



## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Solved MCQ on fundamental of DBMS

#### Set-1

1) Which of the following is not a characteristic of a relational database model?

A. Table

B. Tree like structure

C. Complex logical relationship

D. Records

2) Field is otherwise called as ..... of the record

A. data item

B. data type

C. value

D. variable

3) A table can have only one

A. Secondary key

B. Alternate key

C. Unique key

D. Primary key

4) A field can be called as ..... in relation context.

A. random file

B. direct file

C. attribute

D. tuple

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

5) In the relational modes, cardinality is termed as

- A. Number of tuples
- B. Number of attributes
- C. Number of tables
- D. Number of constraints

6) The ..... is used for creating and destroying table, indexes and other forms of structures.

- A. data manipulation language
- B. data control language
- C. transaction control language
- D. data definition language

7) The view of total database content is

- A. Conceptual view
- B. Internal view
- C. External view
- D. Physical view

8) The ..... refers to the way data is organized in and accessible from DBMS.

- A. database hierarchy
- B. data organization
- C. data sharing
- D. data model

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

9) Architecture of the database can be viewed as

- A. two levels
- B. four levels
- C. three levels
- D. one level

10) ..... introduced the relational database rules.

- A. Atul kahate
- B. James Gossling
- C. EF Codd
- D. Dennies Rithchie

11) In a relational model, relations are termed as

- A. Tuples
- B. Attributes
- C. Tables
- D. Rows

12) When the values in one or more attributes being used as a foreign key must exist in another set of one or more attributes in another table, we have created a(n) .....

- A. transitive dependency
- B. insertion anomaly
- C. referential integrity constraint
- D. normal form

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

13) In the architecture of a database system external level is the

- A. physical level
- B. logical level
- C. conceptual level
- D. view level

14) A functional dependency is a relationship between or among .....

- A. tables
- B. rows
- C. relations
- D. attributes

15) Related fields in a database are grouped to form a

- A. data file
- B. data record
- C. menu
- D. bank

16) ..... is, a table have more than one set of attributes that could be chosen as the key

- A. foreign key
- B. integrity key
- C. relationship
- D. candidate key

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

17) The database environment has all of the following components except.

- A. users
- B. separate files
- C. database
- D. database administrator

18) The operation of eliminating columns in a table done by ..... operation.

- A. Restrict
- B. Project
- C. Union
- D. Divide

19) The way a particular application views the data from the database that the application uses is a

- A. module
- B. relational model
- C. schema
- D. sub schema

20) ..... is a condition specified on a database schema and restricts the data that can be stored in an instance of the database.

- A. Key Constraint
- B. Check Constraint
- C. Foreign key constraint
- D. integrity constraint

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Answers:

- 1) B. Tree like structure
- 2) A. data item
- 3) D. Primary key
- 4) C. attribute
- 5) A. Number of tuples
- 6) D. data definition language
- 7) A. Conceptual view
- 8) D. data model
- 9) C. three levels
- 10) C. EF Codd
- 11) C. Tables
- 12) C. referential integrity constraint
- 13) D. view level
- 14) D. attributes
- 15) B. data record
- 16) D. candidate key
- 17) A. users
- 18) B. Project
- 19) D. sub schema
- 20) B. Check Constraint

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### set-2

1) A relational database developer refers to a record as

- A. a criteria
- B. a relation
- C. a tuple
- D. an attribute

2) ..... keyword is used to find the number of values in a column.

- A. TOTAL
- B. COUNT
- C. ADD
- D. SUM

3) An advantage of the database management approach is

- A. data is dependent on programs
- B. data redundancy increases
- C. data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs
- D. none of the above

4) The collection of information stored in a database at a particular moment is called as .....

- A. schema
- B. instance of the database
- C. data domain
- D. independence



## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

5) 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

6) A ..... is used to define overall design of the database

- A. schema
- B. application program
- C. data definition language
- D. code

7) Key to represent relationship between tables is called

- A. primary key
- B. secondary key
- C. foreign key
- D. none of the above

8) Grant and revoke are ..... statements.

- A. DDL
- B. TCL
- C. DCL
- D. DML

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9) DBMS helps achieve

A. Data independence

B. Centralized control of data

C. Neither A nor B

D. Both A and B

10) ..... command can be used to modify a column in a table

A. alter

B. update

C. set

D. create

Answers:

1) C. a tuple

2) B. COUNT

3) C. data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs

4) B. instance of the database

5) D. both B and C

6) A. schema

7) C. foreign key

8) D. DML

9) D. Both A and B

10) A. alter

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### set-3

1) The RDBMS terminology for a row is

- A. tuple
- B. relation
- C. attribute
- D. degree

2) To change column value in a table the ..... command can be used.

- A. create
- B. insert
- C. alter
- D. update

3) The full form of DDL is

- A. Dynamic Data Language
- B. Detailed Data Language
- C. Data Definition Language
- D. Data Derivation Language

4) To pass on granted privileges to other user the ..... clause is used

- A. create option
- B. grant option

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

C. update option

D. select option

5) A set of possible data values is called

A. attribute

B. degree

C. tuple

D. domain

6) ..... is critical in formulating database design.

