

MCQ Based On
Unit 1 Introduction to DBMS
&
Unit 2 SQL

1. 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

Answer: b

Explanation: DBMS is abbreviated as Database Management System. Database Management System stores the data and allows authorized users to manipulate and modify the data.

2. 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

Answer: c

Explanation: It is defined as an organized collection of data or information for easy access, updating, and management in a computer.

3. 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

Explanation: DBMS is nothing but a storehouse wherein the authorized user can create a database to store, modify or retrieve the organized data in the table. It can be modified or retrieved by users who have access to DBMS only.

4. Who created the first DBMS?
- a) Edgar Frank Codd
 - b) Charles Bachman
 - c) Charles Babbage
 - d) Sharon B. Codd

Answer: b

Explanation: Charles Bachman along with his team invented the first DBMS known as

Integrated Data Store (IDS).

5. Which type of data can be stored in the database?

- a) Image oriented data
- b) Text, files containing data
- c) Data in the form of audio or video
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation: The reason for creating the database management system was to store large data and these data can be of any form image, text, audio, or video files, etc. DBMS allows the users to store and access the data of any format.

6. In which of the following formats data is stored in the database management system? a) Image

- b) Text
- c) Table
- d) Graph

Answer: c

Explanation: The data is stored in a table format intended to manage the storage of data and manipulate stored data to generate information.

7. Which of the following is not a type of database?

- a) Hierarchical
- b) Network
- c) Distributed
- d) Decentralized

Answer: d

Explanation: Different types are:

- 1) Centralized
- 2) Distributed
- 3) Relational
- 4) NoSQL
- 5) Cloud
- 6) Object-oriented
- 7) Hierarchical
- 8) Network

8. Which of the following is not an example of DBMS?

- a) MySQL
- b) Microsoft Access
- c) IBM DB2
- d) Google

Answer: d

Explanation: MySQL, Microsoft Access, IBM DB2 are database management systems while Google is a search engine. MySQL is a Linux-based database management system, Microsoft Access is a tool that is a part of Microsoft Office used to store data, IBM DB2 is a database management system developed by IBM. Google's Bigtable is the database that runs Google's

Internet search, Google Maps, YouTube, Gmail, and other products.

9. 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

Explanation: The important features of a database management system are: 1) Minimum Duplication and Redundancy of Data

- 2) High Level of Security
- 3) Multiple-user Access
- 4) Support ACID Property

10. 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

Answer: b

Explanation: The important features are:

- 1) Provides backup for the data stored by the user and the user can retrieve the data whenever required.
- 2) Provides User-interface to access the data.
- 3) Only authorized users can access the stored data.
- 4) Data is stored in one central location but multiple authorized users can access the data.

11. 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

Explanation: It allows authorized users to update, store, manipulate, or access data. Since data is stored in table format it is easy to access the data and perform the required functions. It also removes duplicate and redundant data.

12. 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

Answer: d

Explanation: The purpose of creating DBMS was to store the data. The data stored in the database management system can be accessed by multiple users if the access is provided. The data stored will be accurate and complete hence providing data integrity.

13. Which of the following is a component of the DBMS?

- a) Data
- b) Data Languages
- c) Data Manager
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation: The components of DBMS are as follows:

- 1) Hardware: Like a hard drive, monitor, etc.
- 2) Software: Provides a user interface
- 3) Data Manager: Manages operations of DBMS.
- 4) Data: The collection of information on the DB is known as data.
- 5) Data Languages: Languages like DDL, DML, DAL, and DCL allow to perform operations like creating, modifying, storing, or retrieving data.

14. Which of the following is known as a set of entities of the same type that share same properties, or attributes?

- a) Relation set
- b) Tuples
- c) Entity set
- d) Entity Relation model

Answer: c

Explanation: In the actual world, an entity is a distinct “thing” or “object” from all other objects. For example: Each employee of an organization is an entity.

15. What is information about data called?

- a) Hyper data
- b) Tera data
- c) Meta data
- d) Relations

Answer: c

Explanation: Information about data is known as Metadata. Metadata describes the data in detail by providing additional information like type, length of the data, etc. Metadata helps the user to understand the data.

