QUESTION BANK

1. A .... is a collection of data that is stored electronically as a series of records in a table.
(1) Spreadsheet   (2) Presentation
(3) Database   (4) Web page

2. A collection of interrelated records is called a   **[RBI Grade B 2012]**
(1) utility file
(2) management information system
(3) database
(4) spreadsheet
(5) datasheet

3. Which of the following is the organised collection of large amount of interrelated data stored in a meaningful way used for manipulation and updation?
    [IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]
(1) Database   (2) File
(3) Folder   (4) Data-mining
(5) None of these

4. Items such as names and addresses are considered as
(1) input   (2) data
(3) output   (4) records

5. Which type of database, organised the data in the form of tree with nodes?
(1) Network Database
(2) Hierarchical Database
(3) Relational Database
(4) Multiple Database

6. The database stores information in
(1) rows and columns
(2) blocks
(3) tracks and sectors
(4) All of the above

7. To locate a data item for storage is
(1) field   (2) feed
(3) database   (4) fetch

8. Devices that could be used to input data into a database are
(1) keyboard, fax roller ball
(2) mouse, keyboard, monitor
(3) mouse, keyboard, touch screen
(4) All of the above

9. In a relational database, a data structure that organises the information about a single topic into rows and columns, is
(1) block   (2) record   (3) tuple   (4) table

10. The smallest unit of information about a record in a database is called a
(1) cell   (2) field   (3) record   (4) query

11. .... are distinct items that do not have much meaning to you in a given context.
    [SBI PO 2012]
(1) Fields   (2) Data
(3) Queries   (4) Properties
(5) None of these

12. A collection of related files is called a
    [SBI PO 2011, IBPS Clerk 2013]
(1) character   (2) field
(3) database   (4) record
(5) None of these

13. Which of the following contains information about a single 'entity' in the database like a person, place, event or thing?
(1) Query   (2) Form
(3) Record   (4) Table

14. DBMS is comprised of tables that made up of rows called .... and columns called ....
(1) fields, records   (2) records, fields
(3) address, fields   (4) ranges, sheet

15. What is a stored question about information in a database?   **[SBI Clerk 2015]**
(1) Query   (2) Sort
(3) Report   (4) Record
(5) Field

16. A program that generally has more user-friendly interface than a DBMS is called a
(1) front end
(2) repository
(3) back end
(4) form

17. Which of the following object(s) is/are contained in database?
(1) Table
(2) Query
(3) Form
(4) All of these

18. Which of the following places the common data elements in order from smallest to largest?
(1) Character, File, Record, Field, Database
(2) Character, Record, Field, File, Database
(3) Character, Field, Record, File, Database
(4) Bit, Byte, Character, Record, Field, File, Database

19. What is the overall term for creating, editing, formatting, storing, retrieving a text document? **[IBPS PO 2012]**
(1) Word processing
(2) Spreadsheet design
(3) Web design
(4) Database management
(5) Presentation generation

20. The database administrator's function in an organisation is
(1) to be responsible for the technical aspects of managing the information contained in organisational databases
(2) to be responsible for the executive level aspects of decision regarding the information management
(3) to show the relationship among entity classes in a data warehouse
(4) to define which data mining tools must be used to extract data

21. The code that relational database management systems use to perform their database task is referred to as
(1) QBE
(2) SQL
(3) OLAP
(4) Sequel Server

22. DBMS helps to achieve
(1) data independency
(2) centralised control of data
(3) selection of data
(4) Both (1) and (2)

23. Which out of the following is not a DBMS software?
(1) dBASE
(2) FoxPro
(3) Oracle
(4) Database 2000

24. In which, the database can be restored up to the last consistent state after the system failure?
(1) Backup
(2) Recovery
(3) Redundancy
(4) Security

25. .... provides total solutions to reduce data redundancy, inconsistency, dependency and unauthorised access of data.
(1) DBMS **[IBPS Clerk 2012]**
(2) Tables
(3) Database
(4) Protection password
(5) Centralisation of data

26. Periodically adding, changing and deleting file records is called .... file.
(1) updating
(2) upgrading
(3) restructuring
(4) renewing

27. Architecture of database management can be viewed as
(1) two levels
(2) four levels
(3) three levels
(4) one level

28. A collection of conceptual tools for describing data, relationships, semantics and constraints is referred to as
[IBPS Clerk 2012]
(1) E-R model
(2) database
(3) data model
(4) DBMS
(5) None of these

29. .... is one reason for problems of data integrity. **[IBPS Clerk 2012]**
(1) Data availability constraints
(2) Data inconsistency
(3) Security constraints
(4) Unauthorised access of data
(5) Data redundancy

30. .... means that the data contained in a database is accurate and reliable.
(1) Data redundancy
(2) Data integrity
(3) Data reliability
(4) Data consistency

31. Which of the following contains data descriptions and defines the name, data type and length of each field in the database?
(1) Data dictionary   (2) Data table
(3) Data record   (4) Data filed

32. An advantage of the database management approach is
(1) data is dependent on programs
(2) data redundancy increases
(3) data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs
(4) All of the above

33. Which of the following is the drawback of DBMS?
(1) Improvement in data
(2) Backup and recovery
(3) Complexity
(4) Maintenance of data integrity