A. row column order

B. number of tables

C. functional dependency

D. normalizing

7) A primary key if combined with a foreign key creates

A. Parent-Child relationship between the tables that connect them

B. Many to many relationship between the tables that connect them

C. Network model between the tables that connect them

D. None of the above

8) A ..... represents the number of entities to which another entity can be associated

A. mapping cardinality

B. table

C. schema

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

D. information

9) Which two files are used during operation of the DBMS

A. Query languages and utilities

B. DML and query language

C. Data dictionary and transaction log

D. Data dictionary and query language

10) A ..... is a set of column that identifies every row in a table.

A. composite key

B. candidate key

C. foreign key

D. super key

### Answers:

1) A. tuple

2) D. update

3) C. Data Definition Language

4) B. grant option

5) D. domain

6) C. functional dependency

7) A. Parent-Child relationship between the tables that connect them

8) A. mapping cardinality

9) C. Data dictionary and transaction log

10) D. super key

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### set-4

1) The language that requires a user to specify the data to be retrieved without specifying exactly how to get it is

A. Procedural DML

B. Non-Procedural DML

C. Procedural DDL

D. Non-Procedural DDL

2) Which two files are used during operation of the DBMS?

A. Query languages and utilities

B. DML and query language

C. Data dictionary and transaction log

D. Data dictionary and query language

3) The database schema is written in

A. HLL

B. DML

C. DDL

D. DCL

4) The way a particular application views the data from the database that the application uses is a

A. module

B. relational model

C. schema

D. sub schema

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

5) The relational model feature is that there

- A. is no need for primary key data
- B. is much more data independence than some other database models
- C. are explicit relationships among records.
- D. are tables with many dimensions

6) Which one of the following statements is false?

- 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.

7) Which of the following are the properties of entities?

- A. Groups
- B. Table
- C. Attributes
- D. Switchboards

8) Which database level is closest to the users?

- A. External
- B. Internal
- C. Physical
- D. Conceptual

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

9) Which are the two ways in which entities can participate in a relationship?

A. Passive and active

B. Total and partial

C. Simple and Complex

D. All of the above

10) ..... data type can store unstructured data

A. RAW

B. CHAR

C. NUMERIC

D. VARCHAR

### Answers:

1) B. Non-Procedural DML

2) C. Data dictionary and transaction log

3) C. DDL

4) D. sub schema

5) B. is much more data independence than some other database models

6) B. Data elements in the database can be modified by changing the data dictionary.

7) C. Attributes

8) A. External

9) B. Total and partial

10) A. RAW



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## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### MCQ on Database Design with Answer

#### set-1

1) What is a data integrity?

A. It is the data contained in database that is non redundant.

B. It is the data contained in database that is accurate and consistent.

C. It is the data contained in database that is secured.

D. It is the data contained in database that is shared.

2) As per equivalence rules for query transformation, selection operation distributes over

A. Union

B. Intersection

C. Set difference

D. All of the above

3) In SQL the word 'natural' can be used with

A. inner join

B. full outer join

C. right outer join

D. all of the above

4) Which of the following relational algebraic operations is not from set theory?

A. Union

B. Intersection

C. Cartesian Product

D. Select

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

5) An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is a

- A. strong entity set
- B. weak entity set
- C. simple entity set
- D. primary entity set

6) In case of entity integrity, the primary key may be

- A. not Null
- B. Null
- C. both Null and not Null
- D. any value

7) A logical schema

- A. is the entire database.
- B. is a standard way of organizing information into accessible parts.
- C. describes how data is actually stored on disk
- D. both A and C

8) Which of the operations constitute a basic set of operations for manipulating relational data?

- A. Predicate calculus
- B. Relational calculus
- C. Relational algebra
- D. None of the above

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

9) Which of the following is another name for weak entity?

- A. Child
- B. Owner
- C. Dominant
- D. All of the above

10) Which of the following is record based logical model?

- A. Network Model
- B. Object oriented model
- C. E-R model
- D. None of the above

11) A file manipulation command that extracts some of the records from a file is called

- A. SELECT
- B. PROJECT
- C. JOIN
- D. PRODUCT

12) In E-R Diagram derived attribute are represented by

- A. Ellipse
- B. Dashed ellipse
- C. Rectangle
- D. Triangle

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

13) The natural join is equal to

- A. Cartesian Product
- B. Combination of Union and Cartesian product
- C. Combination of selection and Cartesian product
- D. Combination of projection and Cartesian product

14) In E-R diagram relationship type is represented by

- A. Ellipse
- B. Dashed ellipse
- C. Rectangle
- D. Diamond

15) In E-R diagram generalization is represented by

- A. Ellipse
- B. Dashed ellipse
- C. Rectangle
- D. Triangle

16) A table joined with itself is called

- A. Join
- B. Self Join
- C. Outer Join
- D. Equi Join

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

17) ..... means multiple copies of the same data items.

