Database Management System

Multiple Choice Questions & Answers:-

1. A Database Management System (DBMS) is
A. Collection of interrelated data
B. Collection of programs to access data
C. Collection of data describing one particular enterprise
D. All of the above

2. Which of the following is not a level of data abstraction?
A. Physical Level
B. Critical Level
C. Logical Level
D. View Level

3. Disadvantages of File systems to store data is:
A. Data redundancy and inconsistency
B. Difficulty in accessing data
C. Data isolation
D. **All of the above**

4. In an Entity-Relationship Diagram Rectangles represents
A. Entity sets
B. Attributes
C. Database
D. Tables

5. Which of the following is not a Storage Manager Component?
A. Transaction Manager
B. Logical Manager
C. Buffer Manager
D. File Manager

6. Data Manipulation Language enables users to
A. Retrieval of information stored in database
B. Insertion of new information into the database
C. Deletion of information from the database
D. All of the above

7. Which of the following is not an Schema?
A. Database Schema
B. Physical Schema
C. Critical Schema
D. Logical Schema

8. Which of the following is Database Language?
A. Data Definition Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Query Language
D. **All of the above**

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9. Which of the following in not a function of DBA?
A. Network Maintenance
B. Routine Maintenance
C. Schema Definition
D. Authorization for data access

10. Which of the following is a Data Model?
A. Entity-Relationship model
B. Relational data model
C. Object-Based data model
D. **All of the above**

11. Which of the following represents a relationship among a set of values.
A. A Row
B. A Table
C. A Field
D. A Column

12. Column header is refer as
A. Table
B. Relation
C. Attributes
D. Domain

13. A Relation is a
A. Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of attributes
B. Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of domains
C. Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of tuple
D. Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of relations

14. In mathematical term Table is referred as
A. Relation
B. Attribute
C. Tuple
D. Domain

15. In mathematical term Row is referred as
A. Relation
B. Attribute
C. Tuple
D. Domain

16. _____ allow us to identify uniquely a tuple in the relation.
A. Superkey
B. Domain
C. Attribute
D. Schema

17. Minimal Superkeys are called
A. Schema keys
B. Candidate keys
C. Domain keys
D. Attribute keys

18. Which of the following is not Modification of the Database

A. Deletion
B. Insertion
C. Sorting
D. Updating

19. Which of the following is Relation-algebra Operation
A. Select
B. Union
C. Rename
D. All of the above

20. Which of the following in not Outer join?
A. Left outer join
B. Right outer join
C. Full outer join
D. All of the above

21. Who proposed the relational model?
A. Bill Gates
B. E.F. Codd
C. Herman Hollerith
D. Charles Babbage

22. Set of premitted values of each attribute is called
A. Domain
B. Tuple
C. Relation
D. Schema

23. Which of the following in true regarding Null Value?
A. Null = 0
B. Null 0
D. Null 0

24. Logical design of database is called
A. Database Instance
B. Database Snapshot **C. Database Schema**
D. All of the above

25. Snapshot of the dta in the database at a given instant of time is called
A. Database Schema
B. Database Instance
C. Database Snapshot
D. All of the above

26. Which of the following is not Unary operation?
A. Select
B. Project
C. Rename
D. Union

27. Which of the following is not binary operation?
A. Union
B. Project
C. Set Difference
D. Cartesian Product

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28. Which of the following is correct regarding Aggregate functions?
A. it takes a list of values and return a single values as result
B. it takes a list of values and return a list of values as result
C. it takes a single value and returns a list of values as result
D. it takes a single value and returns a single value as result

29. The Primary key must be
A. Non Null
B. Unique
C. Option A or B
D. Option A and B

30. A command to remove a relation from an SQL database
A. Delete table
B. Drop table
C. Erase table
D. Alter table

31. which of the following is not an Aggregate function?
A. Min
B. Max
C. Select
D. Avg

32. The attribute that can be divided into other attributes is called
A. Simple Attribute
B. Composite Attribute
C. Multi-valued Attribute
D. Derived Attribute

33. In an Entity-Relationship Diagram “Ellipses” represents
A. Attributes
B. Weak entity set
C. Relationship sets
D. Multi-valued attributes

34. In an Entity-Relationship Diagram “Diamonds” represents
A. Attributes
B. Multi-valued attributes
C. Weak entity set
D. Relationship sets

35. 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

36. If every non-key attribute is functionally dependent on the primary key, the relation will be in
A. First Normal Form
B. Second Normal Form
C. Third Normal Form
D. Fourth Formal Form

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37. Database locking concept is used to solve the problem of
A. Lost Update
B. Uncommitted Dependency
C. Inconsistent Data
D. All of the above

38. UML is stands for
A. Universal Modeling Language
B. Unified Modeling Language
C. United Modeling Language
D. Uni Modeling Language

39. Data Manipulation Language (DML) is not to
A. Create information table in the Database
B. Insertion of new information into the Database
C. Deletion of information in the Database
D. Modification of information in the Database

40. Which of the following in true regarding Referential Integrity?
A. Every primary-key value must match a primary-key value in an associated table
B. Every primary-key value must match a foreign-key value in an associated table
C. Every foreign-key value must match a primary-key value in an associated table D. Every foreign-key value must match a foreign-key value in an associated table

41. Which of the following option is use to retrieval of data?
a. Stack
b. Data Structure
c. Linked list
d. Query

42. ODBC stands for _____
a. Offline database connection
b. Oriented database connection
c. Open database connection
d. None of above

43. Which algebra is widely used in DBMS?
a. Relational algebra
b. Arithmetic algebra
c. Both
d. None

44. Which of the following is an unary operation?
a. Selection operation
b. Generalized selection
c. Primitive operation
d. Projection operation

45. Which SQL Query is use to remove a table and all its data from the database?
a. Create Table
b. Alter Table
c. Drop Table
d. None of these

46. In precedence of set operators the expression is evaluated from:

a. Left to Left
b. Left to Right
c. Right to Right
d. Right to Left

47. In DBMS FD stands for _____
a. Facilitate data
b. Functional data
c. Facilitate dependency
d. Functional dependency

48. How many types of keys in Database Design?
a. Candidate key
b. Primary key
c. Foreign key
d. All of these

49. Which of the following is based on Multi Valued Dependency?
a. First
b. Second
c. Third
d. Fourth

50. Which of the following is the structure of the Database?
a. Table
b. Schema
c. Relation
d. None of these

51. The minimal set of super key is called
A. Primary key
B. Secondary key
C. Candidate key
D. Foreign key

52. A relation that has no partial dependencies is in which normal form
A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. BCNF

53. A functional dependency between two or more non-key attributes is called
A. Transitive dependency
B. Partial transitive dependency
C. Functional dependency
D. Partial functional dependency

54. A logical description of some portion of database that is required by a user to perform task is called as A. System View
B. User View
C. Logical View
D. Data View

55. _____ is a classical approach to database design?

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A. Left – Right approach
B. Right – Left approach
C. Top – Down approach
D. Bottom – Up approach

56. _____ refers to the correctness and completeness of the data in a database?
A. Data security
B. Data integrity
C. Data constraint
D. Data independence

57. A table that displays data redundancies yields _____ anomalies
A. Insertion
B. Deletion
C. Update
D. All of the above

58. 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

59. A type of query that is placed within a WHERE or HAVING clause of another query is called A. Super query
B. Sub query
C. Master query
D. Multi-query

60. A transaction completes its execution is said to be
A. Saved
B. Loaded
C. Rolled
D. Committed

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