

Database Management System

Multiple Choice Questions & Answers:-

1. A Database Management System (DBMS) is
 - A. Collection of interrelated data**
 - B. Collection of programs to access data
 - C. Collection of data describing one particular enterprise
 - D. All of the above
2. Which of the following is not a level of data abstraction?
 - A. Physical Level
 - B. Critical Level**
 - C. Logical Level
 - D. View Level
3. Disadvantages of File systems to store data is:
 - A. Data redundancy and inconsistency
 - B. Difficulty in accessing data
 - C. Data isolation
 - D. All of the above**
4. In an Entity-Relationship Diagram Rectangles represents
 - A. Entity sets**
 - B. Attributes
 - C. Database
 - D. Tables
5. Which of the following is not a Storage Manager Component?
 - A. Transaction Manager
 - B. Logical Manager**
 - C. Buffer Manager
 - D. File Manager
6. Data Manipulation Language enables users to
 - A. Retrieval of information stored in database
 - B. Insertion of new information into the database
 - C. Deletion of information from the database
 - D. All of the above**
7. Which of the following is not an Schema?
 - A. Database Schema
 - B. Physical Schema
 - C. Critical Schema**
 - D. Logical Schema
8. Which of the following is Database Language?
 - A. Data Definition Language
 - B. Data Manipulation Language
 - C. Query Language
 - D. All of the above**

9. Which of the following is not a function of DBA?

- A. Network Maintenance**
- B. Routine Maintenance
- C. Schema Definition
- D. Authorization for data access

10. Which of the following is a Data Model?

- A. Entity-Relationship model
- B. Relational data model
- C. Object-Based data model
- D. All of the above**

11. Which of the following represents a relationship among a set of values.

- A. A Row**
- B. A Table
- C. A Field
- D. A Column

12. Column header is referred as

- A. Table
- B. Relation
- C. Attributes**
- D. Domain

13. A Relation is a

- A. Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of attributes
- B. Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of domains**
- C. Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of tuple
- D. Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of relations

14. In mathematical term Table is referred as

- A. Relation**
- B. Attribute
- C. Tuple
- D. Domain

15. In mathematical term Row is referred as

- A. Relation
- B. Attribute
- C. Tuple**
- D. Domain

16. _____ allow us to identify uniquely a tuple in the relation.

- A. Superkey**
- B. Domain
- C. Attribute
- D. Schema

17. Minimal Superkeys are called

- A. Schema keys
- B. Candidate keys**
- C. Domain keys
- D. Attribute keys

18. Which of the following is not Modification of the Database

- A. Deletion
- B. Insertion
- C. Sorting**
- D. Updating

19. Which of the following is Relation-algebra Operation

- A. Select
- B. Union
- C. Rename
- D. All of the above**

20. Which of the following is not Outer join?

- A. Left outer join
- B. Right outer join
- C. Full outer join
- D. All of the above**

21. Who proposed the relational model?

- A. Bill Gates
- B. E.F. Codd**
- C. Herman Hollerith
- D. Charles Babbage

22. Set of premitted values of each attribute is called

- A. Domain**
- B. Tuple
- C. Relation
- D. Schema

23. Which of the following is true regarding Null Value?

- A. Null = 0
- B. Null 0
- D. Null 0**

24. Logical design of database is called

- A. Database Instance
- B. Database Snapshot
- C. Database Schema**
- D. All of the above

25. Snapshot of the data in the database at a given instant of time is called

- A. Database Schema
- B. Database Instance**
- C. Database Snapshot
- D. All of the above

26. Which of the following is not Unary operation?

- A. Select
- B. Project
- C. Rename
- D. Union**

27. Which of the following is not binary operation?

- A. Union
- B. Project**
- C. Set Difference
- D. Cartesian Product

28. Which of the following is correct regarding Aggregate functions?

- A. it takes a list of values and return a single values as result**
- B. it takes a list of values and return a list of values as result
- C. it takes a single value and returns a list of values as result
- D. it takes a single value and returns a single value as result

29. The Primary key must be

- A. Non Null
- B. Unique
- C. Option A or B
- D. Option A and B**

30. A command to remove a relation from an SQL database

- A. Delete table
- B. Drop table**
- C. Erase table
- D. Alter table

31. which of the following is not an Aggregate function?