- A. Data reduction
- B. Data integrity
- C. Data consistency
- D. Data redundancy

18) Different values for the same data item is referred to as .....

- A. data consistency
- B. data inconsistency
- C. data integrity
- D. data duplication

19) The ..... returns row after combining two tables based on common values.

- A. difference
- B. product
- C. join
- D. union

20) The ..... can be used to ensure database integrity.

- A. entity integrity
- B. database constraints
- C. referential integrity
- D. cardinality

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Answers:

- 1) B. It is the data contained in database that is accurate and consistent.
- 2) All of the above
- 3) A. inner join
- 4) D. Select
- 5) B. weak entity set
- 6) A. not Null
- 7) A. is the entire database.
- 8) C. Relational algebra
- 9) Child
- 10) A. Network Model
- 11) A. SELECT
- 12) B. Dashed ellipse
- 13) D. Combination of projection and Cartesian product
- 14) D. Diamond
- 15) D. Triangle
- 16) B. Self Join
- 17) D. Data redundancy
- 18) B. data inconsistency
- 19) C. join
- 20) B. database constraints

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Solved MCQ on Database Backup and Recovery in DBMS

#### Set-1

1) Which of the following is not a recovery technique?

- A. Deferred update
- B. Immediate update
- C. Two-phase commit
- D. Recovery management

1) C. Two-phase commit

2) Checkpoints are a part of

- A. Recovery measures
- B. Security measures
- C. Concurrency measures
- D. Authorization measures

2) A. Recovery measures

3) ..... deals with soft errors, such as power failures.

- A. system recovery
- B. media recovery
- C. database recovery
- D. failure recovery



## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

3) D. failure recovery

4) ..... is an essential part of any backup system.

A. Filter

B. Recovery

C. Security

D. Scalability

4) C. Security

5) Media recovery deals with .....

A. disk errors

B. hard errors

C. system errors

D. power failures

5) A. disk errors

6) For a backup/restore system, ..... is a prerequisite for service in a enterprise.

A. Filter

B. Recovery

C. Security

D. Scalability

6) D. Scalability

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

7) Failure recovery and media recovery fall under .....

- A. transaction recovery
- B. database recovery
- C. system recovery
- D. value recovery

7) C. system recovery

8) The ..... consists of the various applications and database that play a role in a backup and recovery strategy.

- A. Recovery Manager Environment
- B. Recovery Manager Suit
- C. Recovery Manager File
- D. Recovery Manager Database

8) A. Recovery Manager environment

9) In which the database can be restored up to the last consistent state after the system failure?

- A. Backup
- B. Recovery
- C. Both
- D. None

9) B. Recovery

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

10) A ..... is a block of Recovery Manager(RMAN)job commands that is stored in the recovery catalog.

- A. recovery procedure
- B. recovery block
- C. stored block
- D. stored script

10) D. stored script

11) In log based recovery, the log is sequence of .....

- A. filter
- B. records
- C. blocks
- D. numbers

11) B. records

12) The enrolling of a database in a recovery catalog is called .....

- A. setup
- B. registration
- C. startup
- D. enrollment

12) B. registration

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

13) ..... is an alternative of log based recovery.

- A. Disk recovery
- B. Shadow paging
- C. Dish shadowing
- D. Crash recovery

13) B. Shadow paging

14) Most backup and recovery commands in ..... are executed by server sessions.

- A. Backup Manager
- B. Recovery Manager
- C. Backup and Recovery Manager
- D. Database Manager

14) B. Recovery Manager

15) ..... systems typically allows to replace failed disks without stopping access to the system.

- A. RAM
- B. RMAN
- C. RAD
- D. RAID

15) D. RAID

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

16) An ..... is an exact copy of a single data file, archived redo log file, or control file.

A. image copy

B. data file copy

C. copy log

D. control copy

16) A. image copy

17) ..... known as memory-style error correcting-code(ECC) organization, employs parity bits.

A. RAID level 1

B. RAID level 2

C. RAID level 3

D. RAID level 4

17) B. RAID level 2

18) The remote backup site is sometimes called the ..... site.

A. primary

B. secondary

C. ternary

D. None of the above

19) EXP command is used .....

A. to take Backup of the Oracle Database

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

- B. to import data from the exported dump file
- C. to create Rollback segments
- D. to create Schedule

19) A. to take Backup of the Oracle Database

20) The simplest approach to introducing redundancy is to duplicate every disk is called .....

A. mirroring

B. imaging

C. copying

D. All of the above

20) A. mirroring

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## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Solved MCQ on Distributed Transaction Management

#### Set-1

1) If the transaction is rolled back, all the database changes made inside the transaction are .....

- A. made permanent
- B. made temporary
- C. copied to the log
- D. undone

1) D. undone

2) Which of the following is not a property of transactions?

- A. Atomicity
- B. Concurrency
- C. Isolation
- D. Durability

2) B. Concurrency

3) A ..... ensures that transactions are performed as expected.

