BCA

IV Sem

Database Management System

Multiple choice questions

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

   Correct Answer: D

2. Which of the following is not a level of data **abstraction**?
   A. Physical Level
   B. Critical Level
   C. Logical Level
   D. View Level

   Correct Answer: B

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

   Correct Answer: D

4. In an Entity-Relationship Diagram Rectangles represents
   A. Entity sets
   B. Attributes
   C. Database
   D. Tables

   Correct Answer: A

5. **Which of the following** is not a Storage Manager Component?
   A. Transaction Manager
   B. Logical Manager
   C. Buffer Manager
   D. File Manager

   Correct Answer: B

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

   Correct Answer: D

7. Which of the following is not a Schema?
   A. Database Schema
   B. Physical Schema
   C. Critical Schema
   D. Logical Schema

   Correct Answer: C

8. Which of the following is Database Language?
   A. Data Definition Language
   B. Data Manipulation Language
   C. Query Language
   D. All of the above

   Correct Answer: D

9. Which of the following in not a function of DBA?
   A. Network Maintenance
   B. Routine Maintenance
   C. Schema Definition
   D. Authorization for data access

   Correct Answer: A

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

    Correct Answer: D

11. The number of entities associated in relationship is called as it's.....................
    A) Cardinality
    B) Degree
    C) Tuples
    D) Entity

    Correct Answer: B

12. The DBMS utility...................... allows reconstructing the correct state of database from the backup and history of transactions.

A) Backup
B) Recovery
C) Monitoring
D) Data loading

Correct Answer: B

13. In the........... Normal form, a composite attribute is converted to individual attributes.
A) First
B) Second
C) Third
D) Fourth

Correct Answer: A

14. In RDBMS, Data is presented as a collection of............
A) Table
B) Attributes
C) Relations
D) Entities

Correct Answer: C

15. A .... normal form, normalization will be needed where all attributes in a relation tuple are not functionally dependent only on the key attribute.
A) First
B) Second
C) Third
D) Fourth

Correct Answer: C

16. To select all columns from the table the syntax is:
A) Select all from table_name
B) Select * from table_name
C) Select from table_name
D) Non of the above

Correct Answer: B

17. If an attribute of a composite key is dependent on an attribute of the other composite key, normalization called .... is needed.
A) DKNF
B) BCNF
C) Fourth
D) Third

Correct Answer: B

18. Identify the criteria for designing database from the point of view of user
A) No redundancy
B) No inapplicable attributes
C) Uniformity in naming & definitions of the data items
D) All of the above

Correct Answer: D

19. The .... operator preserves unmatched rows of the relations being joined.
A) Inner join
B) Outer join

C) Union
D) Union join

20. Which are the not user in End-user:
    A) Naïve users
    B) Casual users
    C) Sophisticated user
    D) All of these

21. DBMS is a collection of ………….. that enables user to create and maintain a database.
    A) Keys
    B) Translators
    C) Programs
    D) Language Activity

22. In a relational schema, each tuple is divided into fields called
    A) Relations
    B) Domains
    C) Queries
    D) All of the above

23. In an ER model, ……………. is described in the database by storing its data.
    A) Entity
    B) Attribute
    C) Relationship
    D) Notation

24. DFD stands for
    A) Data Flow Document
    B) Data File Diagram
    C) Data Flow Diagram
    D) Non of the above

25. A top-to-bottom relationship among the items in a database is established by a
    A) Hierarchical schema
    B) Network schema
    C) Relational Schema
    D) All of the above

26. ……………… table store information about database or about the system.
    A) SQL
    B) Nested
    C) System
    D) None of these

27. …………..defines the structure of a relation which consists of a fixed set of attribute-domain pairs.
    A) Instance
    B) Schema
    C) Program

D) Super Key

28. ……………… clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result.
    A) Select
    B) Group-by
    C) Having
    D) Order by

Correct Answer: C

29. 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) All of the above

Correct Answer: B

30. ……………… is a full form of SQL.
    A) Standard query languag**e**
    B) Sequential query language
    C) Structured query language
    D) Server side query language

