



18CSC303J DBMS UNIT I - Practice mcqs and long answers

Database Management Systems (SRM Institute of Science and Technology)



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SRM Institute of Science and Technology,

Kattankulathur.

School of Computing

Database Management System

Cycle Test - 1

Part – A

1. _____ users are _____ users who interact with the system by invoking one of the application programs that have been written previously.

Answer: Naive, Unsophisticated

2. _____ are the most _____ form of integrity constraint.

Answer: Domain constraints, Elementary

3. _____ restore database to original since the last COMMIT.

Answer: ROLLBACK

1. Suppose university creates database for storing student academic details and hostel details. Academic_details stores the following information – Reg_No, Name, year, department, CGPA. And Hostel_details stores following information – Reg_no, Name, Room_no. Which of the information is not redundant?
 - a. **Reg_No**
 - b. Name
 - c. Room_no
 - d. CGPA
2. Network schema is an example of _____ relationships.
 - a. One to one
 - b. One to many
 - c. **Many to many**
 - d. Many to one
3. _____ command deletes the structure also in the table.
 - a. Delete
 - b. Truncate
 - c. **Drop**
 - d. Remove

CT-I questions

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MCQ:

1. The users who use easy –to-use menu are called
 - A. Stand-alone users.
 - B. Naïve Users.
 - C. Casual end user.
 - D. Sophisticated end users.

Answer : B

2. Which one is the false statement?
 - A. The data dictionary is normally maintained by the database administrator.
 - B. Data elements in the database can be modified by changing the data dictionary.
 - C. The data dictionary contains the name and description of each data element.
 - D. The data dictionary is a tool used exclusively by the database administrator.

Answer: B

3. The database environment has all of the following components except
 - A. Database
 - B. Database Administrator
 - C. Separate files.
 - D. Users.

Answer : C

MCQ:

1. A collection of inter related records is called
 - a. Database
 - b. Spread sheet
 - c. Management Information system
 - d. Text file

Answer: a

2. The relational database management (RDBM) system manages data in more than one file at once. How does it organize these files?
 - a. relations
 - b. tables
 - c. tuples
 - d. both a and b

Answer: d

3. A command that lets you change one or more fields in a record is
 - a. Look-up
 - b. insert
 - c. modify
 - d. update

Answer: c

DBMS - MCQ

1. An Entity-Relationship (ER) Model represents:

The various entity types of interest and the relationships among them in the domain being modeled.

Various tables and links among them in the domain being modeled.

The various entity types of interest and the relationships among them in the domain being modeled along with operations to be performed on data.

Various tables and links among them in the domain being modeled along with operations to be performed on data.

2. The people playing the following role need **NOT** have an understanding of the complete logical schema of the database:

Data-entry Operator

Application Programmer

Data Analyst

Database Administrator

3. Complete the sentence: Physical Data Independence is the ability to modify...

physical-level schema without affecting the logical-level schema

the logical-level schema with no effect on view-level schema

view-level schema without affecting logical-level schema

logical-level schema without affecting physical-level schema

1. Which is type of DDL Command
 - a) Update
 - b) Create**
 - c) Merge
 - d) Delete
2. To solve integrity problems in database systems, the data values must satisfy
 - a) Consistency constraints**
 - b) Query process
 - c) Data indices
 - d) Naïve users
3. ----- used to describe the database at various levels
 - a) Database
 - b) Instance
 - c) Data models**
 - d) Schema

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

PART A

1. The procedural language belongs to

- a. Query language
- b. Relational algebra
- c. Tuple relational calculus
- d. Domain relational calculus

Ans: b

2. Which of the following command is used to issue multiple CREATE TABLE, VIEW and GRANT

- a. Create cluster
- b. Create schema
- c. Create Record
- d. Create package

Ans: b

3. What happens when a single piece of data is saved in two different locations in the database?

- a. Changing the data in one spot will cause data inconsistency
- b. In can be more easily accessed
- c. Changing the data in one spot will cause data inconsistency
- d. Storage space is wasted

