Question and Answers

Data are known ___

a. Information
b. Facts
c. Decision
d. Tables

Data can be represented in ___

a. Alphabets and special characters
b. Only digits
c. Only alphabets and digits
d. Alphabets, digits and special characters

File is a collection of related data stored in secondary memory. All the following are disadvantages of the file organization approach except

a. Data is related
b. Difficulty in accessing data
c. Data isolation
d. Integrity Problems

What is the full form of DBMS?

a. Data of Binary Management System
b. Database Management System
c. Database Management Service
d. Data Backup Management System

What is a database?

a) Organized collection of information that cannot be accessed, updated, and managed
b) Collection of data or information without organizing
c) Organized collection of data or information that can be accessed, updated and managed
d) Organized collection of data that cannot be updated

Which of the following is a feature of the database?

a) No-backup for the data stored
b) User interface provided
c) Lack of Authentication
d) Store data in multiple locations

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

Which of the following is a function of the DBMS?

a) Storing data
b) Providing multi-users access control
c) Data Integrity
d) All of the above

What does an RDBMS consist of?

a) Collection of Records
b) Collection of Keys
c) Collection of Tables
d) Collection of Fields

Entity is a thing or object in the ___

a) Entity relationship diagram
b) Real world
c) Enhanced entity relation diagram
d) Database

In a given ERD scenario, entities are mostly identified using ___

a) Noun
b) Their cardinality
c) Their relationship type
d) Proper noun

Logical data refers to the data for the table created by the user in the ____

a. Primary memory
b. Secondary memory
c. All of the above
d. None of the above

Physical data refers to the data for the table created by the user in the ____

a. Primary memory
b. Secondary memory
c. All of the above
d. None of the above

The three level of architecture in the DBMS are

a. ERD, EER, SQL
b. Entity, attribute, cardinality
c. External, conceptual, internal
d. DBA, DA, DBMS

Application programmers and online users are example of database users. Another example of database user is ___ user

a. MySQL
b. Naïve
c. ERD
d. Entity

All the following are database language except ___

a. Data definition language
b. Data manipulation language
c. Data control language
d. Database administrator language

Data definition language enable users to __

a. Create tables in the database
b. Manipulate table records in the database
c. Specify user authorization to the table data
d. None of the above

Data control language enable users to __

a. Create tables in the database
b. Manipulate table records in the database
c. Specify user authorization to the table data
d. None of the above

Data manipulation language enable users to __

a. Create tables in the database
b. Manipulate table records in the database
c. Specify user authorization to the table data
d. None of the above

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Which of the following gives a logical structure of the database graphically?
a) Entity-relationship diagram
b) Entity diagram
c) Database diagram
d) Architectural representation

The entity relationship set is represented in E-R diagram as
a) Double diamonds
b) Undivided rectangles
c) Dashed lines
d) Diamond

An entity set that cannot exist without the existence of another entity is termed as a _____
a) Strong entity set
b) Variant set
c) Weak entity set
d) Variable set

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a) Strong entity set
b) Variant set
c) Weak entity set
d) Variable set