16. What does an RDBMS consist of?

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

Answer: c

Explanation: It consists of a collection of tables i.e., the data is organized in tabular format. The columns of the relation are known as Fields and rows of the relation are known as fields. Constraints in a relation are known as Keys.

17. The values appearing in given attributes of any tuple in the referencing relation must likewise occur in specified attributes of at least one tuple in the referenced relation, according to _____ integrity constraint.

- a) Referential
- b) Primary
- c) Referencing
- d) Specific

Answer: a

Explanation: Consider 2 relations r1 and r2. r1 may include among its attributes the primary key of relation r2. This attribute is called a foreign key from r1, referencing r2. The relation r1 is also called the referencing relation of the foreign key dependency, and r2 is called the referenced relation of the foreign key.

18. _____ is a hardware component that is most important for the operation of a database management system.

- a) Microphone
- b) High speed, large capacity disk to store data
- c) High-resolution video display
- d) Printer

Answer: b

Explanation: Since all the data are stored in form of memory in the disk, a high speed, and large-capacity disk is required for the operation of the database management system.

19. The DBMS acts as an interface between _____ and _____ of an enterprise-class system.

- a) Data and the DBMS
- b) Application and SQL
- c) Database application and the database
- d) The user and the software

Answer: c

Explanation: A database management system is an application that acts as an interface between the user and the database. The user interacts with the application to access data.

20. The ability to query data, as well as insert, delete, and alter tuples, is offered by _____

- a) TCL (Transaction Control Language)
- b) DCL (Data Control Language)
- c) DDL (Data Definition Language)
- d) DML (Data Manipulation Language)

Answer: d

Explanation: A query is a request for data or information. Relational Schema is the design and structure of the relation. DDL consists of commands that help in modifying. DML performs the change in the values of the relation.

21) Which of the following is generally used for performing tasks like creating the structure of

the relations, deleting relation?

- a. DML(Data Manipulation Language)
- b. Query
- c. Relational Schema
- d. DDL(Data Definition Language)

Answer: D

Explanation: The term "DDL" stands for Data Definition Language, used to perform all other essential tasks such as deleting relation and related schemas in defining the structure relation.

22) Which of the following provides the ability to query information from the database and insert tuples into, delete tuples from, and modify tuples in the database?

- a. DML(Data Manipulation Language)
- b. DDL(Data Definition Language)
- c. Query
- d. Relational Schema

Answer: A

Explanation: The term "DML" stands for the Data Manipulation Language used to perform the required changes in the relation's values.

23) The given Query can also be replaced with_____:

- 1. SELECT name, course_id
 - 2. FROM instructor, teaches
 - 3. WHERE instructor_ID= teaches_ID;
- a. Select name,course_id from teaches,instructor where instructor_id=course_id; b. Select name, course_id from instructor natural join teaches;
- c. Select name, course_id from instructor;
- d. Select course_id from instructor join teaches;

Answer: B

Explanation: Join clause joins two tables by matching the common column

24) Which one of the following given statements possibly contains the error?

- a. select * from emp where empid = 10003;
- b. select empid from emp where empid = 10006;
- c. select empid from emp;
- d. select empid where empid = 1009 and Lastname = 'GELLER';

Answer: D

Explanation: The Query given in option D does not contain the "from" clause, which specifies the relation from which the values have to be selected or fetched. Therefore the correct answer is D.

25) Ready the Query carefully:

1. SELECT emp_name
2. FROM department
3. WHERE dept_name LIKE ' _____ Computer Science';

In the above-given Query, which of the following can be placed in the Query's blank portion to select the "dept_name" that also contains Computer Science as its ending string?

- a. &
- b. _
- c. %
- d. \$

Answer: C

Explanation: In the above-given Query, the "%" (like) operator will be used, which is generally used while searching for a certain pattern in the strings. It represents the single and multiple characters. In this case, it used with "Where "louse to select the "dept_name" that contains the Computer Since as its ending string. To understand it more clearly, consider the following syntax:

Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name  
WHERE columnN LIKE pattern;
```

26) What do you mean by one to many relationships?

- a. One class may have many teachers
- b. One teacher can have many classes
- c. Many classes may have many teachers
- d. Many teachers may have many classes

Answer: B

Explanation: We can understand the "one to many" relationship as a teacher who may have more than one class to attend.

27) In the following Query, which of the following can be placed in the Query's blank portion to display the salary from highest to lowest amount, and sorting the employs name alphabetically?

1. SELECT *
 2. FROM instructor
 3. ORDER BY salary _____, name _____;
- a. Ascending, Descending
 - b. Asc, Desc
 - c. Desc, Asc

d. All of the above

Answer: C

Explanation: To sort the salary from highest to lowest amount and display the employee's name alphabetically, one can use the "Desc and Asc" in the above-given Query.

28) The given Query can be replaced with _____:

1. SELECT name
2. FROM instructor1
3. WHERE salary <= 100000 AND salary >= 90000;

a.

1. SELECT name
2. FROM instructor1
3. WHERE salary BETWEEN 100000 AND 90000

b.

1. SELECT name
2. FROM instructor|
3. WHERE salary BETWEEN 90000 AND 100000;

c.

1. SELECT name
2. FROM instructor1
3. WHERE salary BETWEEN 90000 AND 100000;

d.

1. SELECT name
2. FROM instructor!
3. WHERE salary <= 90000 AND salary>=100000;

Answer: C

Explanation: The "SQL" contains a comparison known as the "BETWEEN," which is also used in one of the given queries, as you can see. The "BETWEEN" operator is generally used to simplify the "WHERE" clause that is used to specify that the value is greater than one value or greater than some values, less than one or more values.

30) A Database Management System is a type of _____ software.

- a. It is a type of system software
- b. It is a kind of application software
- c. It is a kind of general software
- d. Both A and C

Answer: A

Explanation: The DBMS (or Database Management System) is a kind of system software

used for several operations such as creating tables/databases, storing data, managing databases. It also allows modifying the data stored in the database as well.

31) The term "FAT" is stands for _____

- a. File Allocation Tree
- b. File Allocation Table
- c. File Allocation Graph
- d. All of the above

Answer: B

Explanation: The term "FAT" can be described as a file structure (or file architecture). In which all the information about the files where they are stored and where all these files need to be stored or in which directory, all that information generally stored in the file structure. Therefore the Operating system creates a table in which all the files and clusters are stored, known as the file allocation table.

32) Which of the following can be considered as the maximum size that is supported by FAT?

- a. 8GB
- b. 4GB
- c. 4TB
- d. None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation: The files with a size of less than 4 GB or equal to 4GB are easily supported by the FAT. All files with a size greater than the maximum size (or is 4Gb) are not supported by the FAT.

33) The term "NTFS" refers to which one of the following?

- a. New Technology File System
- b. New Tree File System
- c. New Table type File System
- d. Both A and C

Answer: A

Explanation: In the old operating systems, the file structure used to store and manage files is called the FAT 32 (or File Allocation Table). Later, when the technology evolves with time, a new type of file system is introduced, known as the New Technology File System. It overcomes all the drawbacks, issues that exist in FAT file architecture and has many other new features such as it is fast, it can handle files whose size is even greater than 4 GB.

34) Which of the following can be considered as the maximum size that is supported by NTFS? a. 4GB

- b. 16TB
- c. 64TB
- d. 8TB

Answer: A

Explanation: The New Technology File System was introduced in 1993 for the very first time as a part of new Windows operating systems (Windows NT 3.1).

You may be surprised to know that windows are still using it because of its fast speed and can support files whose size is up to 16TB (16 terabytes), which is much more than that file size supported by the old system.

35) A huge collection of the information or data accumulated from several different sources is known as _____:

- a. Data Management
- b. Data Mining
- c. Data Warehouse
- d. Both B and C

Answer: C

Explanation: A huge collection of different types of data/information which collected from many different sources stored in one place is called a data warehouse. It works just like the standard warehouse, which is generally a type of holding area/building to store the different types of different goods in huge quantities until they are further distributed. Therefore the correct answer is Data Warehouse.

36) Which of the following can be used to extract or filter the data & information from the data warehouse?

- a. Data redundancy
- b. Data recovery tool
- c. Data mining
- d. Both B and C

Answer: C

Explanation: The tools used to obtain meaningful information or Data from the large collection of data (or from the Data Warehouses) are known as the Data mining tools. Through data mining, one can easily filter the useful information or data from the massive collection of the data. Therefore the correct answer is Data Mining.

