**Studytonight – Relational DBMS Model– Aditya Jain**

1. **A relational database consists of a collection of:**

a) **Tables**b) Fields  
c) Records  
d) Keys

1. **The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to refer to a row.**

a) Attribute  
b) **Tuple**  
c) Field  
d) Instance

1. **The term attribute refers to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a table.**

a) Record  
b) **Column**c) Tuple  
d) Key

1. **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**

1. **A domain is atomic if elements of the domain are considered to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ units.**

a) Different  
b) **Indivisbile**c) Constant  
d) Divisible

1. **Normalization is a method generally used for designing:**
2. Associations
3. **Relational database**
4. Integrations
5. Assertions
6. **High level query language used in relational database is considered as:**
7. **SQL**
8. SQT
9. SQR
10. ODBC
11. **In relational databases, key which are considered as type of reference attribute is classified as:**
12. composite keys
13. string keys
14. **foreign keys**
15. floating keys
16. **Class diagram, component diagram, object diagram and deployment diagram are considered as types of:**
    1. **structural diagrams**
    2. behavioral diagrams
    3. non-behavioral diagrams
    4. non structural diagrams
17. **The subset of super key is a candidate key under what condition?**

a) **No proper subset is a super key**b) All subsets are super keys  
c) Subset is a super key  
d) Each subset is a super key

1. **In relational model terminology, table is considered as:**
2. range
3. domain
4. **relation**
5. tuple
6. **Format or data type must be specified for:**
7. table ender
8. entity domain
9. range
10. **domain**
11. **Cardinality in relational data model is considered as:**
12. **total number of values**
13. limited number of values
14. two values from set
15. three values from set
16. **Considering binary relationships, possible cardinality ratios are:**
17. one : one
18. 1 : N
19. M : N
20. **all of above**
21. **For a relationship type, participation constraints and cardinality ratio are considered together to make:**
22. intensive constraints
23. recursive constraints
24. composite constraints
25. **structural constraints**
26. **Constraint which specifies minimum number of relationship instances is classified as:**
27. **participation constraint**
28. non-participation constraint
29. extensive constraint
30. intensive constraint
31. **Operation which allows to process relationships from multiple relations rather than single relation is classified as:**
    * 1. division operation
      2. relation operation
      3. square operation
      4. **join operation**
32. **Property of normalization of relations which guarantees that functional dependencies are represented in separate relations after decomposition is classified as:**
33. non-additive join property
34. independency reservation property
35. **dependency preservation property**
36. additive join property
37. **First step in designing high level conceptual data model is:**
    * + - 1. logical design analysis
          2. conceptual design analysis
          3. functional requirement analysis
          4. **requirement analysis**
38. **Example of non-dense index is**
39. ternary index
40. secondary index
41. primary index
42. c**lustering index**
43. **Memory which loses contents because of power cut is classified as:**
44. **volatile memory**
45. non-volatile memory
46. random access memory
47. tertiary memory
48. **File which has secondary index for its every field is classified as:**
49. fully indexed file
50. **fully inverted file**
51. secondary indexed file
52. primary indexed file
53. **When schema is to be dropped in SQL which has no elements then type of DROP Command used is called:**
    1. SCALE DROP command
    2. PRECISION DROP command
    3. **RESTRICT DROP schema**
    4. CASCADE DROP command
54. **Which-one ofthe following statements about normal forms is FALSE?**

a) BCNF is stricter than 3 NF  
b) Lossless, dependency -preserving decomposition into 3 NF is always possible  
c) **Lossless, dependency – preserving decomposition into BCNF is always possible**  
d) Any relation with two attributes is BCNF

1. **Which is a bottom-up approach to database design that design by examining the relationship between attributes:**

a) Functional dependency  
b) Database modeling  
c) **Normalization**d) Decomposition

1. **Which of the following is not a Armstrong’s Axiom ?**

a) Reflexivity rule  
b) Transitivity rule  
c) **Pseudotransitivity rule**d) Augmentation rule

1. **There are two functional dependencies with the same set of attributes on the left side of the arrow:**

**A->BC  
A->B**

**This can be combined as:**

a) **A->BC**  
b) A->B  
c) B->C  
d) None of the mentioned

1. **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 is?**

a) 2  
b) 7  
c) **10**d) 12

1. **Which of the following is desirable in a database design with functional dependencies?**

a) BCNF  
b) Losslessness  
c) Dependency preservation  
d) **All of the mentioned**

1. **Multi valued dependencies are also called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

a) Equality generating dependencies  
b) **Tuple generating dependencies**c) Multi-purpose dependencies  
d) None of the mentioned