability

**C .**Atomicity, Consistency, Inconsistent, Durability

**D .**Automatically, Concurrency, Isolation, Durability

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

**Ans: Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability**

**5.** In order to maintain the consistency during transactions, database provides

**A .**Commit

**B .**Atomic

**C .**Flashback

**D .**Retain

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

**Ans: Atomic**

**6.** Database locking concept is used to solve the problem of

**A .**Lost Update

**B .**Uncommitted Dependency

**C .**Inconsistent Data

**D .**All of the above

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

**Ans: All of the above**

**7.** Execution of translation in isolation preserves the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a database

**A .**Atomicity

**B .**Consistency

**C .**Durability

**D .**All of the mentioned

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

**Ans: Consistency**

**8.** A lock that allows concurrent transactions to access different rows of the same table is known as a

**A .**Field-level lock

**B .**Row-level lock

**C .**Table-level lock

**D .**Database-level lock

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

**Ans: Field-level lock**

**9.** A system is in a \_\_\_\_\_\_ state if there exists a set of transactions such that every transaction in the set is waiting for another transaction in the set.

**A .**Idle

**B .**Waiting

**C .**Deadlock

**D .**Ready

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

**Ans: Deadlock**

**10.** Which of the following occurs when a transaction rereads data and finds new rows that were inserted by a command transaction since the prior read?

**A .**Nonrepeatable read

**B .**Phantom read

**C .**Dirty read

**D .**Consistent read

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

**Ans: Phantom read 4**

**11.** Which of the following systems is responsible for ensuring durability?

**A .**Recovery system

**B .**Atomic system

**C .**Concurrency control system

**D .**Compiler system

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

**Ans: Recovery system**

**12.** Which of the following systems is responsible for ensuring isolation?

**A .**Recovery system

**B .**Atomic system

**C .**Concurrency control system

**D .**Compiler system

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

**Ans: Concurrency control system**

**13.** A transaction for which all committed changes are permanent is called:

**A .**atomic

**B .**consistent

**C .**isolated

**D .**durable

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

**Ans: durable**

**14.** Transaction management ensures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ properties.

**A .**Atomicity and Intigrity

**B .**Atomicity and Durability

**C .**Atomicity and Abstraction

**D .**None of these

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

**Ans: Atomicity and Durability**

**15.** Concurrency control is important for which of the following reasons?

**A .**To ensure data integrity when updates occur to the database in a multiuser environment

**B .**To ensure data integrity when updates occur to the database in a single-user environment

**C .**To ensure data integrity while reading data occurs to the database in a multiuser environment

**D .**To ensure data integrity while reading data occurs to the database in a single-user environment

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

**Ans: To ensure data integrity when updates occur to the database in a multiuser environment**

**16.** Locking may cause which of the following problems?

**A .**Erroneous updates

**B .**Deadlock

**C .**Versioning

**D .**All of the above.

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

**Ans: Deadlock**

**17.** Execution of translation in isolation preserves the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a database

**A .**Atomicity

**B .**Consistency

**C .**Durability

**D .**All of the mentioned

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

**Ans: Consistency**

**18.** State true or false: If I = read(Q) and J = write(Q) then the order of I and J does not matter.

**A .**True

**B .**False

**C .**May be

**D .**Can`t say

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

**Ans: False**

**19.** If a schedule is equivalent to a serial schedule, it is called as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A .**Serializable schedule

**B .**Equivalent schedule

**C .**Committed schedule

**D .**None of the mentioned

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

**Ans: Serializable schedule**

**20.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows only committed data to be read and further requires that no other transaction is allowed to update it between two reads of a data item by a transaction.

**A .**Read uncommitted

**B .**Serializable

**C .**Repeatable read

**D .**Read committed

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

**Ans: Repeatable read**

**21.** When is a timestamp allotted

**A .**When execution begins

**B .**When execution is taking place

**C .**When execution is completed

**D .**None of the mentioned

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

**Ans: When execution begins**

**22.** I and J are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if they are operations by different transactions on the same data item, and at least one of them is a write operation.

**A .**Conflicting

**B .**Overwriting

**C .**Isolated

**D .**Durable

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

**Ans: Conflicting**

**23.** If a schedule S can be transformed into a schedule S’ by a series of swaps of non-conflicting instructions, then S and S’ are

**A .**Non conflict equivalent

**B .**Equal

**C .**Conflict equivalent

**D .**Isolation equivalent

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

**Ans: Conflict equivalent**

**24.** The set of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a precedence graph consists of all the transactions participating in the schedule

**A .**Vertices

**B .**Edges

**C .**Directions

**D .**None of the mentioned

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

**Ans: Vertices**

**Fill in the Blanks**

**25.** Database ............................ are the units in which programs read or write information.

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

**Ans: objects**

**26.** Once the DBMS informs the user that a transaction has been successfully completed, its effects should persist even if the system crashes before all its changes are reflected on disk known as .................................