37) Which one of the following refers to the copies of the same data (or information) occupying the memory space at multiple places.

- a. Data Repository
- b. Data Inconsistency
- c. Data Mining
- d. Data Redundancy

Answer: D

Explanation: The data redundancy generally occurs whenever more than one copy of the exact same data exists in several different places. Sometimes it may cause data inconsistency, which can result in an unreliable source of data or information that is not good for anyone.

38) Which one of the following refers to the "data about data"?

- a. Directory
- b. Sub Data
- c. Warehouse
- d. Meta Data

Answer: D

Explanation: The Meta Data refers to the type of data that describes the other data or information.

A general file or document is nothing more than a sequence of bytes that contains information like file name, file size, and date & time when the document was created or modified. **To**

understand it in more details, consider the following example:

For a common music file, the metadata may include the singer's name, the year it was released, and the lyrics, etc.

39) Which of the following refers to the level of data abstraction that describes exactly how the data actually stored?

- a. Conceptual Level
- b. Physical Level
- c. File Level
- d. Logical Level

Answer: B

Explanation: Data abstraction means displaying or sharing only the data that is needed and hiding from all other data until it is necessary to share it. However, the data abstraction level that describes how the data was actually stored in the user's machine (or system) is known as the Physical level. Therefore the correct answer is B.

40) To which of the following the term "DBA" referred?

- a. Data Bank Administrator
- b. Database Administrator
- c. Data Administrator
- d. None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation: The term "DBA" refers to the Database Administrator that manages the whole database and updates the database on a regular basis. In short, the database administrator has the responsibility of the whole database and to maintain it in an optimal & stable state.

41) In general, a file is basically a collection of all related_____.

- a. Rows & Columns
- b. Fields
- c. Database
- d. Records

Answer: D

Explanation: Whenever we have some related data, information or records, we collect all

those related data (or records), put them together, store them in one place, and give that collection a name that is known as a file.

41) The term "Data" refers to:

- a. The electronic representation of the information(or data)
- b. Basic information
- c. Row Facts and figures
- d. Both A and C

Answer: C

Explanation: In general, the term "data" refers to the row facts and figure, whereas the information referred to as the data, which is really important for someone or a particular person. Therefore the correct answer is C.

42) Rows of a relation are known as the _____.

- a. Degree
- b. Tuples
- c. Entity
- d. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: In SQL, the relation is represented by a table, and a table is a collection of rows and columns. Therefore the collection of rows & columns is called the table, whereas a table is known as the relation in the SQL. So in a relation (or we can say table), rows are called the tuples. So, the correct answer will be tuples.

43) Which of the following refers to the number of tuples in a relation?

- a. Entity
- b. Column
- c. Cardinality
- d. None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation: Cardinality refers to the number of tuples of relation because cardinality represents the number of tuples in a relation.

To understand it in more detail, consider the following given example: Suppose we have a relation (or table) that contains 30 tuples (or Rows) and four columns, so the cardinality of our relation will be 30.

44) Which one of the following is a type of Data Manipulation Command?

- a. Create
- b. Alter
- c. Delete
- d. All of the above

Answer: C

Explanation: In data manipulation language, the command like select, insert, update, and delete is used to manipulate the information (or data, records), for example create a table, update table delete table, etc. Therefore the correct answer is C.

45) Which of the following command is a type of Data Definition language command?

- a. Create
- b. Update
- c. Delete
- d. Merge

Answer: A

Explanation: The Data definition language is generally used to maintain or define the structure of the database. For example, creating a table, drop table, alter table. In short, we can say that the command of data definition languages is used to work on the table's schemas inside the database.

46) Which of the following is a top-down approach in which the entity's higher level can be divided into two lower sub-entities?

- a. Aggregation
- b. Generalization
- c. Specialization
- d. All of the above

Answer: C

Explanation: In specialization, the top-down approach is used, and it is apposite to the generalization.

In the specialization, the higher-level entity can be divided into sub lower entities. It is generally used for identifying the subset of an entity set which share the distinguishing characteristics.

To understand it more clearly, consider the following example:

Suppose you have an entity, e.g., A vehicle. So through the specialization, you can be divided further into sub-entities like two-wheelers and four-wheelers. Therefore the correct answer is C.

47) In which one of the following, the multiple lower entities are grouped (or combined) together to form a single higher-level entity?

- a. Specialization
- b. Generalization
- c. Aggregation
- d. None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

The bottom-up approach is used in the generalization. The several lower-level sub-entities are grouped together to make an individual higher-level entity. In short, we can say that it is totally the opposite of specialization. To understand it more clearly, consider the following example: Example

Suppose you have several lower entities like bus, car, motorbike etc. So, in order to make a more generalize (or higher level) entity, you can combine them under a new higher-level entity such as a vehicle.

48) In a relation database, every tuples divided into the fields are known as the_____.

- a. Queries
- b. Domains
- c. Relations
- d. All of the above

Answer: B

Explanation: In a database, the number of rows inside a table is known as tuples, and if we further divide those tuples (or rows) into those fields, they become the domains. So the correct answer will be B.

49) The term "TCL" stands for_____.

- a. Ternary Control Language
- b. Transmission Control Language
- c. Transaction Central Language
- d. Transaction Control Language

Answer: D

Explanation: The term "TCL" refers to the Transaction Control Language, which is another language just like the "DDL" and "DML". The commands like commit, save point, rollback come under the TCL used to control the transactions. Therefore the correct answer will be D.

50) In the relational table, which of the following can also be represented by the term "attribute"?

- a. Entity
- b. Row
- c. Column
- d. Both B &C

Answer: C

Explanation: In the database, the number of rows inside a table is called the tuples, and the numbers of columns are known as the attributes. Therefore the correct answer is C.

51) Which of the following refers to the number of attributes in a relation? a. Degree

- b. Row

- c. Column
- d. All of the above

Answer: A

Explanation: The column inside the table is called the attribute, and the total number of attributes inside the table is called the degree. So, here as we can see, degree refers to the number of attributes in a relation. Therefore the correct answer is C.

52) Which of the following is used in the application programs to request data from the database management system?

- a. Data Manipulation language
- b. Data Definition Language
- c. Data Control Language
- d. All of the above

Answer: A

Explanation: To fetch data from the database management system, generally, the "select" statement is used. Therefore, the Data Manipulation Language is used in the application programs while requesting the data from the database management system.

53) Which one of the following command is used to delete the existing row in a table? a. Delete

- b. Update
- c. Insert
- d. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation: To delete an existing row in a table the generally, the "delete" command is used. The "delete" command is one of the commands that belong to the Data manipulation language.

54) Which of the following commands is used to save any transaction permanently into the database?

- a. Commit
- b. Rollback
- c. Savepoint
- d. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation: The Transaction Control Language is used while working with the transactions. To save any transaction permanently into the database generally, the "commit" command is used, by which any changes get reflected permanently into the database, and they become irreversible.

55) Which one of the following commands is used for removing (or deleting) a relation forms the SQL database?

- a. Delete

- b. Drop
- c. Remove
- d. All of the above

Answer: B

Explanation: To removing(or deleting) a relation, the "drop" command is used instead of delete because here we are working on the objects of the database. So, to maintain the objects of a database, the Data definition language is used. Therefore the "drop" command is used to delete a relation form a database instead of using the "delete" command.

56) Which one of the following commands is used to restore the database to the last committed state?

- a. Savepoint
- b. Rollback
- c. Commit
- d. Both A & B

Answer: B

Explanation: As we all know that while working with the Transactions, the Transaction Control Language is used. To restore the database to the last committed state (or to undo the latest changes), the "rollback" command is used that belongs to the Transaction Control Language.

57) The database management system can be considered as the collection of _____ that enables us to create and maintain the database.

- a. Translators
- b. Programs
- c. Keys
- d. Language activity

Answer: B

Explanation: The Database management system can also considered as the set of programs that enables users to create and maintain the database.

58) The term "DFD" stands for?

- a. Data file diagram
- b. Data flow document
- c. Data flow diagram