- A. Min
- B. Max
- C. Select**
- D. Avg

32. The attribute that can be divided into other attributes is called

- A. Simple Attribute
- B. Composite Attribute**
- C. Multi-valued Attribute
- D. Derived Attribute

33. In an Entity-Relationship Diagram “Ellipses” represents

- A. Attributes**
- B. Weak entity set
- C. Relationship sets
- D. Multi-valued attributes

34. In an Entity-Relationship Diagram “Diamonds” represents

- A. Attributes
- B. Multi-valued attributes
- C. Weak entity set
- D. Relationship sets**

35. What is ACID properties of Transactions?

- A. Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Database
- B. Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability**
- C. Atomicity, Consistency, Inconsistent, Durability
- D. Automatically, Concurrency, Isolation, Durability

36. If every non-key attribute is functionally dependent on the primary key, the relation will be in

- A. First Normal Form
- B. Second Normal Form
- C. Third Normal Form**
- D. Fourth Formal Form

37. Database locking concept is used to solve the problem of
- A. Lost Update
 - B. Uncommitted Dependency
 - C. Inconsistent Data
 - D. All of the above**
38. UML is stands for
- A. Universal Modeling Language
 - B. Unified Modeling Language**
 - C. United Modeling Language
 - D. Uni Modeling Language
39. Data Manipulation Language (DML) is not to
- A. Create information table in the Database**
 - B. Insertion of new information into the Database
 - C. Deletion of information in the Database
 - D. Modification of information in the Database
40. Which of the following is true regarding Referential Integrity?
- A. Every primary-key value must match a primary-key value in an associated table
 - B. Every primary-key value must match a foreign-key value in an associated table
 - C. Every foreign-key value must match a primary-key value in an associated table**
 - D. Every foreign-key value must match a foreign-key value in an associated table
41. Which of the following option is use to retrieval of data?
- a. Stack
 - b. Data Structure
 - c. Linked list
 - d. Query**
42. ODBC stands for _____
- a. Offline database connection
 - b. Oriented database connection
 - c. Open database connection**
 - d. None of above
43. Which algebra is widely used in DBMS?
- a. Relational algebra**
 - b. Arithmetic algebra
 - c. Both
 - d. None
44. Which of the following is an unary operation?
- a. Selection operation**
 - b. Generalized selection
 - c. Primitive operation
 - d. Projection operation
45. Which SQL Query is use to remove a table and all its data from the database?
- a. Create Table
 - b. Alter Table
 - c. Drop Table**
 - d. None of these
46. In precedence of set operators the expression is evaluated from:

- a. Left to Left
- b. Left to Right**
- c. Right to Right
- d. Right to Left

47. In DBMS FD stands for _____

- a. Facilitate data
- b. Functional data
- c. Facilitate dependency
- d. Functional dependency**

48. How many types of keys in Database Design?

- a. Candidate key
- b. Primary key
- c. Foreign key
- d. All of these**

49. Which of the following is based on Multi Valued Dependency?

- a. First
- b. Second
- c. Third
- d. Fourth**

50. Which of the following is the structure of the Database?

- a. Table
- b. Schema**
- c. Relation
- d. None of these

51. The minimal set of super key is called

- A. Primary key
- B. Secondary key
- C. Candidate key**
- D. Foreign key

52. A relation that has no partial dependencies is in which normal form

- A. First
- B. Second**
- C. Third
- D. BCNF

53. A functional dependency between two or more non-key attributes is called

- A. Transitive dependency**
- B. Partial transitive dependency
- C. Functional dependency
- D. Partial functional dependency

54. A logical description of some portion of database that is required by a user to perform task is called as A.
System View

- B. User View**
- C. Logical View
- D. Data View

55. _____ is a classical approach to database design?

- A. Left – Right approach
- B. Right – Left approach
- C. Top – Down approach**
- D. Bottom – Up approach

56. _____ refers to the correctness and completeness of the data in a database?

- A. Data security
- B. Data integrity**
- C. Data constraint
- D. Data independence

57. A table that displays data redundancies yields _____ anomalies

- A. Insertion
- B. Deletion
- C. Update
- D. All of the above**

58. A lock that allows concurrent transactions to access different rows of the same table is known as a **A. Field-level lock**

- B. Row-level lock
- C. Table-level lock
- D. Database-level lock

59. A type of query that is placed within a WHERE or HAVING clause of another query is called A. Super query

- B. Sub query**
- C. Master query
- D. Multi-query

60. A transaction completes its execution is said to be

- A. Saved
- B. Loaded
- C. Rolled
- D. Committed**