Correct Answer: C

31. The candidate key is that you choose to identify each row uniquely is called ……………..

    A) Alternate Key
    B) Primary Key
    C) Foreign Key
    D) None of the above

Correct Answer: B

32. …………….. is used to determine whether of a table contains duplicate rows.
    A) Unique predicate
    B) Like Predicate
    C) Null predicate
    D) In predicate

Correct Answer: A

33. To eliminate duplicate rows ……………… is used
    A) NODUPLICATE
    B) ELIMINATE
    C) DISTINCT
    D) None of these

Correct Answer: C

34. State true or false
    i) A candidate key is a minimal super key.
    ii) A candidate key can also refer to as surrogate key.
      A) i-true, ii-false
      B) i-false, ii-true
      C) i-true, ii-true
      D) i-false, ii-false

Correct Answer: C

35. DCL stands for
    A) Data Control Language
    B) Data Console Language

C) Data Console Level
D) Data Control Level

Correct Answer: A

36. ………………… is the process of organizing data into related tables.
    A) Normalization
    B) Generalization
    C) Specialization
    D) None of the above

Correct Answer: A

37. A ……………… does not have a distinguishing attribute if its own and mostly are dependent entities, which are part of some another entity.
    A) Weak entity
    B) Strong entity
    C) Non attributes entity
    D) Dependent entity

Correct Answer: A

38. …………….. is the complex search criteria in the where clause.
    A) Substring
    B) Drop Table
    C) Predict
    D) Predicate

Correct Answer: D

39. ………………… is preferred method for enforcing data integrity
    A) Constraints
    B) Stored Procedure
    C) Triggers
    D) Cursors

Correct Answer: A

40. The number of tuples in a relation is called it's …………. While the number of attributes in a relation is called it's ………………..
    A) Degree, Cardinality
    B) Cardinality, Degree
    C) Rows, Columns
    D) Columns, Rows

Correct Answer: B

41. State true or false.

    i) Select operator is not a unary operator.
    ii) Project operator chooses subset of attributes or columns of a relation.
       A) i-True, ii-False
       B) i-True, ii-True
       C) i-False, ii-True
       D) i-False, ii-False

Correct Answer: C

42. …………… database is used as template for all databases created.
    A) Master
    B) Model
    C) Tempdb
    D) None of the above

43. One aspect that has to be dealt with by the integrity subsystem is to ensure that only valid values can be assigned to each data items. This is referred to as
    A) Data Security
    B) Domain access
    C) Data Control
    D) Domain Integrity

Correct Answer: D

44. ………………….. operator is basically a join followed by a project on the attributes of first relation.
    A) Join
    B) Semi-Join
    C) Full Join
    D) Inner Join

Correct Answer: B

45. Which of the following is not a binary operator in relational algebra?
    A) Join
    B) Semi-Join
    C) Assignment
    D) Project

Correct Answer: D

46. Centralizing the integrity checking directly under the DBMS ………….. duplication and ensures the consistency and validity of the database.
    A) Increases
    B) Skips
    C) Does not reduce
    D) Reduces

Correct Answer: D

47. Which of the following is/are the DDL statements?
    A) Create
    B) Drop
    C) Alter
    D) All of the above

Correct Answer: D

48. ---------------- is used to retrieve tuples from the relation.
    A) Create
    B) Drop
    C) Select
    D) All of the above

Correct Answer: C

49. ……………… defines rules regarding the values allowed in columns and is the standard mechanism for enforcing database integrity.
    A) Column
    B) Constraint
    C) Index
    D) Trigger

Correct Answer: B

50. For like predicate which of the following is true.

i) % matches zero of more characters.
ii) _ matches exactly one character.

A) i-only
B) ii-only
C) Both of them
D) None of them

Correct Answer: C

51. The relational model is based on the concept that data is organized and stored in two-dimensional tables called ……………………….