- A. transaction processing monitor
- B. transaction procedure monitor
- C. isolation monitor
- D. transaction log

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

3) A. transaction processing monitor

4) A transaction that completes its execution successfully is said to be .....

A. committed

B. rolled back

C. partially committed

D. Aborted

4) A. committed

5) ..... means that a transaction must execute exactly once completely or not at all.

A. durability

B. consistency

C. atomicity

D. isolation

5) C. atomicity

6) Assume transaction A holds a shared lock R. If transaction B also requests for a shared lock on R

A. It will result in a deadlock situation

B. It will immediately be rejected

C. It will immediately be granted

D. It will be granted as soon as it is released by A



## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

6) C. It will immediately be granted

7) ..... means that when it ends, a transaction must leave the database in a consistent state.

A. Data isolation

B. Data duration

C. Data consistency

D. Data non-reputability

7) C. Data consistency

8) The number of transactions executed in a given amount of time is called .....

A. utilization

B. execution rate

c. throughput

D. atomicity

8) c. throughput

9) Isolation means .....

A. transaction must not interfere with each other

B. transaction must interfere with each other

C. transaction must be in consistent state

D. transaction must be executed immediately

9) A. transaction must not interfere with each other

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

10) Which of the following ensures the atomicity of the transaction?

A. Transaction management component of DBMS

B. Application Programmer

C. Concurrency control component of DBMS

D. Recovery management component of DBMS

10) A. Transaction management component of DBMS

11) ..... means that a transaction must make its changes permanent to the database ends.

A. isolation

B. locking

C. durability

D. consistency

11) C. durability

12) Throughput means

A. number of transactions that is committed in one hour

B. number of operations in a transaction

C. number of transaction that can be aborted in a given amount of time

D. number of transaction that can be executed in a given amount of time

12) D. number of transaction that can be executed in a given amount of time

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

13) ..... deals with individual transactions.

A. isolate transactions

B. transaction recovery

C. system recovery

D. media recovery

13) B. transaction recovery

14) The part of a database management system which ensures that the data remains in a consistent state is

A. authorization and integrity manager

B. buffer manager

C. transaction manager

D. file manager

14) C. transaction manager

15) ..... protocol is used to perform multiple transactions that execute on different database.

A. commit

B. two phase lock

C. two phase commit

D. locking

15) C. two phase commit

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

16) A transaction can do read and write operation on a data item when it acquires .....

A. read mode

B. exclusive mode

C. shared mode

D. write mode

16) B. exclusive mode

17) In ..... one transaction overwrites the changes of another transaction.

A. uncommitted read problem

B. lost update problem

C. update lost problem

D. dirty read problem

17) B. lost update problem

18) Isolation of the transactions is ensured by

A. Transaction management

B. Application programmer

C. Concurrency control

D. Recovery management

18) C. Concurrency control

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

19) In dirty read problem.....

A. one transaction reads an uncommitted value of another transaction

B. one transaction reads the committed value for another transaction

C. one transaction reads another transaction

D. one transaction commits another transaction.

19) A. one transaction reads an uncommitted value of another transaction

20) A transaction can do only read operation and not write operation on a data item when it acquires ..... lock.

A. read mode

B. exclusive mode

C. shared mode

D. write mode

20) C. shared mode

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Set-2

1) In the ....., one transaction inserts a row in the table while the other transaction is half way through its browsing of table.

- A. transaction read problem
- B. one way read problem
- C. serial read problem
- D. phantom read problem

2) Transaction processing is associated with everything below except.

- A. producing detail, summary, or exception reports
- B. recording a business activity
- C. confirming an action or triggering a response
- D. maintaining data

3) ..... helps solve concurrency problem.

- A. locking
- B. transaction monitor
- C. transaction serializability
- D. two phase commit

4) If a transaction acquires a shared lock, then it can perform ..... operation.

- A. read
- B. write
- C. read and write
- D. update

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

5) If a transaction obtains a shared lock on a row, it means that the transaction wants to ..... that row.

- A. write
- B. insert
- C. execute
- D. read

6) The node where the distributed transaction originates is called the .....

- A. local coordinator
- B. starting coordinator
- C. global coordinator
- D. originating node

7) If a transaction obtains an exclusive lock on a row, it means that the transaction wants to ..... that row.

- A. select
- B. update
- C. view
- D. read

8) If a transaction acquires exclusive lock, then it can perform ..... operation.

- A. read
- B. write
- C. read and write
- D. update

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

9) ..... is a specific concurrency problem wherein two transactions depend on each other for something.

- A. phantom read problem
- B. transaction read problem
- C. deadlock
- D. locking

10) If a database server is referenced in a distributed transaction, the value of its commit point strength determines which role it plays in the .....

- A. two phase commit
- B. two phase locking
- C. transaction locking
- D. checkpoints

11) Transaction ..... ensures that the transaction are being executed successfully.

- A. concurrency
- B. consistency
- C. serialisability
- D. non serialisability

12) The situation in which a transaction holds a data item and waits for the release of data item held by some other transaction, which in turn waits for another transaction, is called .....