Weak entity set is represented as ___

a) Underline

b) Double line

c) Double diamond

d) Double rectangle

The relationship between Customer and Order is ___

a. Many-to-Many

b. Zero-to-Many

c. Zero-to-One-to-Many

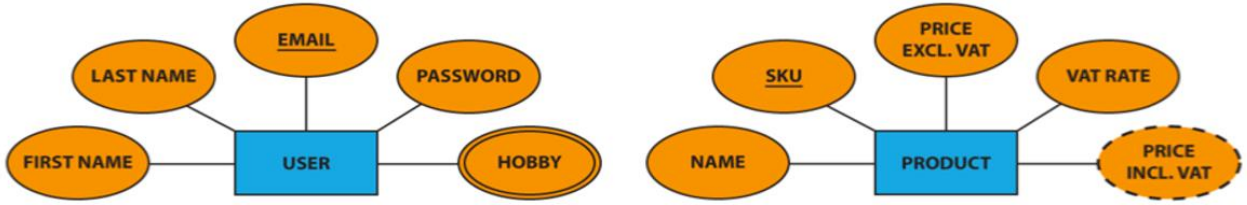
d. One-to-Many

The maximum cardinality is ___ for Customer and __ for Order

a. Many and One
b. One and Many
c. Zero and Many
d. Many and Many

The minimum cardinality for both entities is ____

a. Many
b. Optional
c. Optional or One
d. one

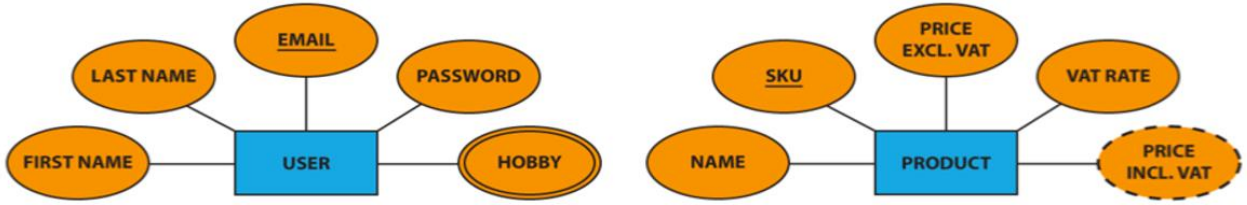


The ___ attribute is a multivalued attribute

a. Hobby
b. Price
c. SKU
d. Email

The ___ attribute is a derived attribute

a. Hobby
b. Price
c. SKU
d. Email

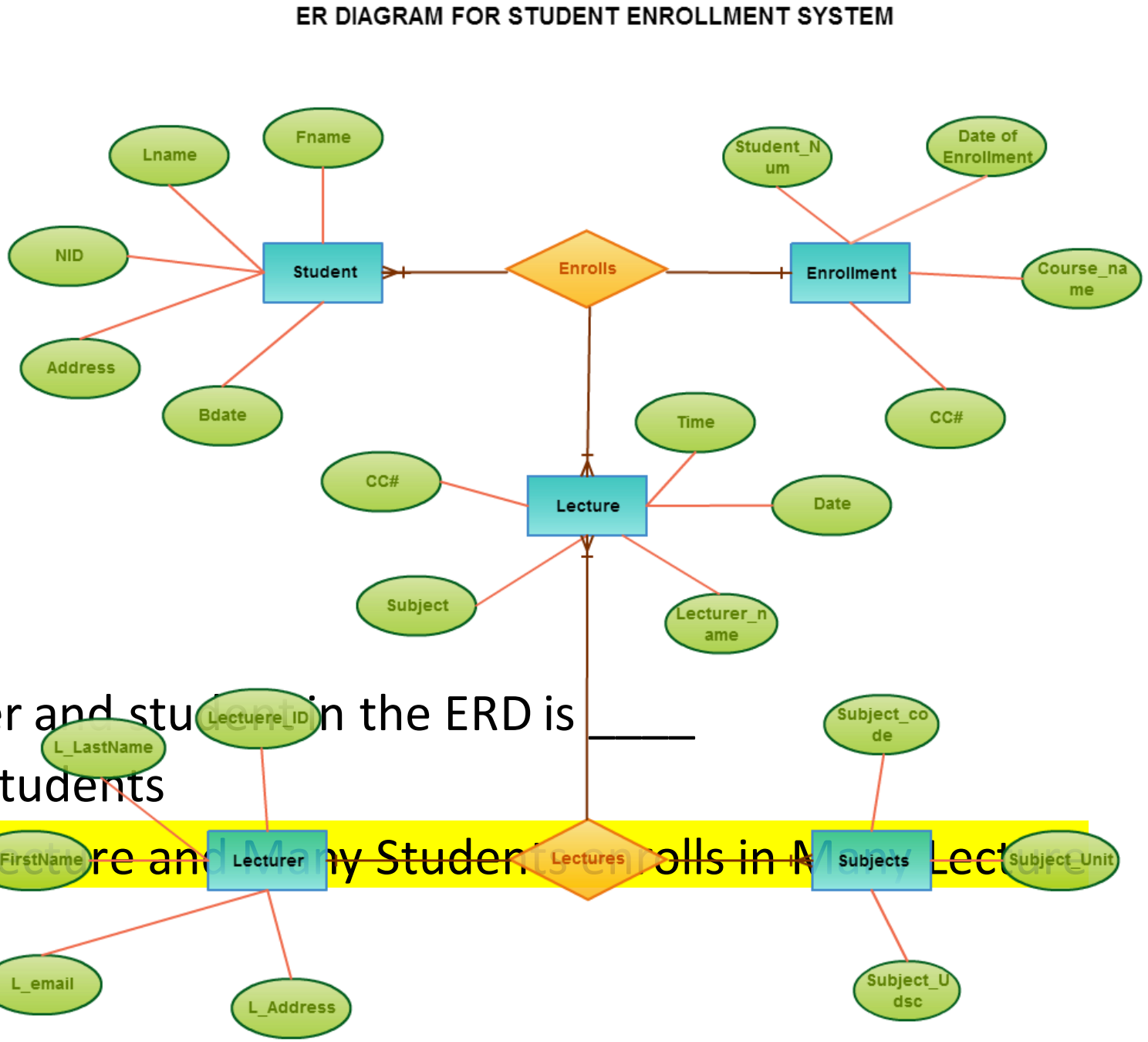


The possible attribute in the Product entity that could be used as foreign key in the User entity is _____

