**Studytonight – Introduction to Database– Aditya Jain**

1. **Collection of known and useful raw facts that has some meaning and can be processed in useful way is classified as:**
2. management oriented facts
3. updated facts
4. **data**
5. recorded facts
6. **Which of the following is not an example of a popular DBMS used these days?**
   * + - 1. MySql
         2. **Hadoop**
         3. Oracle
         4. PostgreSQL
7. **Which of the following are the characteristic of a database management system?**
   * + - 1. Data stored into tables
         2. Reduced redundancy
         3. Data consistency
         4. **All of the above**
8. **Structuring of database by specifying types and constraints of data is classified as:**
9. **defining a database**
10. creating a database
11. analysing a database
12. filtering a database
13. **Database catalog or dictionary defining descriptive information which is stored in database is called:**
14. constrained data
15. **metadata**
16. basic data
17. filtered data
18. **Which of the following is not a database management system component?**
    * + - 1. Hardware
          2. Software
          3. Database Access Language
          4. **All of the above**
19. **Function which causes retrieval of any kind of data from database is considered as:**
20. key
21. structure
22. storing cycle
23. **query**
24. **Type data abstraction which allows conceptual representation of data in database management system is considered as:**
25. logical design model
26. **data model**
27. interface model
28. user friendly model
29. **Considering abstraction concepts, process of assigning similar entities to similar entity types systematically is called**
30. **classification**
31. instantiation
32. identification
33. exception abstract
34. **Because of calculus expression, relational calculus is considered as:**
    * + - 1. procedural language
          2. **non procedural language**
          3. structural language
          4. functional language
35. **Types of quantifiers are:**
36. universal quantifier
37. existential quantifier
38. local quantifier
39. **both a and b**
40. **Kind of class which does not have its own subclasses is called:**
41. attribute node
42. overlapping node
43. disjoint node
44. **leaf node**
45. **Type of lattice in which a subclass can be class or subclass in more than one association of subclasses is classified as:**
46. attribution lattice
47. **specialization lattice**
48. generalization lattice
49. disjoint lattice
50. **Subclass which has more than one super class is called:**
51. partial subclass
52. **shared subclass**
53. shared super class
54. joint super class
55. **Information stored in information repository can be accessed by:**
56. client servers
57. host computers
58. security managers
59. **database administrators**
60. **Module of database management system which controls access to database stored on disk is considered as:**
61. schema data manager
62. disk data manager
63. host data manager
64. **stored data manager**
65. **Form of data model which focuses concepts in same way as data stored in computer system is classified as:**
66. **low level data models**
67. high level data models
68. dynamic data models
69. medium level data models
70. **In database management system, term which is used to represent real world concept or object is classified as:**
71. **entity**
72. attribute
73. relationship
74. abstraction
75. **In unary relational operations, SELECT operation is partition of relation usually classified as:**
76. **horizontal partition**
77. vertical partition
78. insert partition
79. delete partition
80. **Boolean expression used in SELECT operation consists of clauses such as:**
81. attribute name
82. constant value
83. comparison operators
84. **all of above**
85. **In modeling of union type classes, total category of super class is represented by:**
86. triple line
87. **double line**
88. single line
89. inverted comma
90. **Database system which supports majority of concurrent users is** **classified as:**
91. multi-function system
92. multi transaction system
93. client and disk server system
94. **multiuser system**
95. **In three-tier architecture, intermediate layer between database and client servers is classified as:**
96. functional server
97. transaction server
98. **application server**
99. disk server
100. **Architecture of database in which characteristics such as program insulations, multiple user support and use of catalogs are achieved is classified as:**
101. multiple-schema architecture
102. single-schema architecture
103. two-schema architecture
104. **three-schema architecture**
105. **Levels in which three schema architecture can be defined includes:**
106. internal schema
107. conceptual schema
108. external schema
109. **all of above**
110. **Process of converting requests into results between three-schema architecture internal, external and conceptual levels is called:**
111. **mapping**
112. pitching
113. transforming
114. dependence
115. **Index which has an entry for some of key value is classified as:**
116. linear index
117. dense index
118. **non dense index**
119. cluster index
120. **In data file, first record of any of block is called:**
121. **anchor record**
122. dense record
123. non dense record
124. none of above
125. **First field in primary index having same data type as in ordering field is considered as:**
126. indexed key
127. ternary key
128. secondary key
129. **primary key**
130. **Compiler which pull out commands written in host programming language from application program is classified as:**
131. graphic compiler
132. host compiler
133. **precompiled**
134. interface compiler