- A. serialisable schedule
- B. process waiting
- C. concurrency
- D. deadlock



## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

13) ..... protocol guarantees that a set of transactions becomes serialisable.

A. two phase locking

B. two phase commit

C. transaction locking

D. checkpoints

14) The global coordinator forgets about the transaction phase is called .....

A. Prepare phase

B. Commit phase

C. Forget phase

D. Global phase

15) In two phase commit, ..... coordinates the synchronization of the commit or rollback operations.

A. database manager

B. central coordinator

C. participants

D. concurrency control manager

16) In two-phase locking protocol, a transaction obtains locks in .....phase.

A. shrinking phase

B. growing phase

C. running phase

D. initial phase

17) A transaction processing system is also called as .....

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

- A. processing monitor
- B. transaction monitor
- C. TP monitor
- D. monitor

18) After the nodes are prepared, the distributed transaction is said to be .....

- A. in-doubt
- B. in-prepared
- C. prepared transaction
- D. in-node

19) In ....., we have many mini transactions within a main transaction.

- A. transaction control
- B. chained transaction
- C. nested transaction
- D. calling transaction

20) In a two-phase locking protocol, a transaction release locks in ..... phase.

- A. shrinking phase
- B. growing phase
- C. running phase
- D. initial phase

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Answers:

- 1) D. phantom read problem
- 2) C. confirming an action or triggering a response
- 3) A. locking
- 4) A. read
- 5) D. read
- 6) C. global coordinator
- 7) B. update
- 8) C. read and write
- 9) C. deadlock
- 10) A. two phase commit
- 11) C. serialisability
- 12) D. deadlock
- 13) A. two phase locking
- 14) C. Forget phase
- 15) B. central coordinator
- 16) B. growing phase
- 17) C. TP monitor
- 18) A. in-doubt
- 19) B. chained transaction
- 20) A. shrinking phase

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## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Set-3

1) A mechanism which ensures that simultaneous execution of more than one transaction does not lead to any database inconsistencies is called ..... mechanism.

- A. transaction control
- B. transaction management
- C. concurrency parallelism
- D. concurrency control

2) The transaction wants only to read the data item of mode is called as .....

- A. Exclusive Mode
- B. Shared Mode
- C. Inclusive Mode
- D. Unshared Mode

3) Any execution of a set of transactions is called as its .....

- A. non-serial schedule
- B. serial schedule
- C. schedule
- D. interleaved schedule

4) ..... is program or set of program that interacts with the database at some point in its execution.

- A. A database system
- B. A database application
- C. Both
- D. none

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

5) ..... component of a database is responsible for ensuring atomicity and durability.

- A. recovery management
- B. concurrency control
- C. storage management
- D. query evaluation engine

6) The activity of ensuring atomicity in the presence of Transaction aborts is called .....

- A. transaction control
- B. transaction management
- C. transaction recovery
- D. concurrency control

7) A ..... is a set of rules that state when a transaction may lock or unlock each of the data items in the database

- A. concurrency control
- B. transaction control
- C. validation control
- D. locking protocol

8) is a collection of programs performing all necessary action associated with a database.

- A. Database associated
- B. Database administrator
- C. Database application
- D. Database management system

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

9) Which protocol permits release of exclusive locks only at the end of transaction?

- A. Graph based protocol
- B. Strict two phase locking protocol
- C. Two phase locking protocol
- D. Rigorous Two phase locking protocol

10) The activity of providing Durability of the transaction is called .....

- A. database control
- B. transaction management
- C. transaction recovery
- D. database recovery

11) Which protocol allows a transaction to lock a new data item only if that transaction has not yet unlocked data item?

- A. Graph based protocol.
- B. Strict two phase locking protocol
- C. Two phase locking protocol
- D. Timestamp ordering scheme

12) ..... is a collection of application programs that interacts with the database along with DBMS.

- A. A database system
- B. A database application
- C. Database administration
- D. Data system

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

13) ..... ensures that once transaction completes successfully, the results of the operations become permanent.

- A. serializability
- B. synchronizability
- C. atomicity
- D. durability

14) A ..... contains information for undoing or redoing all the actions performed by the transactions.

- A. savepoint
- B. log
- C. node
- D. commit\_point

15) A ..... is a unit of program execution that accesses and possibly updates various data items.

- A. DBMS
- B. monitor
- C. transaction
- D. transistor

16) Transaction is an action used to perform some manipulation on data stored in the .....

- A. Memory
- B. Record
- C. Database
- D. All of these

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

17) A transaction is terminated if it has .....

- A. aborted
- B. committed
- C. running state
- D. aborted or committed

18) The two possible communication errors are, Lost messages and .....

- A. Network Partitions
- B. Lost acknowledgement
- C. Timeout
- D. log error

19) The only way to undo the effects of a committed transaction is to execute a .....

- A. committed transaction
- B. compensating transaction
- C. supplementary transaction
- D. update query

20) In ....., one or more users/programs attempt to access the same data at the same time.