a. Hobby
b. Price
c. SKU
d. Email

The possible attribute in the User entity that could be used as foreign key in the Product entity is _____

a. Hobby
b. Price
c. SKU
d. Email



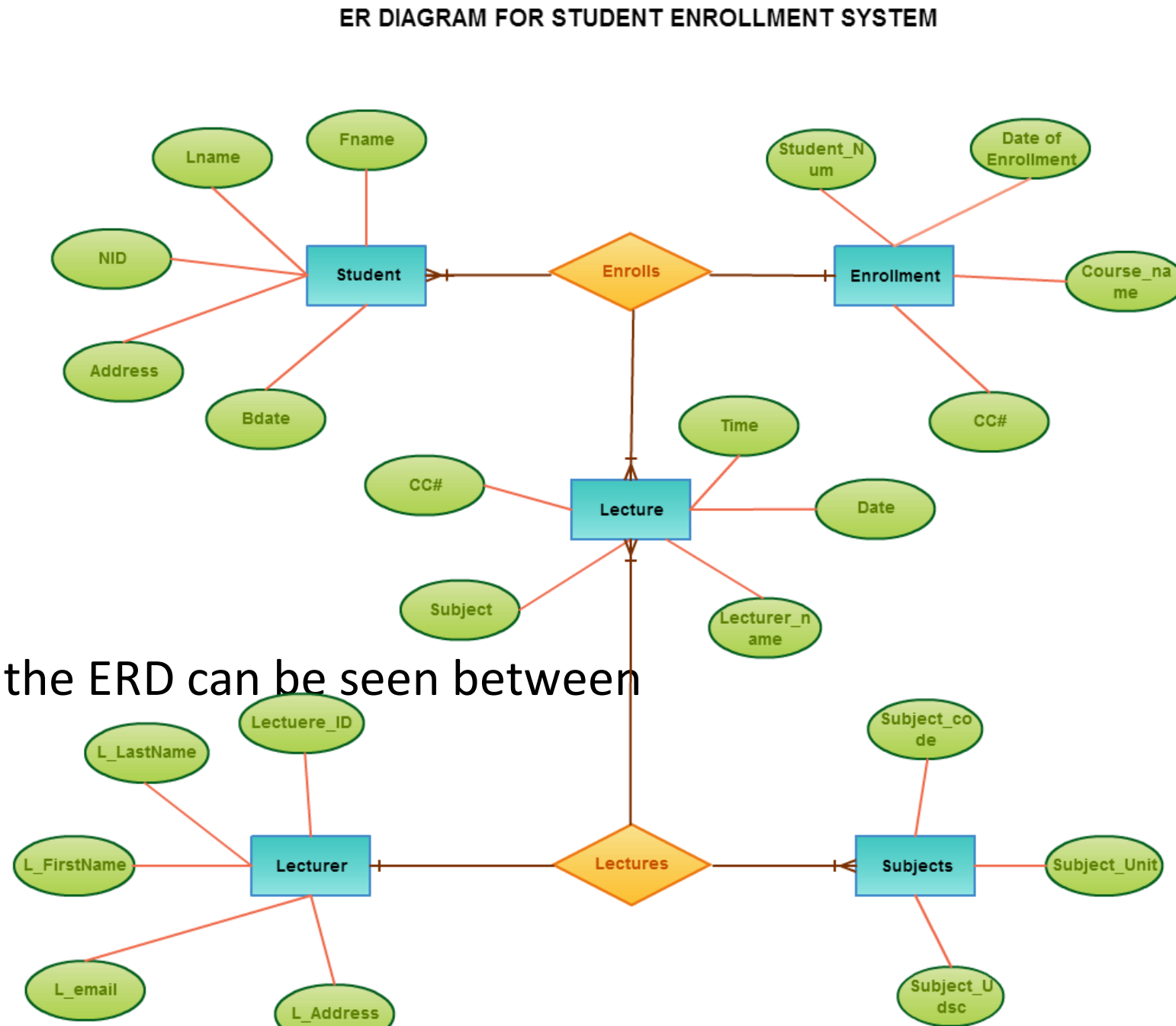
The relationship between Lecturer and student in the ERD is _____