Ans: A & D

MCQs:

1. What is DBMS?

- a) DBMS is a collection of queries
- b) DBMS is a high-level language
- c) DBMS is a programming language
- d) DBMS stores, modifies and retrieves data

Answer: d

2. Which of the following is not a function of the database?

- a) Managing stored data
- b) manipulating data
- c) Security for stored data
- d) analysing code

Answer: d

3. Which of the following is a feature of DBMS?

- a) Minimum Duplication and Redundancy of Data
- b) High Level of Security
- c) Single-user Access only
- d) Support ACID Property

Answer: c

18CSE303J – Database Management Systems

Cycle Test – 01 Question Bank

PART – A

Multiple Choice Questions

1. An Entity-Relationship (ER) Model represents:
 - A. The various entity types of interest and the relationships among them in the domain being modeled.
 - B. Various tables and links among them in the domain being modeled.
 - C. The various entity types of interest and the relationships among them in the domain being modeled along with operations to be performed on data.
 - D. Various tables and links among them in the domain being modeled along with operations to be performed on data.
2. The people playing the following role need NOT have an understanding of the complete logical schema of the database:
 - A. Data-entry Operator
 - B. Application Programmer
 - C. Data Analyst
 - D. Database Administrator
3. Complete the sentence: Physical Data Independence is the ability to modify...
 - A. physical-level schema without affecting the logical-level schema
 - B. the logical-level schema with no effect on view-level schema
 - C. view-level schema without affecting logical-level schema
 - D. logical-level schema without affecting physical-level schema
4. Which of the following is not a data model?
 - A. Layer model
 - B. Hierarchical model
 - C. Object oriented model
 - D. Relational model
5. In which of the following is used to describe how data is stored?
 - A. logical level
 - B. View level
 - C. Physical level

D. Conceptual level

6. Which is not the role of database administrator?
 - A. Periodical maintenance
 - B. Granting authorization
 - C. Application development
 - D. Storage access method definition
7. Which level of abstractions exists to simplify their interaction with the system?
 - A. Physical Level
 - B. Logical Level
 - C. View Level
 - D. Internal level
8. Databases change over time as information. This is done through _____ operation.
 - A. Inserted
 - B. Deleted
 - C. Inserted and Deleted
9. A data model provides a way to describe the _____ of a database at the physical, logical, and view levels.
 - A. Design
 - B. Schema
 - C. Instance
 - D. Structure
10. The _____ is widely used to represent semistructured data.
 - A. Structured Query Languages
 - B. Extensible Markup Language (XML)
 - C. Java
 - D. Data Definition Language
11. We specify the storage structure and access methods used by the database system by a set of statements called a _____ language.
 - A. Data Storage and Definition language.
 - B. Data Manipulation Language
 - C. Query Language

12. The data values stored in the database must satisfy certain _____.

- A. Consistency constraints
- B. Relations
- C. Mapping of data

13. What is DBMS?

- A. DBMS is a collection of queries
- B. DBMS is a high-level language
- C. DBMS is a programming language
- D. DBMS stores, modifies and retrieves data

14. Which of the following is not a function of the database?

- A. Managing stored data
- B. manipulating data
- C. Security for stored data
- D. analysing code

15. Which of the following is a feature of DBMS?

- A. Minimum Duplication and Redundancy of Data
- B. High Level of Security
- C. Single-user Access only
- D. Support ACID Property

MCQ

1. Views of data are

- a. **View level, Logical level & Physical level**
- b. View level, Logical level & External level
- c. View level, Physical level & Internal level
- d. View level, Internal level & External level

Answer: a

2. Applications depend on which of the following schema

- a. Physical
- b. Logical**
- c. Internal
- d. External

Answer: b

3. Identify the component which is part of Query processor

- a. Indices
- b. Data
- c. Compiler and linker**
- d. Data dictionary

Answer: c

MCQs

Which of the following is not a data model?