- A. concurrency
- B. transaction control
- C. locking
- D. two phase locking



## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Answers:

- 1) D. concurrency control
- 2) B. Shared Mode
- 3) C. schedule
- 4) B. A database application
- 5) A. recovery management
- 6) C. transaction recovery
- 7) D. locking protocol
- 8) D. Database management system
- 9) B. Strict two phase locking protocol
- 10) D. database recovery
- 11) C. Two phase locking protocol
- 12) A. A database system
- 13) D. durability
- 14) B. log
- 15) C. transaction
- 16) C. Database
- 17) C. running state
- 18) A. Network Partitions
- 19) B. compensating transaction
- 20) A. concurrency

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## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Set-4

1) Commit and rollback are related to .....

- A. data integrity
- B. data consistency
- C. data sharing
- D. data security

2) The transaction wants to edit the data item is called as .....

- A. Exclusive Mode
- B. Shared Mode
- C. Inclusive Mode
- D. Unshared Mode

3) For committing a transaction, the DBMS might discard all the records.

- A. after image
- B. before image
- C. log
- D. redo log

4) A sophisticated locking mechanism known as 2-phase locking which includes Growing phase and .....

- A. Shrinking Phase
- B. Release phase

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

C. Commit phase

D. Acquire Phase

5) A Transaction ends

A. only when it is Committed

B. only when it is Rolled back

C. when it is Committed or Rolled back

D. only when it is initialized

6) In ....., each transaction there is a first phase during which new lock are acquired.

A. Shrinking Phase

B. Release phase

C. Commit phase

D. Growing Phase

7) A transaction processing system is also called as .....

A. processing monitor

B. transaction monitor

C. TP monitor

D. monitor

8) The transactions are always ..... if it always locks a data item in shared mode before reading it.

A. well formed

B. well distributed

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

C. well locked

D. well shared

9) ..... servers which are widely used in relational database systems.

A. Data servers

B. Transaction servers

C. Query servers

D. Client servers

10) If a distributed transactions are well-formed and 2-phased locked, then ..... is the correct locking mechanism in distributed transaction as well as in centralized databases.

A. two phase locking

B. three phase locking

C. transaction locking

D. well-formed locking

11) ..... property will check whether all the operation of a transaction completed or none.

A. Atomicity

B. Consistency

C. Isolation

D. Durability

12) The total ordering of operations across groups ensures ..... of transactions.

A. serializability

B. synchronizability

C. atomicity

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

D. durability

13) In which state, the transaction will wait for the final statement has been executed?

A. Active

B. Failed

C. Aborted

D. partially committed

14) The ORDER concurrency control technique is based on the property.

A. ordering mechanism

B. inherent ordering

C. total ordering

D. partial ordering

15) Transactions per rollback segment is derived from .....

A. Db\_Block\_Buffers

B. Prcesses

C. shared\_Pool\_size

D. buffers

16) The .....is responsible for ensuring correct execution in the presence of failures.

A. Database Manager

B. Transaction Manager

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

C. Recovery Manager

D. Executive Manager

17) A distributed transaction can be ..... if queries are issued at one or more nodes.

A. fully read-only

B. partially read-only

C. fully read-write

D. partially read-write

18) The distributed transaction can be completely read-only and the transaction is started with a .....  
READ ONLY statement.

A. DISTRIBUTED\_TRANSACTIONS

B. TRANSACTION

C. SET TRANSACTION

D. READ TRANSACTION

19) The initialization parameter ..... controls the number of possible distributed transactions in which a given instance can concurrently participate, both as a client and a server.

A. DISTRIBUTED\_TRANSACTIONS

B. TRANSACTION

C. SET TRANSACTION

D. CONTROL TRANSACTION

20) A database administrator can manually force the COMMIT or ROLLBACK of a local .....  
distributed transaction.

A. in-force

B. in-doubt

C. in-local

D. in-manual

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Answers:

- 1) B. data consistency
- 2) A. Exclusive Mode
- 3) B. before image
- 4) A. Shrinking Phase
- 5) C. when it is committed or rolled back
- 6) D. Growing Phase
- 7) C. TP monitor
- 8) A. well formed
- 9) B. Transaction servers
- 10) A. two phase locking
- 11) A. Atomicity
- 12) A. serializability
- 13) D. partially committed
- 14) C. total ordering
- 15) B. Processes
- 16) A. Database Manager
- 17) B. partially read-only
- 18) C. SET TRANSACTION
- 19) A. DISTRIBUTED\_TRANSACTIONS
- 20) B. in-doubt

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## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Objective Questions on Relational Algebra with Answer

1. Which of the following relational algebra operations do not require the participating tables to be union-compatible?

- A. Union
- B. Intersection
- C. Difference

**D. Join**

2) Relational Algebra does not have

- A. Selection operator
- B. Projection operator
- C. Aggregation operator**

D. Division operator

3) Tree structures are used to store data in

- A. Network model
- B. Relational model
- C. Hierarchical model**

D. File based system

4) The rule that a value of a foreign key must appear as a value of some specific table is called a

**A. Referential constraint**

- B. Index
- C. Integrity constraint
- D. Functional dependency



## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

5) It is an abstraction through which relationships are treated as higher level entities.