a. One Lecturer lectures Many Students

b. One Lecturer lectures Many Lecture and Many Students enrolls in Many Lecture

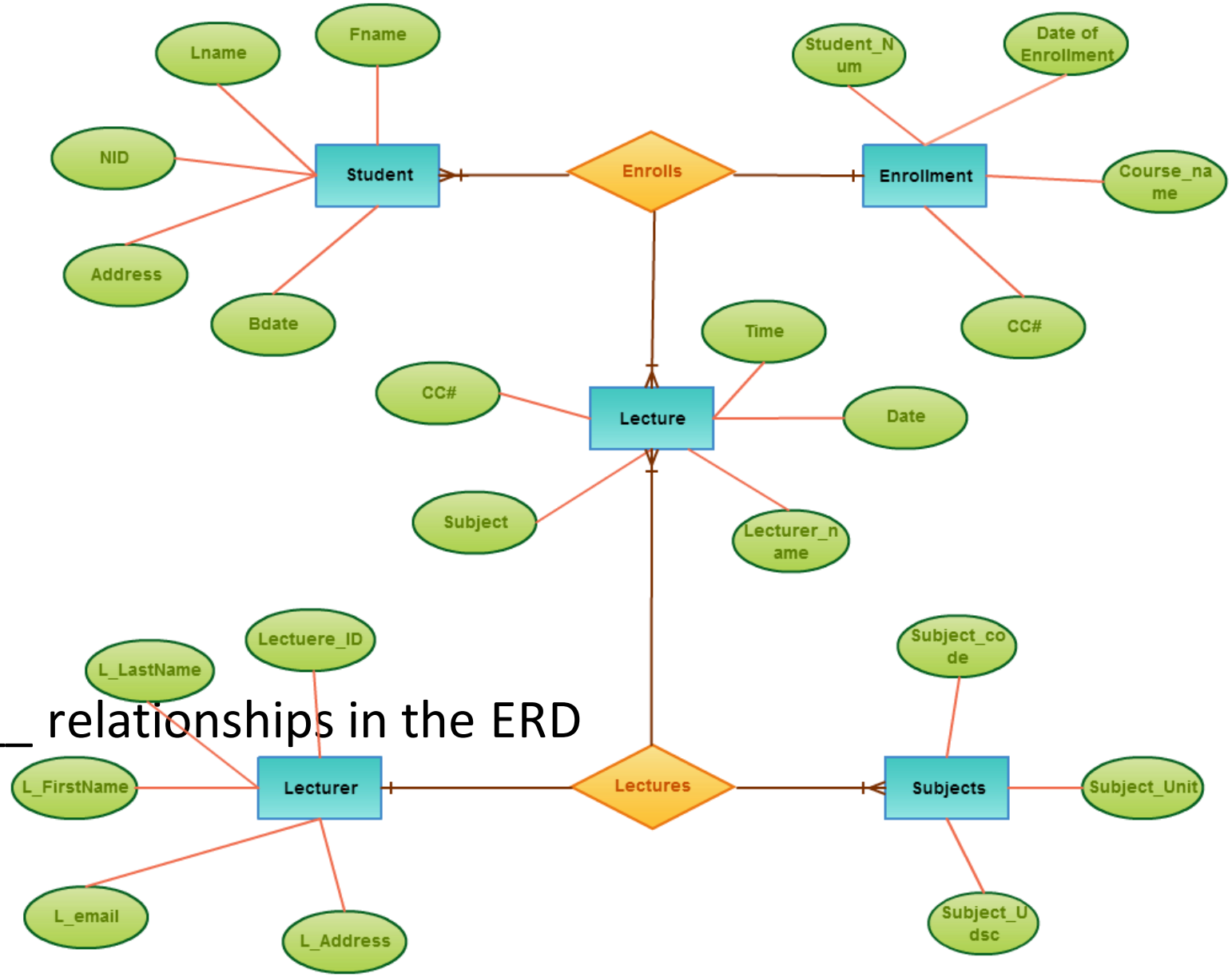
c. Only A

d. Only B



The Many-to-Many relationship in the ERD can be seen between

a. Subjects and Lecture
b. Student and Lecture
c. Only A
d. A and B



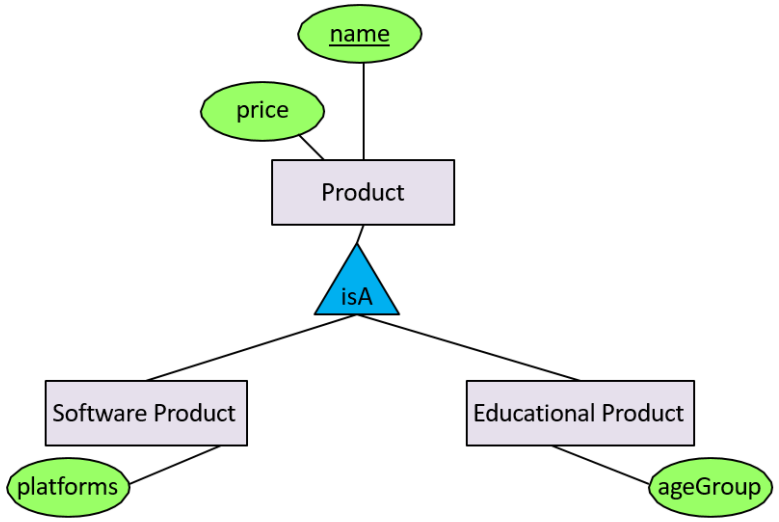
There are 5 entities and ___ relationships in the ERD