A) Fields
B) Records
C) Relations
D) Keys

Correct Answer: C

52. ……………….. contains information that defines valid values that are stored in a column or data type.
A) View
B) Rule
C) Index
D) Default

Correct Answer: C

53. Which of the syntax is correct for insert statement?
i) insert into <table_name> values <list of values>
ii) insert into <table_name> (column list) values <list of values>

A) i-only
B) ii-only
C) Both of them
D) None of them

Correct Answer: C

54. ………………. first proposed the process of normalization.
A) Edgar. W
B) Edgar F. Codd
C) Edward Stephen
D) Edward Codd

Correct Answer: B

55. For using a specific database …………… command is used.
A) Use database
B) <Database name> use
C) Both A &B
D) None of them

Correct Answer: A

56. Which of the following is not comparison operator?
A) <>
B) <
C) =<

D) >=

Correct Answer: C

57. An outstanding functionality of SQL is its support for automatic ………… to the target data.
   A) Programming
   B) Functioning
   C) Navigation
   D) Notification

Correct Answer: C

58. ………………… is a special type of integrity constraint that relates two relations & maintains consistency across the relations.
   A) Entity Integrity Constraints
   B) Referential Integrity Constraints
   C) Domain Integrity Constraints
   D) Key Constraints

Correct Answer: B

59. ……………..specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate.
   A) GROUP BY Clause
   B) HAVING Clause
   C) FROM Clause
   D) WHERE Clause

Correct Answer: B

60. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a …………… constraint.
   A) Local Key
   B) Primary Key
   C) Composite Key
   D) Foreign Key

Correct Answer: D

61. Which are the not features of a DBMS which provide a number of advantages for data management:
   A. DML
   B. DDL
   C. SDL
   D. None of these

Correct Answer: D

62. Minimal data redundancy means improved _____:
   A. Data independence
   B. Data consistency
   C. Data integration
   D. Data sharing

Correct Answer: B

63. Who access the database occasionally and have different needs each time:
   A. Naïve users
   B. Casual users
   C. Sophisticated user
   D. All of these

Correct Answer: B

64. System analyst and application programmers are commonly referred to as …………………….
   A. Naïve users
   B. Casual users

C. Software engineers
D. Programmers

Correct Answer: C

65. Who interact with the system without writing a program:
    A. Naïve users
    B. Casual users
    C. Sophisticated user
    D. All of these

Correct Answer: C

66. Who interact with the system by invoking one of the permanent application program:
    A. Naïve users
    B. Casual users
    C. Sophisticated user
    D. All of these

Correct Answer: A

67. The main interface that a naive user uses is a form interface using___:
    A. DDL
    B. GUI
    C. OLAP
    D. DML

Correct Answer: B

68. The provision of _____ is a major objective for database system:
    A. Data independence
    B. Data consistency
    C. Data integration
    D. Data sharing

Correct Answer: A

69. ____ is a translates into low-level instruction that a query processor understands:
    A. DBA
    B. DBMS
    C. DBS
    D. DDL compiler

Correct Answer: D

70. Retrieval of data is done by using a ____:
    A. Stack
    B. Query
    C. Linked list
    D. All of these

Correct Answer: B

71. DML is a language by which user accesses or manipulates the _____:
    A. Data model
    B. Data consistency
    C. Data integration
    D. Data sharing

Correct Answer: A

72. Which is the central component of the DBMS software that can also be termed as the database control system?
- A. Data consistency
- B. Data integration
- C. Data sharing
- D. Data manager

Correct Answer: D

73. Which is stored information about description of data in the database:
- A. Data files
- B. Data dictionary
- C. Database
- D. Data administrator

Correct Answer: B

74. After conversion of high level queries into low level commands for file access and is called compiled_____:

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

Correct Answer: B

75. Which is installs, configures, troubleshoots and maintains a database system:
- A. DBA
- B. DDL
- C. DML
- D. SDL

Correct Answer: A

76. Which is incorporated to create an appropriate physical database that is transformed by a logical data model:
- A. SDL
- B. VDL
- C. Both
- D. None

