Unit 8 Security

1 What is used for database security?

A data encryption

B a view

C finger print

D all of the above

Answer: Option [D]

2 Data security threats include :

A privacy invasion

B hardware protection

C fraudulent manipulation od data

D all of the above

 Answer: Option [D]

3 _____ is responsible for using that the database remains in a consistent state despite system failure.

A Storage manager

B Transaction manager

C End user

D Sophisticated

 Answer: Option [B]

4 Prevention of access to the database by unauthorized users is referred to as :

A Integrity

B Productivity

C Security

D Reliability

 Answer: Option [C]

5 Data integrity means :

A providing first access to stored data

B ensuring correctness and consistency of data

C providing data sharing

D none of the above

 Answer: Option [B]

6 Authentication refers to :

A methods of restricting user access to system

B controlling access to portions of database

C controlling the operation on the data

D all of the above

 Answer: Option [D]

1. When we update any tuple in the relation which Authorization on a relation allows a user to?
A. select authorization
B. update authorization
C. grant authorization
D. define authorization
E. All of these
F. None of these
Answer -B

2. Grants privileges on SQL authorization mechanism _____
A. Entire relation
B. Specified tuples
C. Specified attributes
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

Answer - D

3: Implicitly to all current and future Privileges that are granted users, are called as
A. Unnatural
B. Private
C. Natural
D. Public

E. All of these
F. None of these

Answer – D

4. which statement is used to revoke an authorization,
A. Revoke
B. Modify
C. Alter
D. Define
E. All of these
F. None of these

Answer – A

5: The grants privileges on SQL authorization mechanism doesn't have
A. Specified attributes
B. Specified tuples Entire relation
C. Entire relation
D. None of the above
E. All of these
F. Both A and B

Answer - C

6: True dependencies generated In reflexive rule (IR1), are classified as
A. nontrivial
B. inferential
C. functional
D. trivial
E. None of the above
F. All of these

Answer - D

7. Attributes determine any of its subset Rule which states that set of is classified as
A. closure rule
B. referential rule
C. reflexive rule
D. inferential rule
E. None of the above
F. All of these

Answer - C

8. To represent both data and relationships among a collection of tables data is known as
A. Object-based Data model
B. Entity-relationship model
C. Relational Model
D. Semi-structured data model

E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer – C

9: Database is structured record-based models are so named because in_____.
A. Fixed format records
B. Variable-format records
C. Random-format records
D. None of the above
E. All of these
F. Both A and C
Answer - A

10: In <u>Database design</u> **Data model that is widely used is**
A. Semistructured data model
B. Object-based Data model
C. Relational Model
D. Entity-relationship model
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer - D

11: Entity-relationship model are used in
A. Database implementation
B. Database design
C. Database direction
D. Database processing
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer - B

12: The record which contains all data regarding tuples In database management systems, of _____.
A. environment record
B. statement record
C. connection record
D. description record
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer - D

13: list <u>types of attributes</u> **that are included in query result which type of iterator is used _____.**
A. non-positioned iterator
B. positional iterator
C. named iterator
D. unnamed iterator
E. None of the above

F. All of these
Answer - B

14: COBOL and ADA is a programming language such as classified as
A. referential language
B. server language
C. client language
D. host language
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer - D

15: Abbreviation of PMS language constructs for procedures is _____ .
A. Prepared Storage Module
B. Permanent Storage Module
C. Persistent Storage Module
D. Prepared Statement Module
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer - C

16: Identification of procedure, name is used as _____
A. Initialization
B. Arguments
C. Attributes
D. Values
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer - B

17: Formatted statements and repeat statements is syntax was supported by
A. SQL:2003
B. SQL:2000
C. SQL:2001
D. SQL:1999
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer - D

18: Full form of CLR
A. Computing language Runtime
B. Communication language Runtime
C. Common Language Runtime
D. Conditional language Runtime
E. None of the above
F. All of these

19: Non dense index is _____.
A. primary index
B. ternary index
C. secondary index
D. clustering index
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer – D