a. 1

b. 2

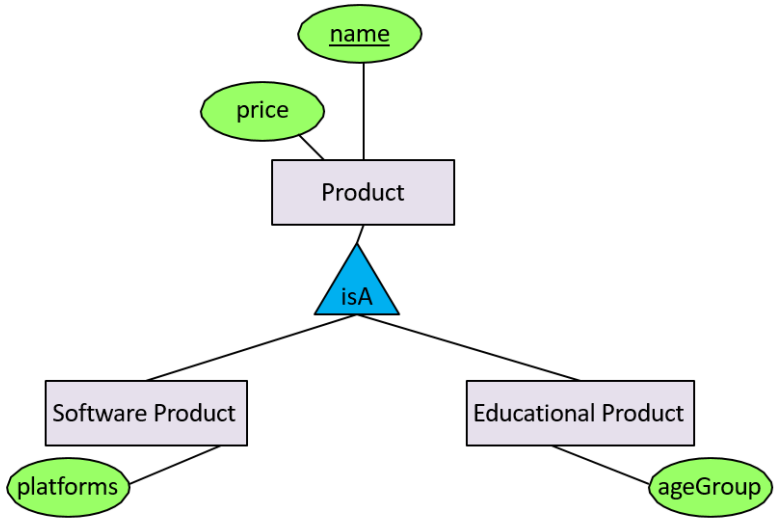
c. 3

d. 4



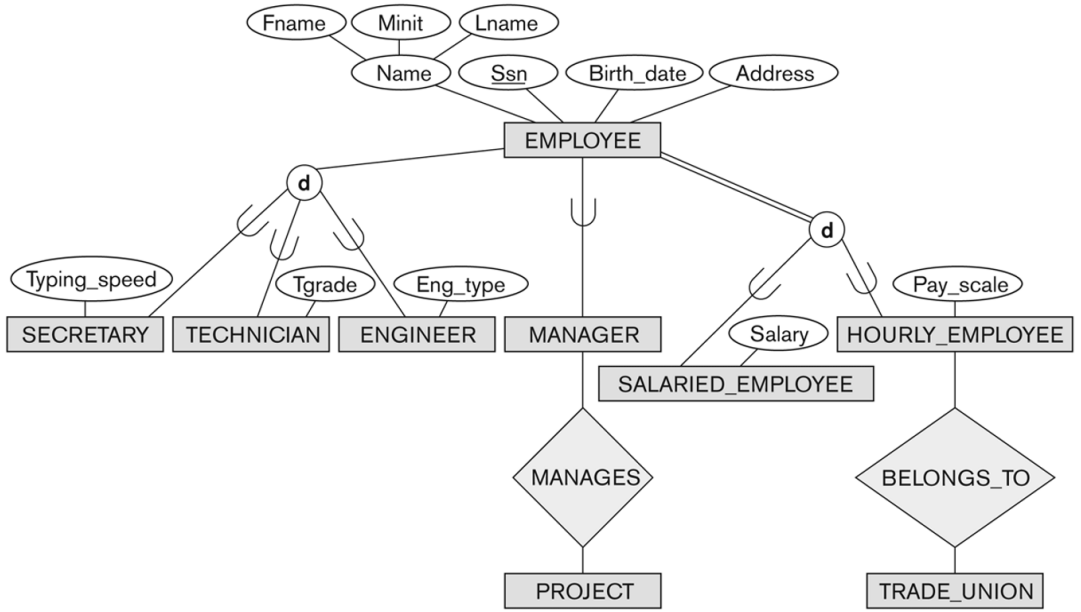
Which of the following is not true about the model

a. Software product is a subclass of product
b. Product “is a” software product
c. Educational product is a child of product
d. Product is a generalized superclass



The software product entity has the following attributes

a. Name, price, and ageGroup
b. Price, name, platforms, and ageGroup
c. Price, name, and platforms
d. Product, software product, educational product