A. Generalization

B. Specialization

C. Aggregation

D. Inheritance

6) The operation which is not considered a basic operation of relational algebra is

A. Join

B. Selection

C. Union

D. Cross product

7) In SQL the statement `select * from R,S` is equivalent to

A. `Select * from R natural join S`

B. `Select * from R cross join S`

C. `Select * from R union join S`

D. `Select * from R inner join S`

8) When an E-R diagram is mapped to tables, the representation is redundant for

A. Weak entity sets

B. weak relationship sets

C. Strong entity sets

D. strong relationship sets

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

9) If two relations R and S are joined, then the non matching tuples of both R and S are ignored in

- A. left outer join
- B. right outer join
- C. full outer join
- D. inner join

10) Relational Algebra is

- A. Data Definition Language
- B. Meta Language
- C. Procedural query Language
- D. None of the above

11) If an entity can belong to only one lower level entity then the constraint is

- A. disjoint
- B. partial
- C. overlapping
- D. single

12) The common column is eliminated in

- A. theta join
- B. outer join
- C. natural join
- D. composed join

13) In E-R diagram total participation is represented by

- A. double lines

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

- B. Dashed lines
- C. single line
- D. Triangle

14) Relationships among relationships can be represented in an E-R model using

- A. Aggregation
- B. Association
- C. Weak entity sets
- D. Weak relationship sets

15) Which of the following constitutes a basic set of operations for manipulating relational data?

- A. Predicate calculus
- B. Relational calculus
- C. Relational algebra
- D. SQL

16) Relational calculus is a

- A. Procedural language
- B. Non-Procedural language
- C. Data definition language
- D. High level language

17) Cartesian product in relational algebra is

- A. a Unary operator

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

B. a Binary operator

C. a Ternary operator

D. not defined

18) In an E-R diagram attributes are represented by

A. rectangle

B. square

C. ellipse

D. triangle

19) In an E-R diagram an entity set is represent by a

A. rectangle

B. ellipse

C. diamond box

D. circle

20) E-R model uses this symbol to represent weak entity set?

A. Dotted rectangle

B. Diamond

C. Doubly outlined rectangle

D. None of these

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Answers:

- 1) D.Join
- 2) C. Aggregation operator
- 3) C. Hierarchical model
- 4) A. Referential constraint
- 5) C. Aggregation
- 6) A. Join
- 7) B. Select \* from R cross join S
- 8) B. weak relationship sets
- 9) D. inner join
- 10) C. Procedural query Language
- 11) B. partial
- 12) C. natural join
- 13) A. double lines
- 14) A. Aggregation
- 15) C. Relational algebra
- 16) B. Non-Procedural language
- 17) B. a Binary operator
- 18) C. ellipse
- 19) A. rectangle
- 20) C. Doubly outlined rectangle

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### Solved Objective Questions on SQL and Embedded SQL.

1) DROP is a ..... statement in SQL.

- A. Query
- B. Embedded SQL
- C. DDL**
- D. DCL

2) The keyword to eliminate duplicate rows from the query result in SQL is.

- A. DISTINCT
- B. NO DUPLICATE
- C. UNIQUE**
- D. None of the above

3) Which of the following aggregate function does not ignore nulls in its results?

- A. COUNT
- B. COUNT(\*)**
- C. MAX
- D. MIN

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

4) In SQL, testing whether a sub query is empty is done using

- A. DISTINCT
- B. UNIQUE
- C. NULL
- D. EXISTS

5) ..... operator is used to compare a value to a list of literals values that have been specified.

- A. Like
- B. Compare
- C. Between
- D. In

6) The language used in application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred to as the

- A. DML
- B. DDL
- C. VDL
- D. SDL

7) The DBMS language component which can be embedded in a program is

- A. The data definition language(DDL)
- B. The data manipulation language(DML)
- C. The database administrator(DBA)
- D. A query language

8) A DBMS query language is designed to

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

- A. Support end users who use English-like commands.
- B. Support in the development of complex applications software.
- C. Specify the structure of a database.

D. All of the above

9) It is possible to define a schema completely using.

A. VDL and DDL

B. DDL and DML

C. SDL and DDL

D. VDL and DML

10) Which of the following is correct?

A. a SQL query automatically eliminates duplicates.

B. SQL permits attribute names to be repeated in the same relation.

C. a SQL query will not work if there are no indexes on the relations.

D. None of these.

11) Which of the following is a comparison operator in SQL?

A. =

B. LIKE

C. BETWEEN

D. All of the above

12) To delete a particular column in a relation the command used is.

A. UPDATE



## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

B. DROP

C. ALTER

D. DELETE

13) The ..... operator is used to compare the value to a list of literals values that have been specified.

A. BETWEEN

B. ANY

C) IN

D) ALL

14) ..... function divides one numeric expression by another and returns the remainder.