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

**Ans: durability**

**27.** ................................... is the initial state of a transaction.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer27');)

**Ans: Active state**

**28.** .................................. state occurs after the discovery that normal execution can no longer proceed.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer28');)

**Ans: Failed**

**29.** Transaction-processing systems usually allow multiple transactions to run concurrently (at the same time) known as ....................................

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer29');)

**Ans: concurrent execution of transactions**

**30.** Users are responsible for ensuring transaction ...................................

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer30');)

**Ans: consistency**

**31.** The .......................... locking protocol ensures serializability.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer31');)

**Ans: two-phase**

**32.** .............................. protocols ensure that the system will never enter into a deadlock state.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer32');)

**Ans: Deadlock prevention**

**33.** When a deadlock is detected, some transaction will have to be rolled back to break the ........................................

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer33');)

**Ans: deadlock**

**34.** A transaction is an execution of a user program and is seen by the DBMS as a ................................. or list of actions.

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer34');)

**Ans: series**

**Database Management System Objective Type Question Bank-Unit-5**

**1.** What is the primary purpose of an index in a database?

**A .**To sort data

**B .**To speed up data retrieval operations

**C .**To enforce data integrity

**D .**To create backups

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

**Ans:To speed up data retrieval operations**

**2.** Which indexing method is best suited for exact-match queries?

**A .**A) Tree-based indexing

**B .**B) Hash-based indexing

**C .**C) Bitmap indexing

**D .**D) None of the above

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

**Answer: Hash-based indexing**

**3.** Which data structure is commonly used in Tree-based indexing?

**A .**Array

**B .**Linked List

**C .**B-Tree or B+ Tree

**D .**Hash Table

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

**Ans: B-Tree or B+ Tree**

**4.**Which of the following queries is Hash-based indexing NOT well-suited for?

**A .**Equality queries

**B .**Range queries

**C .**Point queries

**D .**Both A and C

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

**Ans: Range queries**

**5.** What is a ‘bucket’ in the context of Hash-based indexing?

**A .**A collection of databases

**B .**A collection of keys

**C .**A collection of tables

**D .**A slot where data can be inserted or retrieved

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

**Ans: A slot where data can be inserted or retrieved**

**6.** What is the key feature of B-Trees?

**A .**The tree is always balanced

**B .**The tree allows duplicates

**C .**The tree is unbalanced but can be balanced manually

**D .**The tree grows in a random fashion

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

**Ans: The tree is always balanced**

**7.** Which of the following is NOT a type of indexing in DBMS?

**A .**Clustered Indexing

**B .**Unclustered Indexing

**C .**Bounded Indexing

**D .**Composite Indexing

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

**Ans: Bounded Indexing**

**8.** What does a leaf node in a B+ Tree contain?

**A .**Only keys

**B .**Only data pointers

**C .**Both keys and data pointers

**D .**Neither keys nor data pointers

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

**Ans: Both keys and data pointers**

**9.** Which of the following can be a disadvantage of indexing?

**A .**Faster data retrieval

**B .**Increased storage space

**C .**Improved data integrity

**D .**Faster data insertion

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

**Ans: Increased storage space**

**10.**In which type of index are data and index entries stored together?

**A .**Clustered Index

**B .**Non-Clustered Index

**C .**Hash Index

**D .**Bitmap Index

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

**Ans: Clustered Index**

**11.** A unit of storage that can store one or more records in a hash file organization is denoted as

**A .**Buckets

**B .**Disk pages

**C .**Blocks

**D .**Nodes

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

**Ans: Buckets**

**12.** The file organization which allows us to read records that would satisfy the join condition by using one block read is