- d. None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation: The term"DFD" stands for the Data Flow Diagram, and to represent the flow of the data(or information), the data flow diagram is used. The data flow diagram also helps in understanding how the data is managed in the application. Therefore the correct answer is C.

59) Which of the following refers collection of the information stored in a database at a specific time?

- a. Independence
 - b. Instance of the database
 - c. Schema
 - d. Data domain

Answer: B

Explanation: The collection of data (or information) stored in a database at a particular moment is known as the instance of the database. Therefore the correct answer is B.

60) The term "SQL" stands for

- a. Standard query language
 - b. Sequential query language
 - c. Structured query language
 - d. Server-side query language

Answer: C

Explanation: The term "SQL" stands for the structured query language, which is one of the most widely, used programming languages for relational databases. It can also be used for managing and organizing data in all sorts of systems in which different data relationships exist. Therefore the correct answer is C.

61) The term "Data independence" refers to ____

- a. Data is defined separately and not included in the programs
 - b. Programs are not dependent on the logical attributes of the data
 - c. Programs are not dependent on the physical attributes of the data
 - d. Both B & C

Answer:

Explanation: The term "Data independence" refers that the program should not be dependent on either the logical attributes of data or physical attributes of data.

62) What is the relation calculus?

- a. It is a kind of procedural language
 - b. It is a non-procedural language
 - c. It is a high-level language
 - d. It is Data Definition language

Answer: B

Explanation: In database management systems, relation calculus is a type of non-procedural query language that describes what data needs to be retrieved. However, it does not explain how to retrieve the data.

63) Which one of the following refers to the total view of the database content? a. Conceptual vie

- b. Physical view
- c. Internal view

d. External view

Answer: A

Explanation: The conceptual view refers to the total view of the content available in the database. Therefore the correct answer is A.

64) For what purpose the DML is provided?

a. Addition of new structure in the database

b. Manipulation & processing of the database

c. Definition of the physical structure of the database system

d. All of the above

Answer: B

Explanation: The term "DML" refers to the data manipulation language, which is commonly used to perform basic operations such as insert data, delete, and update data in a database. So the correct answer will be B.

65) The term "ODBC" stands for _____

a. Oral database connectivity

b. Oracle database connectivity

c. Open database connectivity

d. Object database connectivity

Answer: C

Explanation: The term "ODBC" refers to the Open Database Connectivity that is a SQL based programming interface introduced by Microsoft.

66) The architecture of a database can be viewed as the _____

a. One level

b. Two-level

c. Three-level

d. Four level

Answer: C

Explanation: A database's architecture can be viewed as the three levels of abstraction that are named as the internal level, external level, and the conceptual level. Therefore the correct answer is C.

67) In the relation model, the relation are generally termed as

_____ a. Tuples

b. Attributes

c. Rows

d. Tables

Answer: D

Explanation: In the relation model, the relations are also referred to as the tables because the relations are considered as the technical name of the table. So the correct answer is D.

68) The Database Management Query language is generally designed for the _____

- a. Support end-users who use English like commands
- b. Specifying the structure of the database
- c. Support in the development of the complex applications software
- d. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The database management query language is generally designed by keeping in mind that it must support the end-users who are familiar with the English-like commands. It should also boost the process of development of the complex applications software and helps in specifying the structure of the database.

69) Which of the following keys is generally used to represents the relationships between the tables?

- a. Primary key
- b. Foreign key
- c. Secondary key
- d. None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation: To represent the relationships between the various tables in the database, generally, the foreign key is used. Therefore the correct answer is the foreign key.

70) Which of the following levels is considered as the level closed to the end-users?

- a. Internal Level
- b. External Level
- c. Conceptual Level
- d. Physical Level

Answer: B

Explanation: The database's external level is the one and only level that is considered the closest level to the end-users. So the correct answer will be the B.

71) A computer security protocol for logging-in can be considered as the example of the _____ component of an information system.

- a. Data
- b. Software
- c. Procedure
- d. Hardware

Answer: C

Explanation: A computer security protocol for logging-in can be considered as the procedure component of an information system. Therefore the correct answer is C.

72) Which one of the following keyword is used to find out the number of values in a

