

MET-IIT
DBT_04_Mock

Q.No.1

Data about data is normally termed as?

- a. directory
- b. data bank
- c. meta data
- d. none of the above

Q.No.2

Network database Management System uses relations to store data?

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Both of the above
- d. none

Q.No.3

In the relational model, cardinality is termed as:

- a. Number of tuples.
- b. Number of attributes.
- c. Number of tables.
- d. Number of constraints.

Q.No.4 : Cartesian product in relational algebra is

- a. A Unary operator.
- b. A binary operator.
- c. Product operator
- d. None of above

Q.No.5 : In the relational model, relations are termed as:

- a. Tuples.
- b. Attributes.
- c. Tables.
- d. Rows.

Q.No.6 : Which one of the following is not true for a view?

- a. View is derived from other tables.
- b. View is a virtual table.
- c. A view definition is permanently stored as part of the database.
- d. View never contains derived columns.

Q.No.7 : A data dictionary contains:

- a. The details of all tables in the database.
- b. The details of all constraints in the database.
- c. The details of all users in the database.
- d. All of the above.

Q.No.8 : Which of the following is Conceptual Model of DBMS Design?

- a. Physical Structure
- b. Entity-Relationship Model
- c. Abstract Level
- d. View Level.

Q.No.9 : Relationship between master and detail tables is established with

- a. Not Null Constraint
- b. Referential Integrity Constraint
- c. Check Constraint
- d. Unique Constraint

Q.No.10 : _____ is a virtual table that draws its data from the result of an SQL

- a. View
- b. Sequence
- c. Transaction
- d. none of the above

Q.No.11 : NoSQL databases is used mainly for handling large volume of _____ data.

- a. unstructured
- b. Random
- c. sequential
- d. All of the above.

Q.No.12 : In which DB structure MongoDB falls into?

- a. Document DB structure
- b. Columnar DB structure
- c. Relational DB structure
- d. All of the above

Q.No.13 : Which of the following format is supported by MongoDB?

- a. Value-value
- b. Key-key
- c. Key-value
- d. All of the above

Q.No.14 : MongoDB uses which two legs of CAPs Theorem.

- a. Availability and Partition tolerance
- b. Consistency and Availability
- c. Consistency and Partition tolerance
- d. none of the above

Q.No.15 : In PL/SQL, which statements execute a sequence of statements multiple times?

- a. EXIT
- b. LOOP
- c. BOTH a & b
- d. None of these

Q.No.16 : Oracle predefined errors are not associated with specific error codes.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. Both of the above
- d. None

Q.No.17 : Which statements are used to control a cursor variable?

- a. OPEN
- b. FETCH
- c. CLOSE
- d. All of the above

Q.No.18 : Subprograms are named PL/SQL blocks that can be called with a set of parameters.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Both of the above
- d. none

Q.No.19 : You can pass parameters to procedure or functions in a PL/SQL.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Both a & b
- d. None

Q.No.20 : Which of the following returns the current error message text?

- a. SQLERRM
- b. SQLCODE
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of the mentioned

Q.No.21 : Which of the following is handled with the help of exception-handling section in a PL/SQL block.

- a. A runtime error
- b. A syntax error
- c. Both A & B
- d. None of the above

Q.No.22 : In which parameter mode Formal parameter acts like an initialized variable?

- a. IN
- b. OUT
- c. IN OUT
- d. None of the above

Q.No.23 : _____ provide a way for your program to select multiple rows of data from the database and then process each row individually.

- a. PL/SQL Cursors.
- b. PL/SQL Trigger.
- c. PL/SQL Select.
- d. PL/SQL Process.

Q.No.24 : In PL/SQL, if you don't specify a mode for a parameter, what is the default mode?

- a. OUT
- b. IN
- c. IN OUT
- d. DEFAULT

Q.No.25 : The "||" is an example of what function

- a. Integration
- b. Continuation
- c. Concatenation
- d. None of the above

Q.No.26 : Which of the following is a comparison operator in SQL?

- a. =
- b. LIKE
- c. BETWEEN
- d. All of the above

Q.No.27 : To delete a particular column in a relation the command used is:

- a. UPDATE
- b. TRUNCATE
- c. ALTER
- d. DELETE

Q.No. 28 : The _____ operator is used to compare a value to a list of literals values that have been specified.

- a. BETWEEN
- b. =
- c. <=
- d. >=

Q.No.29 The following statement:

"SELECT * FROM <table_name> WHERE <where clause> GROUP BY <columns> HAVING <having clause> "

- a. Is Selection operation
- b. Is Projection operation
- c. Is join operation
- d. None

Q.No.30 : Transactions are initiated by BEGIN TRANSACTION and terminated by:

- a. COMMIT
- b. ROLL BACK
- c. Both a or b
- d. none of these

Q.No.31 :Which of the following is correct?

- a. An SQL query automatically eliminates duplicates.
- b. SQL permits attribute name to be repeated in the same relation.
- c. An SQL query will not work if there are no indexes on the relations.
- d. none of these.

Q.No.32 : ACID properties are the key for _____ kind of databases.

- a. relational
- b. fractional
- c. network
- d. hierarchal

Q.No.33 : In SQL aggregate functions, use

- a. HAVING
- b. INDEX
- c. PRIMARY KEY
- d. FOREIGN KEY

Q.No.34 : Which of the following command(s) is / are related to transaction control in SQL?

- a. ROLLBACK.
- b. COMMIT.
- c. SAVEPOINT.
- d. All of the above.

Q.No. 35:In _____, transaction will not read any uncommitted data of any other transaction.

- a. Sequence
- b. Package
- c. Body
- d. Rollback

Q.No. 36 : Which operations cannot be performed on cursor expressions?

- a. BIND
- b. EXECUTES
- c. Both A & B
- d. None of the above

Q.No.37

Which of the following statement is true about "HAVING" and "WHERE" clause in SQL?

- a. WHERE" is always used before "GROUP BY" and HAVING after "GROUP BY"
- b. WHERE" is always used after "GROUP BY" and "HAVING" before "GROUP BY"
- c. "WHERE" is used to filter groups but "HAVING" is used to filter rows
- d. None

Q.No.38

Which one below used in programming to access multiple records of data?

- a. PL/SQL Cursors
- b. PL/SQL Trigger
- c. PL/SQL Select
- d. PL/SQL Process

Q.No.39

What will be the output for the below query?

Query: SELECT NAME FROM TABLE1 WHERE NAME LIKE '%_____%'

Note: The above operation contains 6 underscores (‘_’) used with LIKE operator.

- a. It will return names where number of characters in names are greater than 6
- b. It will return names where number of characters in names are less than or equals to 6
- c. It will give an error
- d. None

Q.No.40 :In SQL the statement select * from R is equivalent to

- a. Projection operation on R
- b. Joining operation on R
- c. Multiplication operation on R.
- d. None.