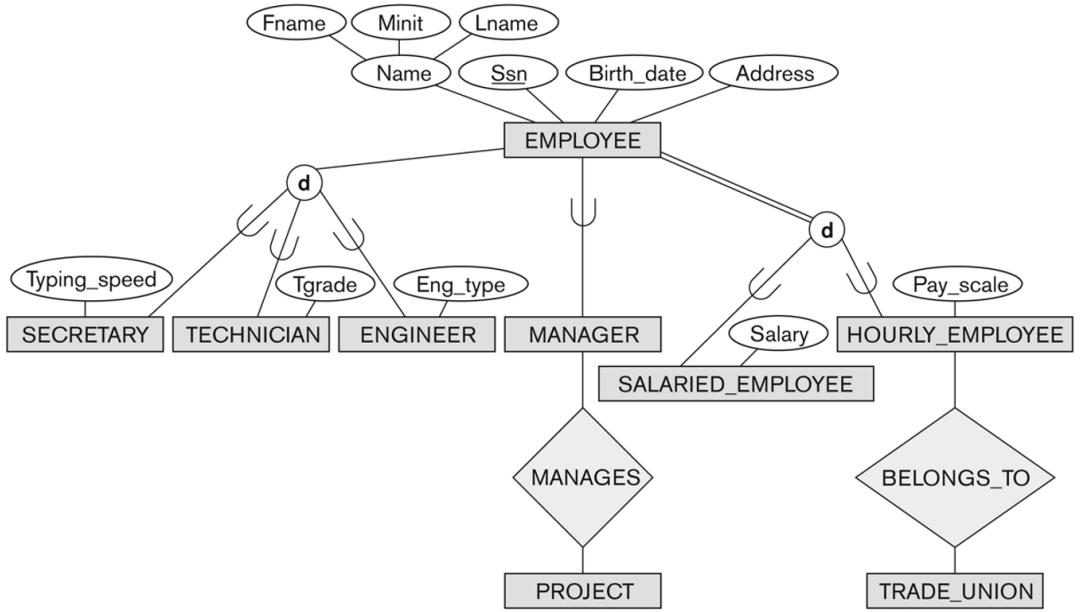
How many specialization of Employee are shown in the EERD