column? a. TOTAL

b. COUNT

c. SUM

d. ADD

Answer: B

Explanation: The "COUNT" keyword is used to find the total number of values inside a column. So whenever a user wants to find the total values in a column, he can use the keyword "COUNT".

73) Which one of the following is commonly used to define the overall design of the database? a. Application program

b. Data definition language

c. Schema

d. Source code

Answer: C

Explanation: In order to define the overall design of the database, generally, the schema is used. Therefore the correct answer is C.

74) Which one of the following commands is used to modify a column inside a table?

a. Dro

b. Update

c. Alter

d. Set

Answer: C

Explanation: To make manipulations in a column of a specific table, the "alter" command is used. To understand it more clearly, consider the following example.

75) DBMS stands for what

1. Database Management System

2. Database Master System

3. Database Management Structure

4. None of the above

Answer - Click Here:

1

76) Database is an organized collection of related.....

1. Data

2. Modules

3. Programs

4. None of the above

Answer - Click Here:

77) Before use of DBMS information was stored using _____.

1. Cloud Storage

2. Data System
3. File Management System
4. None of the above

Answer - Click Here:

3

78) Keys involved in relationship between tables is called

1. Primary key
2. Secondary key
3. Foreign key
4. A and B

Answer - Click Here:

3

79) The DBMS is the software that interacts with theand the database.

1. User's application programs
2. User's system programs
3. User's system database
4. None of the above

Answer - Click Here:

1

80) DDL stands for what

1. Database Definition Level
2. Data Definition Language
3. Data Device Latency
4. None of the above

Answer - Click Here:

2

81) DBMS helps achieve

1. Data independence
2. Centralized control of data
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above

Answer - Click Here:

3

82) 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. None of the above

Answer - Click Here:

3

83) How to write the database schema?

1. HLL
2. DML
3. DDL

4. None of the above

Answer - Click Here:

3

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

1. Query languages and utilities
2. DML and query language
3. Data dictionary and transaction log
4. None of the above

Answer - Click Here:

3

85) Select which is not an object-based logical model

- A The infological model
- B The entity-relational model
- C The binary model
- D None of these
- E all of the above

Answer: A

86) Which design is both software and hardware independent

- A Conceptual
- B Physical
- C Logical
- D both a and b
- E none of these

Answer: A

87) The Object based data models are used to define the abstraction _____ level :

- A Only physical
- B Physical and conceptual
- C both a and b
- D Conceptual and view
- E None of the above

Answer: D

88) A schema is

- A Record Relationship
- B Data Elements
- C Record and files
- D Both a and b
- E All of the above

Answer: E

89) An abstraction concept for building composite object from their component object known

as

- A Aggregation
- B Normalization
- C Generalization
- D Specialization

Answer: A

90)The DBMS is used for what

- A Eliminate data redundancy
- B Maintain data integrity
- C Establish relationships among different files
- D both A and B
- E All of the above

91)Which type of information is used by the top level managers

- A Operational information
- B Strategic information
- C Both [A] and [B]
- D Technical information
- E All of the above

Answer: B

92)Identify the package not belong DBMS

- A Ingress
- B Unify
- C IDMS
- D All are DBMS packages

Answer: D

93)A collection of objects that use common structure and a common behavior is known as

- A Object
- B Entity
- C Class
- D both a and b
- E All of the above

Answer: C

94)The data dictionary tells _____ to the DBMS :

- A What files are in the database
- B What these files contain
- C What attributes are possessed by the datav
- D All of the above
- E none of the above

Answer: D

95)An relationship among students and courses is

- A M:M relationship
- B 1:M relationship
- C 1:1 relationship
- D None of these

Answer: A

96)The Database has all of the mention below components except

- A users
- B database administrator
- C database
- D separate files
- E none of the above

Answer: D

97)The key used for cost-effective data input is

- A employee motivation
- B validity checks
- C validation
- D OCR equipment
- E All of the above

Answer:A

98)Complex entities can be formed by the following operation :

- A SUM
- B Union
- C Collection
- D Aggregation
- E Both A and C

Answer: D

99)Which is belong to metadata :

- A Data dictionary
- B Table
- C E-R diagram
- D View of a database
- E none of the above

Answer: A

100)Periodically adding, changing and deleting file records is known as

- A Renewing
- B Upgrading
- C Restructuring
- D Updating
- E both a and b

Answer: Option D

101)The Primitive operations usually to all record management systems is

- A Look-up
- B Sort
- C Print
- D All of the above
- E none of these

Answer : A

102)Administrative supervision of database are the responsibility _____?

- A DP Administrator
- B DP Manager
- C DB Manager
- D Database administrator
- E none of these

Answer : D