Correct Answer: D

77. In which end is really just any application that runs on top of the DBMS and acts as a user interface:
- A. Back end
- B. Front end
- C. Both
- D. None

Correct Answer: B

78. Data are stored in_____ as database:
- A. Data files
- B. Data dictionary
- C. Database
- D. Data administrator

Correct Answer: A

79. ACID properties of transactions are

A. Atomicity
B. Consistency
C. Isolation
D. Durability

<div align="right">**Correct Answer: D**</div>

80. DA stands for:
    A. Data administrator
    B. Database active
    C. Define application
    D. All of these

<div align="right">**Correct Answer: A**</div>

81. Which is the person responsible for overall control f the database system:
    A. DDL
    B. DBMS
    C. DBA
    D. SDL

<div align="right">**Correct Answer: C**</div>

82. DBA stands for:
    A. Database maintenance
    B. Database administrator
    C. Database backup
    D. Database designer

<div align="right">**Correct Answer: B**</div>

83. Transaction is an action used to perform some manipulation on data stored in the_____:
    A. Memory
    B. Record
    C. Database
    D. All of these

<div align="right">**Correct Answer: C**</div>

84. The data in the database at a particular moment in time is called a _____
    A. Database state
    B. Valid state
    C. Initial state
    D. Empty state

<div align="right">**Correct Answer: A**</div>

85. Which is a DBMS keeps back-up copies of the database:
    A. Backup
    B. Recovery
    C. Both
    D. None

<div align="right">**Correct Answer: A**</div>

86. 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

<div align="right">**Correct Answer: B**</div>

87. How many levels of abstraction in DBMS:
    A. 2
    B. 3
    C. 4
    D. 5

Correct Answer: B

88. Which are the three levels of abstraction:
    A. Physical
    B. Logical
    C. External
    D. All of these

Correct Answer: D

89. How many types of data independence:
    A. 1
    B. 2
    C. 3
    D. 4

Correct Answer: B

90. Which are the types of data independence:
    A. Physical
    B. Logical
    C. Both
    D. All of these

Correct Answer: C

91. Which is the transformation of requests and results between different levels of abstraction:
    A. Evaluation
    B. Mapping
    C. Compiler
    D. Precompiler

Correct Answer: B

92. Which mapping exists between the conceptual and internal levels:
    A. Conceptual
    B. Internal
    C. Both
    D. None

Correct Answer: C

93. Which mapping exists between the external and conceptual levels:
    A. Conceptual
    B. External
    C. Both
    D. None

Correct Answer: C

94. The related and interconnected software components of a DBMS are described by the _____:
    A. Logical architecture
    B. Physical architecture
    C. Both
    D. None

95. Which are the types of physical DBMS architecture can be split :
    A. Back end
    B. Front end
    C. Both
    D. None

96. The DML is called:
    A. Sublanguages
    B. Host languages
    C. VDL
    D. DDL

97. The overall description of a database is called_____:
    A. Data definition
    B. Data manipulation
    C. Data integrity
    D. Database schema

98. Which is proper subset designed to support 'views' belonging to different classes of users in order to hid or protect information:
    A. Schema
    B. Subschema
    C. Non-schema
    D. None-subschema

99. A data dictionary is a repository that manages _____:
    A. Database
    B. Memory
    C. Metadata
    D. All of these

100. A tuple is a(n):
    A. column of a table
    B. two dimensional table
    C. row of a table
    D. key of a table

101. An attribute is a(n):
    A. two dimensional table
    B. row of a table
    C. key of a table
    D. column of a table

102. The method of access which uses key transformation is known as
    A. Direct

B. Hashing
C. Random
D. Sequential

Correct Answer: B

103. The statement in SQL which allows to change the definition of a table is
    A. Create
    B. Alter
    C. Select
    D. Update

Correct Answer: B

104. This is not a date type in SQL Server 2000
    A. Char
    B. String
    C. Bigint
    D. Decimal

Correct Answer: B

105. Which of the following is NOT a basic element of all versions of the E-R model?
    A. Entities
    B. Relationships
    C. Attributes
    D. Primary key