34. In which of the following, database is used?
(1) Banking   (2) Finance
(3) Sales   (4) All of these

35. A database that contains tables linked by common fields is called a
(1) centralised database
(2) flat file database
(3) relational database
(4) All of the above

36. Oracle is a(n)   [IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]
(1) hardware   (2) high level language
(3) operating system   (4) system software
(5) RDBMS

37. The cardinality property of a relation, refers to the
(1) number of database
(2) number of columns
(3) number of rows
(4) number of tables

38. Rows of a relation are called
(1) relation   (2) tuples
(3) data structure   (4) entities

39. A set of possible data values is called
(1) attribute   (2) degree
(3) tuple   (4) domain

40. The purpose of the primary key in a database is to   [IBPS Clerk 2015]
(1) unlock the database
(2) provide a map of the data
(3) uniquely identify a record
(4) establish constraints on database operations
(5) None of the above

41. In case of entity integrity, the primary key may be
(1) not null   (2) null
(3) Both (1) and (2)   (4) any value

42. In files, there is a key associated with each record which is used to differentiate among different records. For every file, there is atleast one set of keys that is unique. Such a key is called
(1) unique key   (2) prime attribute
(3) index key   (4) primary key

43. Which of the following types of table constraints will prevent the entry of duplicate rows?
(1) Primary key   (2) Unique
(3) Null   (4) Foreign key

44. The particular field of a record that uniquely identifies each record is called the
                                          [SBI PO 2012]
(1) key field   (2) primary field
(3) master field   (4) order field
(5) None of these

45. .... is a primary key of one file that also appears in another file.   [IBPS Clerk 2013]
(1) Physical key   (2) Primary key
(3) Foreign key   (4) Logical key
(5) None of these

46. .... is an invalid type of database key.
(1) Structured primary key   [IBPS Clerk 2013]
(2) Atomic primary key
(3) Primary key
(4) Composite primary key
(5) None of the above

47. Key to represent relationship between tables is called   [SBI Clerk 2010]
(1) primary key   (2) secondary key
(3) foreign key   (4) composite key
(5) None of these

48. Which database language is used to access data in existing database?
(1) DDL   (2) DML
(3) DCL   (4) None of these

49. An E-R diagram is a graphic method of presenting   [IBPS Clerk 2011]
(1) primary keys and their relationships
(2) primary keys and their relationships to instances
(3) entity classes and their relationships
(4) entity classes and their relationships to primary keys
(5) None of the above

50. In an E-R diagram, an entity set is represented by
(1) rectangle   (2) square
(3) ellipse   (4) triangle

51. In an E-R diagram, attributes are represented by
(1) rectangle   (2) square
(3) ellipse   (4) circle

52. In E-R diagram, relationship type is represented by   [IBPS Clerk 2012]
(1) ellipse   (2) dashed ellipse
(3) rectangle   (4) diamond
(5) None of these

53. An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key, is a
                [IBPS Clerk 2011]
(1) strong entity set   (2) weak entity set
(3) simple entity set   (4) primary entity set
(5) None of these

54. Relationship can be divided into
(1) One-to-one
(2) Many-to-one
(3) One-to-many
(4) All of the above

55. Dr. E F Codd represented .... rules that a database must obey if it has to be considered truly relational.   [IBPS Clerk 2012]
(1) 10   (2) 8
(3) 12   (4) 6
(5) 5

56. A logical schema
(1) is the entire database
(2) is a standard way of organising information into accessible part
(3) describes how data is actually stored on disk
(4) All of the above

57. Data duplication wastes the space, but also promotes a more serious problem called
(1) isolated   [IBPS PO 2015]
(2) data inconsistency
(3) other than those given as options
(4) program dependency
(5) separated data

58. When data changes in multiple lists and all lists are not updated. This causes
                [RBI Grade B 2012]
(1) Data redundancy
(2) Information overload
(3) Duplicate data
(4) Data consistency
(5) Data inconsistency

ANSWERS

1. *(3)*	2. *(3)*	3. *(1)*	4. *(2)*	5. *(2)*	6. *(1)*	7. *(4)*	8. *(3)*	9. *(4)*	10. *(2)*
11. *(1)*	12. *(4)*	13. *(3)*	14. *(2)*	15. *(1)*	16. *(4)*	17. *(4)*	18. *(3)*	19. *(4)*	20. *(1)*
21. *(2)*	22. *(4)*	23. *(4)*	24. *(2)*	25. *(4)*	26. *(1)*	27. *(3)*	28. *(3)*	29. *(1)*	30. *(2)*
31. *(1)*	32. *(3)*	33. *(3)*	34. *(4)*	35. *(3)*	36. *(5)*	37. *(3)*	38. *(2)*	39. *(4)*	40. *(3)*
41. *(1)*	42. *(4)*	43. *(1)*	44. *(2)*	45. *(3)*	46. *(1)*	47. *(3)*	48. *(2)*	49. *(3)*	50. *(1)*
51. *(3)*	52. *(4)*	53. *(2)*	54. *(4)*	55. *(3)*	56. *(2)*	57. *(2)*	58. *(5)*		