a. 4

b. 5

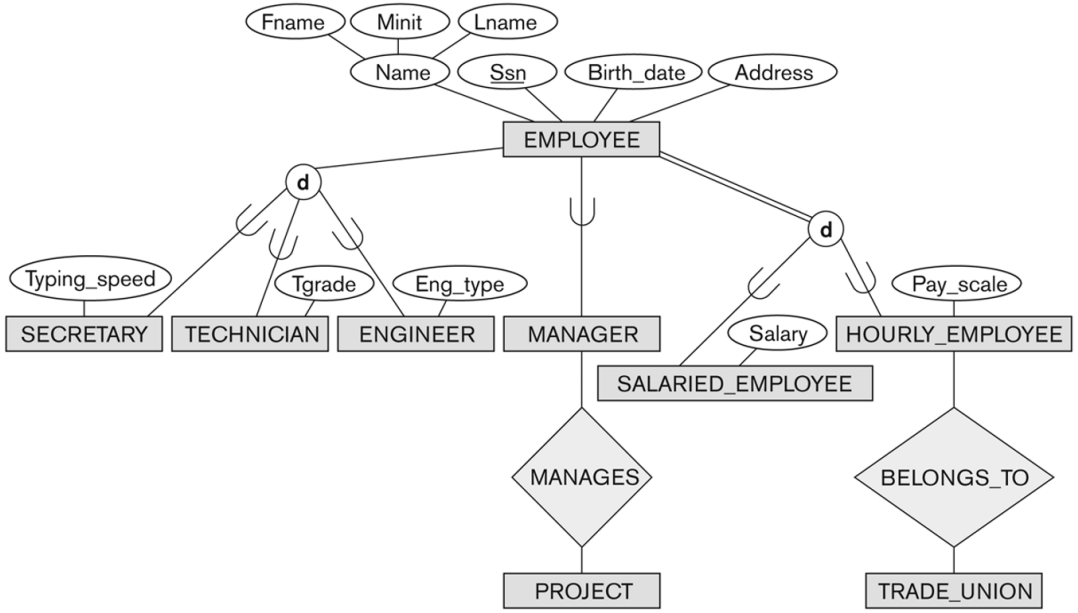
c. 7

d. 2



___ is not a specialization of Employee

a. Secretary
b. Manager
c. Engineer
d. Project



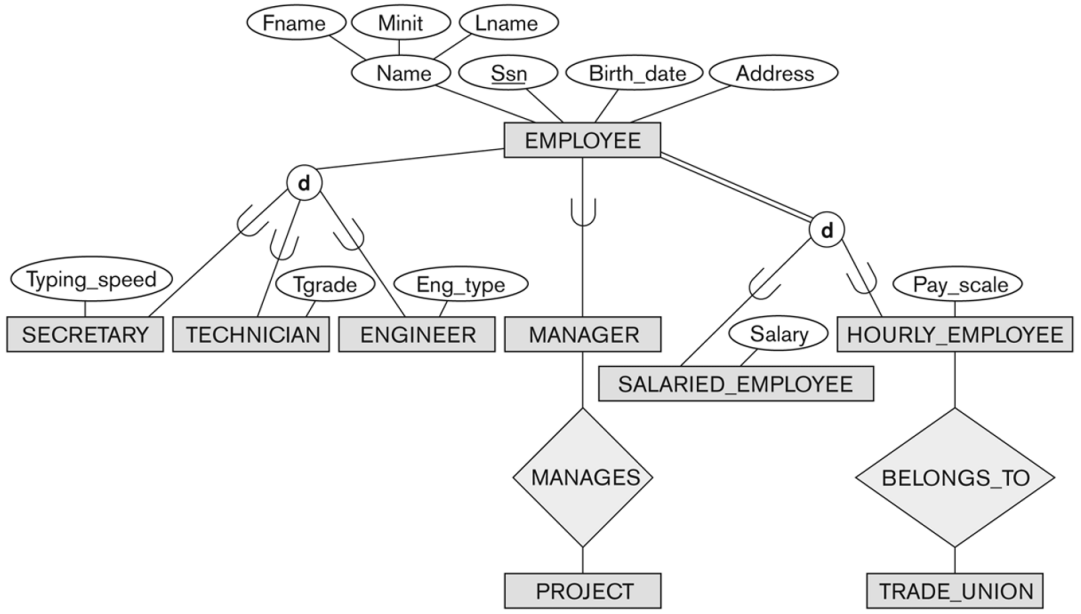
Without counting any subclass entity, how many entities are shown in the EERD?

a. 4

b. 5

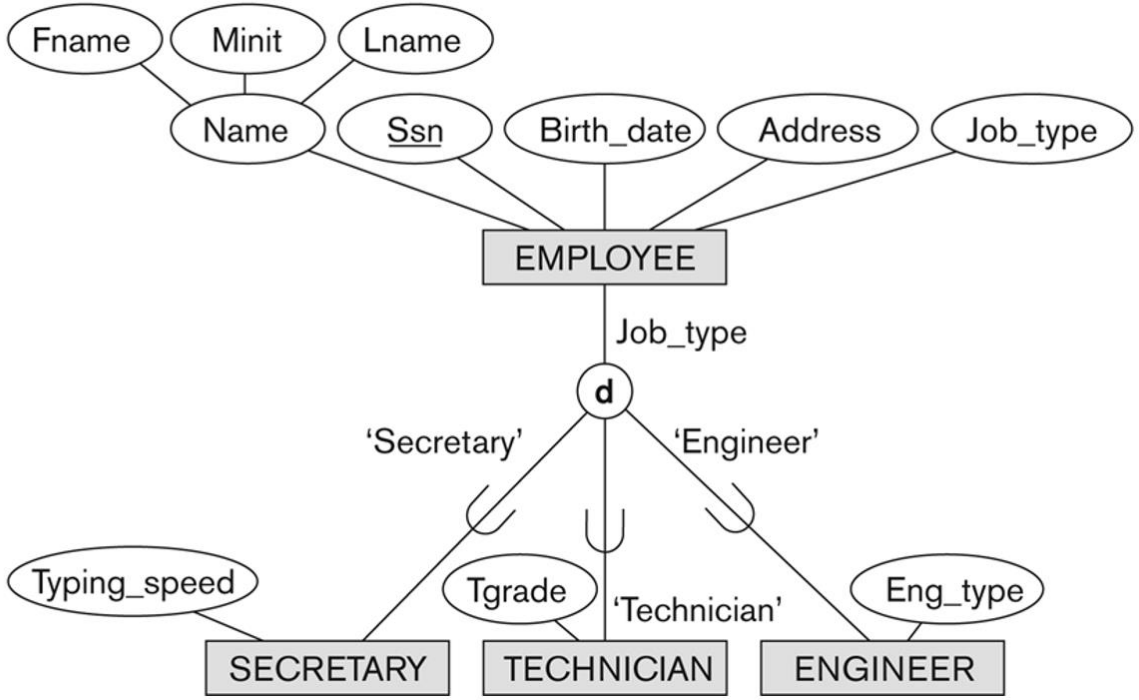
c. 3

d. 2



The following are local attributes belonging to the Employee subclasses

a. Typing_speed, Tgrade, and Eng_type
b. Salary, Pay_scale, and Employee
c. Employee, Project, and Trade_union
d. Employee, Manager, and Project



The 3 subclasses of Employee are all attribute defined specialization based on the ___ attribute

a. Ssn
b. Name
c. Job_type
d. disjoint

The basic constraints that can apply to specialization/generalization are

a. Disjoint, IS-A, and Overlapping
b. Total and Partial
c. Specialization and Generalization
d. Disjointness, Overlapping, and Completeness