Correct Answer: D

106. The SQL command to creating a table is:
    A. Make table
    B. Alter table
    C. Create table
    D. Define table

Correct Answer: C

107. ----------- is a virtual table
    A. Stored procedure
    B. View
    C. Table
    D. Rules

Correct Answer: B

108. The DROP TABLE statement:
    A. Deletes the table structure only
    B. Deletes the table structure along with the table data
    C. works whether or not referential integrity constraints would be violated
    D. is not an SQL statement

Correct Answer: B

109. The SQL statement to create a view is:
    A. CREATE VIEW
    B. MAKE VIEW
    C. SELECT VIEW
    D. INSERT VIEW

Correct Answer: A

110. Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL constraint?
    A. PRIMARY KEY
    B. FOREIGN KEY

C. ALTERNATE KEY
D. UNIQUE

Correct Answer: C

111. The following are functions of a DBMS except _____
    A. creating and processing forms
    B. processing data
    C. creating databases
    D. administrating databases

Correct Answer: A

112. What SQL structure is used to limit column values of a table?
    A. The LIMIT constraint
    B. The CHECK constraint
    C. The VALUE constraint
    D. None of the above is correct.

Correct Answer: B

113. Every time attribute A appears, it is matched with the same value of attribute B, but not the same value of attribute C. Therefore, it is true that:
    A. $A \rightarrow B$
    B. $A \rightarrow C$
    C. $A \rightarrow (B, C)$.
    D. $(B,C) \rightarrow A$.

Correct Answer: A

114. The different classes of relations created by the technique for preventing modification anomalies are called:
    A. Normal forms.
    B. Referential integrity constraints.
    C. Functional dependencies.
    D. None of the above

Correct Answer: A

115. A relation is in this form if it is in BCNF and has no multivalued dependencies:
    A. Second normal form.
    B. Third normal form
    C. Fourth normal form.
    D. Domain/key normal form.

Correct Answer: C

116. Row is synonymous with the term:
    A. Record
    B. Column
    C. Field
    D. Relation

Correct Answer: A

117. The primary key is selected from the:
    A. Composite keys
    B. Candidate keys
    C. Foreign keys
    D. Determinants

Correct Answer: B

118. Which of the following is a group of one or more attributes that uniquely identifies a row?
    A. Key
    B. Tuple

C. Determinant
D. Relation

Correct Answer: A

119. 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

Correct Answer: C

120. A relation is considered a:
    A. Column
    B. One dimensional table
    C. Two dimensional table
    D. Three dimensional table

Correct Answer: C

121. In the relational model, relationships between relations or tables are created by using:
    A. Candidate keys
    B. Foreign keys
    C. Composite Keys
    D. Determinants

Correct Answer: B

122. A functional dependency is a relationship between or among:
    A. Tables
    B. Rows
    C. Relations
    D. Attributes

Correct Answer: D

123. Table is synonymous with the term:
    A. Record
    B. Column
    C. Field
    D. Relation

Correct Answer: D

124. Which of the following is not a restriction for a table to be a relation?
    A. The cells of the table must contain a single value.
    B. All of the entries in any column must be of the same kind.
    C. The columns must be ordered.
    D. No two rows in a table may be identical.

Correct Answer: C

125. For some relations, changing the data can have undesirable consequences called:
    A. Referential integrity constraints.
    B. Modification anomalies.
    C. Normal forms.
    D. Transitive dependencies.