A. POWER

B. MOD

C. ROUND

D. REMAINDER

15) A data manipulation command that combines the record from one or more tables is called.

A) SELECT

B. PROJECT

C. JOIN

D. PRODUCT

16) DDL stands for

A. Data definition language

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

B. Data description language

C. Data design languages

D. Database dictionary languages.

17) The DDL is used to specify the .....

A. Conceptual schemas

B. Internal schemas

C. Both

D. None

18) Which is used for data retrieval from the database?

A. DDL

B. DML

C. SDL

D. VDL

19) Which is used to specify the user views and their mappings to the conceptual schema?

A. DDL

B. DML

C. SDL

D. VDL

20) Which command are included in a general purpose programming languages?

A. DDL

B. DML

C. DSL

D. VDL

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Answers:

- 1) C. DDL
- 2) C. UNIQUE
- 3) B. COUNT(\*)
- 4) D. EXISTS
- 5) A. Like
- 6) A. DML
- 7) B. The data manipulation language (DML)
- 8) D. All of the above
- 9) B. DDL and DML
- 10) D. None of these
- 11) D. All of the above
- 12) C. ALTER
- 13) A. BETWEEN
- 14) B. MOD
- 15) C. JOIN
- 16) A. Data definition language
- 17) A. Conceptual schemas
- 18) B.DML
- 19) D.VDL
- 20) B.DML

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## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Solved Interview Questions on SQL

1) .....keyword is used to eliminate the duplicates.

A. distinct

B. unique

C. union

D. intersect

2) .....is a query that has another query embedded within it.

A. sub query

B. structured query

C. nested query

D. sequence query

3) Which of the following is not an aggregate operator?

A. MAX

B. MIN

C. TOTAL

D. AVG

4) Any SQL statement inside an embedded SQL program must be inside the boundaries of ....

A. EXE SQL and END

B. EXEC SQL and END

C. EXEC and END-EXEC

D. EXEC SQL and END-EXEC

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

5) In embedded SQL, the pre-compiler translates the SQL statements inside the code blocks into the appropriate....

A. PL/SQL block

B. SQL \* plus

C. 3GL statements

D. equivalent C code blocks

6) ..... accepts multiple rows a SQL query, stores them and hands over them one by one to the 3GL program.

A. database program

B. database cursor

C. database object

D. database constraints

7) The ..... is useful in the case of online application.

A. embedded SQL

B. PL/SQL

C. static SQL

D. dynamic SQL

8) What is the Role of revoke command?

A. To give privilege

B. To get back privilege

C. To execute the query

D. To run the program

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

9) The clause ALTER TABLE in SQL can be used to

- A. add an attribute
- B. deletes an attribute
- C. alter the default values of an attribute

D. all of the above

10) Which of the following operations need the participating relations to be union compatible?

- A. UNION
- B. INTERSECTION
- C. DIFFERENCE

D. All of the above

11) ..... is a virtual table that draws its data from the result of an SQL SELECT statement.

A. View

- B. Synonym
- C. Sequence
- D. Transaction

12) In SQL, which of the following is not a data definition language commands?

- A. RENAME
- B. REVOKE
- C. GRANT

D. UPDATE

13) In SQL, which command(s) is(are) used to change a table's storage characteristics?

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

A. ALTER TABLE

B. MODIFY TABLE

C. CHANGE TABLE

D. All of the above

14) Which command will delete all data from a table and will not write to the rollback segment?

A. DROP

B. DELETE

C. CASCADE

D. TRUNCATE

15) Which is not part of the Data Definition Language?

A. CREATE

B. ALTER

C. ALTER SESSION

D. CREATE SESSION

16) What operator tests column for the absences of data?

A. IS Null operator

B. ASSIGNMENT operator

C. LIKE operator

D. NOT operator

17) NOT BETWEEN 10 AND 20 .....

A. displays NULL values

## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

B. does not display NULL values

C. may display NULL values

D. display values

18) Which of the following SQL commands can be used to add data to a database table?

A. ADD

B. UPDATE

C. APPEND

D. INSERT

19) ..... can be used to retrieve data from multiple table.

A. Embedded SQL

B. Dynamic SQL

C. Joins

D. Views

20) ..... provides option for entering SQL queries at execution time, rather than at the development stage.

A. PL/SQL

B. SQL \* Plus

C. SQL

D. Dynamic SQL



## Collections of Database Management System Multiple Choice Questions

### Answers:

- 1) A. distinct
- 2) C. nested query
- 3) C.TOTAL
- 4) D. EXEC SQL and END-EXEC
- 5) C. 3GL statements
- 6) B. database cursor
- 7) D. dynamic SQL
- 8) B. To get back privilege
- 9) D. all of the above
- 10) D. All of the above
- 11) A. View
- 12) D. UPDATE
- 13) A. ALTER TABLE
- 14) B. DELETE
- 15) C. ALTER SESSION
- 16) A. IS Null operator
- 17) B. does not display NULL values
- 18) D. INSERT
- 19) C. Joins
- 20) D. Dynamic SQL

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