If the subclasses are disjoint, then an entity occurrence can be a member of ___

a. Only one of the subclasses
b. Many subclasses
c. All of the above
d. None of the above

___ applies when an entity occurrence may be a member of more than one subclass

a. Overlapping constraint
b. Disjoint constraint
c. Total constraint
d. Partial constraint

Which of the following is a disjoint constraint

a. {mandatory}
b. {or}
c. {and}
d. {optional}

Which of the following is an overlapping constraint

a. {mandatory}
b. {or}
c. {and}
d. {optional}

Which of the following is a completeness total constraint

a. {mandatory}
b. {or}
c. {and}
d. {optional}

A subclass with more than one superclass is called a ___

a. Tree subclass
b. Specialized subclass
c. Shared subclass
d. Generalized subclass

In a lattice or hierarchy, a subclass inherits attributes not only of its direct superclass, but also of all its predecessor

a. Subclasses
b. Superclasses
c. All of the above
d. None of the above

What will be the output of the following MySQL command?

```
SELECT*
FROM employee
WHERE title='HEAD TELLER';
```

a. All columns and rows belong to table employee
b. All columns but only those rows which contain 'HEAD TELLER' as a "title"
c. All columns don't belong to table employee
d. None of the mentioned

What will be the output of the following MySQL command?

```
SELECT*
FROM employee
WHERE (title='HEAD TELLER') AND (start_date=2013-01-24);
```

a. All columns and rows belong to table employee
b. All columns but only those rows which contain 'HEAD TELLER' as a "title" and 2013-01-24 as a "start_date"
c. All rows belong to table employee
d. None of the mentioned

What will be the output of the following MySQL command?

```
SELECT emp_id, fname, lname
FROM employee
WHERE title='HEAD TELLER' AND start_date=2008-11-24;
```

a) All columns

b) Only those columns which are mention with “SELECT” clause

c) Columns mention with “SELECT” clause and only those rows which contain ‘HEAD TELLER’ as a “title” and start_date as 2008-11-24

d) None of the mentioned

What will be the output of the following MySQL command?

```
CREATE table PERSON(ID int(10), Name varchar(20), Phone varchar(10), Address varchar(100));
```

a) A table within database with new name will be created

b) New table named person without attributes will be created

c) A Person table with four attributes will be created

d) None of the above

What MySQL query will generate the following table?

CUST_NAME	CUST_COUNTRY	OUTSTANDING_AMT
Micheal	USA	6000.00
Albert	USA	6000.00

a. select CUST_NAME, CUST_COUNTRY, OUTSTANDING_AMT FROM customer WHERE CUST_COUNTRY = 'USA' AND OUTSTANDING_AMT > 3000;

b. select CUST_NAME, CUST_COUNTRY, OUTSTANDING_AMT FROM customer WHERE CUST_COUNTRY = 'USA' AND OUTSTANDING_AMT >= 3000;

c. A and B

d. None of the above

What will be the output of the following MySQL command if we consider the table below?

SELECT sum(outstanding_amt), max(outstanding_amt), min(outstanding_amt), avg(outstanding_amt) FROM CUSTOMER;

CUST_NAME	CUST_COUNTRY	OUTSTANDING_AMT
Micheal	USA	6000.00
Albert	USA	6000.00

a. 600, 6000, 12000, and 600

b. 6000, 12000, 6000, and 9000

c. 12000, 6000, 6000, and 6000

d. 3000, 6000, 12000, and 600

Table: Customers

customer_id	first_name	last_name	age	country
1	John	Doe	31	USA
2	Robert	Luna	22	USA
3	David	Robinson	22	UK
4	John	Reinhardt	25	UK
5	Betty	Doe	28	UAE

customer_id	first_name	last_name	age	country
1	Johnny	Doe	31	USA
2	Robert	Luna	22	USA
3	David	Robinson	22	UK
4	John	Reinhardt	25	UK
5	Harry	Potter	31	USA

The following query will add the Harry Potter record to the table on the right-hand side.

a. Alter table customer add customer_id = 5, first_name = Harry, last_name = Potter, age = 31, and country = 'USA';

b. Insert into customer values(5, 'Harry', 'Potter;, 31, 'USA');

c. Insert into customer values(5, 'Harry', 'Potter', 31, 'USA');

d. Insert into customer value(5, 'Harry', 'Potter', 31, 'USA');

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5	Harry	Potter	31	USA

The following query will change John from the left-hand table to Johnny as in the right-hand table

a. Alter table customer change first_name = 'Johnny' where first_name = 'John';
b. Update from customer first_name = 'Johnny' where customer_id = 1;
c. Alter table customer pdate first_name = 'Johnny' where customer_id = 1;
d. Update customer set first_name = 'Johnny' where customer_id = 1;