**A .**Heap file organization

**B .**Sequential file organization

**C .**Clustering file organization

**D .**Hash file organization

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

**Ans: Clustering file organization**

**13.** Which file organization allows records to be stored in any available location?

**A .**Sequential

**B .**Direct

**C .**Heap

**D .**Clustered

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

**Ans: Heap**

**14.** In which file organization are records stored sequentially based on a key field?

**A .**Sequential

**B .**Indexed Sequential

**C .**Direct

**D .**Heap

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

**Ans: Sequential**

**15.** Which file organization is efficient for range queries?

**A .**Hashing

**B .**Heap

**C .**Indexed Sequential

**D .**Direct

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

**Ans: Indexed Sequential**

**16.** In Hashing, the function used to determine the storage location of a record is called:

**A .**Hash Function

**B .**Key Function

**C .**Address Function

**D .**Sorting Function

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

**Ans: Hash Function**

**17.** Which of the following file organizations allows for quick retrieval based on a unique key?

**A .**Heap

**B .**Hashing

**C .**Indexed Sequential

**D .**Sequential

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

**Ans: Hashing**

**18.** In Indexed Sequential Access Method (ISAM), what is used to locate primary and secondary records?

**A .**Key values

**B .**Indices

**C .**Hash Values

**D .**Memory Addresses

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

**Ans: Indices**

**19.** Which file organization does not require sorting of data?

**A .**Sequential

**B .**Indexed Sequential

**C .**Heap

**D .**Clustered

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

**Ans: Heap**

**20.** In which file organization is data stored in a sorted manner, but allows for additional data to be added easily?

**A .**Sequential

**B .**Direct

**C .**Heap

**D .**Dynamic Sequential

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

**Ans: Dynamic Sequential**

**21.** What is a drawback of sequential file organization?

**A .**Slow read

**B .**High storage cost

**C .**Slow insert and update

**D .**All of the above

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

**Ans: Slow insert and update**

**22.** In a Clustered file organization, records from multiple tables that share a common field are stored together in:

**A .**Blocks

**B .**Buckets

**C .**Pages

**D .**Clusters

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

**Ans: Clusters**

**23.** Which type of index is created automatically when a primary key constraint is defined?

**A .**Clustered Index

**B .**Non-Clustered Index

**C .**Composite Index

**D .**Bitmap Index

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

**Ans: Clustered Index**

**24.** What is the primary purpose of query optimization?

**A .**Reduce disk storage

**B .**Reduce query execution time

**C .**Ensure data integrity

**D .**None of the above

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

**Ans: Reduce query execution time**

**25.** What is the disadvantage of using too many indexes on a table?

**A .**Reduced disk storage

**B .**Faster data retrieval

**C .**Slower data modification operations

**D .**Improved data integrity

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

**Ans: Slower data modification operations**

**26.** What is heap file organization?

**A .**Any record can be placed wherever there is a space for the record

**B .**Records are stored in a sequential order according to a search key

**C .**A hash function is computed on some attribute and that decides the block

**D .**None of the mentioned

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

**Ans: Any record can be placed wherever there is a space for the record**

**27.** What is sequential file organization?

**A .**Any record can be placed wherever there is a space for the record

**B .**Records are stored in a sequential order according to a search key

**C .**A hash function is computed on some attribute and that decides the block

**D .**None of the mentioned

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer27');)

**Ans: Records are stored in a sequential order according to a search key**

**28.** What is hashing file organization?

**A .**Any record can be placed wherever there is a space for the record

**B .**Records are stored in a sequential order according to a search key

**C .**A hash function is computed on some attribute and that decides the block

**D .**None of the mentioned

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer28');)

**Ans: A hash function is computed on some attribute and that decides the block**

**29.** What is the primary disadvantage of a clustered index?

**A .**Slower updates and inserts

**B .**Increased storage space

**C .**Slower data retrieval

**D .**None of the above

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer29');)

**Ans: Slower updates and inserts**

**30.** What is a secondary index primarily used for?

**A .**To enforce data integrity

**B .**To speed up data retrieval without affecting physical data order

**C .**To reduce storage space

**D .**To sort the data physically in the table

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer30');)

**Ans: To speed up data retrieval without affecting physical data order**

**31.** In a secondary index, each entry is a pair consisting of:

**A .**A secondary key and a list of block pointers

**B .**A primary key and a data pointer

**C .**A secondary key and a data pointer

**D .**A primary key and a list of block pointers

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer31');)

**Ans: A secondary key and a list of block pointers**

**32.** Which of the following types of index allows for non-unique values?

**A .**Primary Index

**B .**Clustered Index with a primary key

**C .**Secondary Index

**D .**None of the above

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer32');)

**Ans: Secondary Index**

**33.** What does a clustered index do?

**A .**Sorts the data rows in the table

**B .**Creates a separate structure to hold index and data

**C .**Allows for faster bitmap operations

**D .**Stores data out-of-order for optimized retrieval

[**Answer**](javascript:toggleDiv('answer33');)

**Ans: Sorts the data rows in the table**