20: first record of any block In data file, is called_____.
A. non-dense record
B. anchor record
C. dense record
D. none of above
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer – B

21: Row of the table In the relational model, is known to be
A. Tuple
B. Relation
C. Attribute
D. Entity field
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer - A

22: Relation in the relational model to refer to a specific instance of a term used is known as
A. Relation attribute
B. Relation instance
C. Relation entity
D. Relation tuple
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer - B

23: Primary data model is relational model in today for commercial_____.
A. Data program application
B. Data management applications
C. Data storage applications
D. Data processing applications
E. Data program application
F. None of the above

G. All of these
Answer - D

24: low-level data models In categories of data modeling, are also called
A. triggered data models
B. logical data models
C. conceptual data models
D. physical data models
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer - D

25: In an E-R diagram is represented by a
A. Dashed arrow-head
B. Double arrow-head
C. Hollow arrow-head
D. Solid arrow-head
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer - C

26: Specialization of Relationship known as a/an
A. Lower-level relationship

B. Subclass-superclass relationship
C. Superclass-subclass relationship
D. Higher-level relationship
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer - D

28: Specialization and generalization is a property of entity sets created by is known as
A. Attribute inheritance
B. Entity inheritance
C. Sets inheritance
D. Relational inheritance
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer - A

29: By creating distinctions among specialization emphasizes on differences Relations on_____.
A. Instances
B. Entity sets
C. Attribute sets
D. None of the above
E. All of these

Answer - B

30: Any of the comparison operators of JOIN operation which uses is classified as
A. SIGMA-JOIN
B. THETA JOIN
C. CHI-JOIN
D. PI-JOIN
E. None of the above
F. All of these
Answer - B

31: Which languages can be represented in a database a scheme determining is called its
A. Object set
B. Typeset
C. Data set
D. Character set
E. None of the above
F. All of these

Answer - D

- 1. **Which of the following does a database security solution <u>not</u> monitor?**

  - A. Database changes
  - B. Sensitive data access
  - C. Database complexity
  - D. Security events

  Correct Answer
  C. Database complexity

- 2. **How does SecureSphere work with logs for auditing purposes?**

  - A. Scans logs for particular users who are known to be security risks
  - B. Imperva SecureSphere does not rely on native database logs
  - C. Analyzes the log to discover databases
  - D. Analyzes the log to perform ongoing validation of user account settings

  Correct Answer
  B. Imperva SecureSphere does not rely on native database logs

- 3. **What does it mean for a user to access a database through a multi-tier infrastructure?**

  - A. The user accesses the database through web or application servers
  - B. The user opens connections to multiple databases simultaneously
  - C. Each user connection to the database is layered to improve performance
  - D. Multiple levels of access to the database are available to the user

- 4. **When Secure Sphere identifies vulnerability, DBAs can use the Risk Management Workbench to:**
  - o A. Review the vulnerabilities
  - o B. Manage the vulnerabilities
  - o C. Virtually patch the vulnerabilities
  - o D. All of the above

- 5. **To enable enterprises to effectively manage user access rights, SecureSphere:**
  - o A. Limits rights based on business need-to-know
  - o B. Prevents excessive user rights
  - o C. Disables dormant accounts
  - o D. All of the above

- 6. **Secure Sphere can be implemented either inline or non-inline.**
  - o A. True
  - o B. False

- 7. **Which of the following used an entity-relationship model?**
  - o A. Database processing
  - o B. Database direction
  - o C. Database implementation
  - o D. Database design

- 8. **What's the full form of CLR?**
  - o A. Common Language Runtime
  - o B. Computing language Runtime
  - o C. Conditional language Runtime
  - o D. None of the above

Correct Answer
A. Common Language Runtime

- 9. **ADA and COBOL are examples of what kind of programming language?**
    - A. Referential language
    - B. Client language
    - C. Host language
    - D. None of thew above

Correct Answer
C. Host language

- 10. **A non-dense index is a type of what?**
    - A. Clustering index
    - B. Primary index
    - C. secondary index
    - D. All of the above

Correct Answer
A. Clustering index