- A. Layer model
- B. Hierarchical model
- C. Object oriented model
- D. Relational model

ANSWER: A

In which of the following is used to describe how data is stored?

- A. logical level
- B. View level
- C. Physical level
- D. Conceptual level

ANSWER: C

Which is not the role of database administrator?

- A. Periodical maintenance
- B. Granting authorization
- C. Application development
- D. Storage access method definition

ANSWER: C

PART-A

1. Find which is the correct SQL Statement for the table Company {cid number, cname varchar(10), location varchar(10), Manager_id number}
 - a. Insert into Company_Info values (1, Infosys, Chennai, 121);
 - b. Insert into Company_Info values (&cid, &cnames, &location_id, &manager_id);
 - c. Insert into Company_Info values (1, 'Infosys', 'Chennai', 121);
 - d. Insert into Company_Info values (&cid, '&cnames', '&location_id', &manager_id);

A. a,b
B. b,c
C. c,d
D. d,a

ANSWER: C

2. Find the CORRECT answer after all the following SQL Statements has been executed for the table STUDENT (SID, SNAME, UNIVERSITY, CGPA)

```
SQL> Insert into STUDENT values (1, 'RAM', 'SRM', 7.5);
SQL> Insert into STUDENT values (2, 'KUMAR', 'SRM', 8.5);
SQL> Insert into STUDENT values (3, 'SELVI', 'SRM', 9.5);
SQL> Insert into STUDENT values (4, 'SHEELA', 'SRM', 6.5);
SQL> COMMIT;
SQL> Update STUDENT SET MARKS=NULL;
SQL> ROLLBACK;
```

- a. Four rows will be there in table student
 - b. No change in CGPA column
 - c. All CGPA will represent NULL
 - d. All the values will be erased, since we use ROLLBACK

A. a,b
B. b,c
C. c,d
D. d,a

ANSWER: A

3. Find the incorrect answers
 - a. Truncate and delete are DCL Commands
 - b. Truncate deletes the data item temporarily
 - c. Delete deletes the data item permanently
 - d. Delete is not a DDL command
 - e. Truncate is a DML Command

- A. a, b,c,d
B. b, c,d,e
C. a,d,e,b
D. e,b,c,a

ANSWER : D

1. Which is not an advantage of DBMS over File system?

Efficient Storage and Retrieval

Data recovery and Backup

Concurrency and Less Inconsistency

Compact and Group of file data storage

Ans: Compact and Group of file data storage

2. _____Type of Parsing execute the Query with existing Hashcode in shared Pool.

Hard Parsing

Soft Parsing

Query Evaluation

Semantic Parsing

Ans: Soft Parsing

3. In DBMS -----type of file organization method used in -----level

Linked list, Logical

Queue, Physical

B+ trees, Physical

Stack, View

Ans: B+ trees, Physical

MCQ

- 1) Consider a DBMS three schema architecture where each user group refers only to its own external schema. DBMS transforms a request specified on an external schema into a request against the conceptual schema. These transformations are performed by
- a) Integration
 - b) Transformation
 - c) Mapping
 - d) ER Model

Ans : c

- 2) High redundancy will lead to _____ and _____
- a) Higher Storage and Higher Performance
 - b) Reduced Storage and Higher Access Cost
 - c) Higher Storage and Low Access Cost
 - d) Higher Storage and Higher Access Cost

ANS : d

- 3) One department account (C) is debited and another department account (D) is credited, either both the credit and debit should occur, or that neither should occur is an example of _____.
- a) Durability
 - b) Consistency
 - c) Atomicity
 - d) Integrity

ANS : c

The _____ system stores permanent records in various files, and it needs different application programs to extract records from, and add records to, the appropriate files.

- A. Object oriented programming
- B. Database management
- C. File processing
- D. Python programming

ANSWER: C

A database may also have several schemas at the view level, sometimes called _____ that describe different views of the database.

- A. SubSchemas
- B. View schema
- C. Logical schema
- D. Physical schema

ANSWER: A

The _____ model uses a collection of tables to represent both data and the relationships among those data.

- A. Relational
- B. Logical
- C. Object oriented
- D. Entity Relationship

ANSWER: A

Identify an approach which is considered as advantage in database management

- A. Data being dependent on the programs
- B. Data redundancy increases
- C. Data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs
- D. Duplication of data

ANSWER: C

When the specification of what data to be extracted and how to extract is specified byDML

- A. Descriptive
- B. Declarative
- C. Query
- D. Procedural

ANSWER: D

The place where the structure and the information about data is stored in the schema of the database is known as.....

- A. Data files
- B. Data Dictionary
- C. Procedural data
- D. Query Information

ANSWER: B

Data independence means

- A. Data is defined separately and not included in programs.
- B. Programs are not dependent on the physical attributes of data
- C. Programs are not dependent on the logical attributes of data
- D. Both B and C

ANSWER: D

Part A:

1. The ____ level is used to store data and exhibit the relationship between data in the database.
 - A. Physical
 - B. Logical**
 - C. View
 - D. Abstract
2. The Collection of Information stored in a database of a particular moment is _____.
 - A. Schema
 - B. View
 - C. Subschema
 - D. Instance**
3. Which query contains the error?
 - A. Select * from customer where cust_id=101;
 - B. Select cust_id from customer where cust_id=101;
 - C. Select cust_id from customer;
 - D. Select cust_id where cust_id =101 and Last name='John'.**
- 4.

1. An attribute declared as numeric type will lead to _____ when a character value is inserted as attribute value

- a. Data redundancy
- b. Data inconsistency
- c. Integrity problems
- d. Atomicity problems

Answer - c

2. Repetition of information & Inability to represent certain information are avoided using

- a. entity-relationship model
- b. Normalization
- c. Storage Manager
- d. Transaction manager

Answer - b

3. The collection of data at any point of time in the database is called

- a. Schema
- b. Transaction
- c. Instance
- d. Data Model

Answer - c

Which level of abstractions exists to simplify their interaction with the system?

- A. Physical Level
- B. Logical Level
- C. **View Level**
- D. Internal level

Databases change over time as information. This is done through _____ operation.

- A. Inserted
- B. Deleted
- C. **Inserted and Deleted**

A data model provides a way to describe the _____ of a database at the physical, logical, and view levels.

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- B. Schema
- C. Instance
- D. Structure

The _____ is widely used to represent semistructured data.

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- B. **Extensible Markup Language (XML)**
- C. Java
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We specify the storage structure and access methods used by the database system by a set of statements called a _____ language.

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- B. Data Manipulation Language
- C. Query Language

The data values stored in the database must satisfy certain _____.

- A. **Consistency constraints**
- B. Relations

C. Mapping of data

1. A command that allows one to modify the structure of a table belongs to which of the following categories?

DML

DDL

DCL

TCL

Answer: DDL

2. Correctly identify the properties of Transactions?

Atomicity, Consistency, Inconsistent, Durability

Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability

Atomicity, Consistency, Inconsistent, Database

Automatically, Concurrency, Isolation, Database

Answer: Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability

3. The___ key is the one in the scenario in which the primary key of one table is referenced by another table

Primary

Foreign

Candidate

Duplicate

Answer: Foreign

1. Find the correct properties of Entities.

- a. Table
- b. Group
- c. Attributes
- d. Circuit

Ans : c. Attributes

2. Find the database object which is not physically exists.

- a. Master Table
- b. View
- c. Index
- d. Meta data

Ans : b. View

3. What is the name of the query that is placed within a WHERE or HAVING clause of another query?

- a. Super Query
- b. Multi Query
- c. Master Query
- d. Sub Query

Ans : d. Sub Query