Correct Answer: B

126. If attributes A and B determine attribute C, then it is also true that:
    A. $A \rightarrow C$.

B. B → C
C. (A, B) is a composite determinant.
D. C is a determinant

Correct Answer: C

127. If attribute A determines both attributes B and C, then it is also true that:
    A. A → B
    B. B → A
    C. C → A
    D. (B,C) → A

Correct Answer: A

128. One solution to the multivalued dependency constraint problem is to:
    A. split the relation into two relations, each with a single theme
    B. Change the theme.
    C. Create a new theme.
    D. add a composite key

Correct Answer: A

129. FD stands for:
    a. Functional dependency
    b. Facilitate dependency
    c. Functional data
    d. Facilitate data

Correct Answer: A

130. In which model of database data is stored in tables:
    a. Network model
    b. Relational model
    c. Hierarchical model
    d. None of these

Correct Answer: B

131. How many types of keys in relation database design:
    a. Primary key
    b. Candidate key
    c. Foreign key
    d. All of these

Correct Answer: D

132. Which key is referencing a primary key in a table:
    a. Primary key
    b. Candidate key
    c. Foreign key
    d. All of these

Correct Answer: C

133. In which ways two tables may be related:
    a. One-one
    b. One-many
    c. Many-many
    d. All of these

Correct Answer: D

134. Which rules are defined in relational models they from as an essential part of any relation database:

a. Integrity rules
b. Database
c. Record
d. Memory

Correct Answer: A

135. Which are the types of integrity rule:
    a. Entity integrity
    b. Referential integrity
    c. Both
    d. None

Correct Answer: B

136. _____states that primary keys should not be null:
    a. Entity integrity
    b. Referential integrity
    c. Both
    d. None

Correct Answer: A

137. Which command creates database objects like tables, views and indexes:
    a. Create command
    b. Update command
    c. Both
    d. None

Correct Answer: A

138. Which command enables alteration the data stored in existing records:
    a. Create command
    b. Update command
    c. Deletion command
    d. All of these

Correct Answer: B

139. Which are the dependencies types:
    a. Full functional dependency
    b. Partial dependency
    c. Trivial functional dependency
    d. All of these

Correct Answer: D

140. FDs are the types of constraints that are based on_____:
    a. Key
    b. Key revisited
    c. Superset key
    d. None of these

Correct Answer: A

141. Who developed the normalization process:
    a. E.F. codd
    b. F.F. codd
    c. E.E. codd

d. None of these

Correct Answer: A

142. E.F.Codd developed the normalization process in the which early:
    a. 1969
    b. 1970
    c. 1971
    d. 1972

Correct Answer: B

143. Which is a bottom-up approach to database design that design by examining the relationship between attributes:
    a. Functional dependency
    b. Database modeling
    c. Normalization
    d. Decomposition

Correct Answer: C

144. Which is the process of breaking a relation into multiple relations:
    a. Functional dependency
    b. Database modeling
    c. Normalization
    d. Decomposition

Correct Answer: D

145.   In decomposition technique of splitting a relation into_____ relation:
    a.   ONE or MORE
    b. TWO or MORE
    c.   THREE or MORE
    d. FOUR or MORE

Correct Answer: B

146. Consequently R.Boyce-Codd jointly launched powerful definition for the third normal form called_____:
    a.   Boyce-Codd normal form
    b.   First normal form
    c.   Second normal form
    d.   All of these

Correct Answer: A

147. BCNF stands for:
    a.   Basic -Codd normal form
    b.   Build -Codd normal form
    c.   Boyce-Codd normal form
    d.   None of these

Correct Answer: C

148. Which forms simplifies and ensures that there is minimal data aggregates and repetitive groups:
    a.   1NF
    b.   2NF
    c.   3NF
    d.   All of these

Correct Answer: A

149. Which forms every non-prime attribute is fully dependent functionally on the candidate key of a relational schema:
   a. 1NF
   b. 2NF
   c. 3NF
   d. 5NF

Correct Answer: B

150. PJNF stands form:
   a. Practically –join normal form
   b. Project –join normal form
   c. Pages –join normal form
   d. programming –join normal form

Correct Answer: B

151. Which forms are based on the concept of functional dependency
   a. 1NF
   b. 2NF
   c. 3NF
   d. 4NF

Correct Answer: C

152. Which one is based on multi-valued dependency:
   a. First
   b. Second
   c. Third
   d. Fourth

Correct Answer: D

153. The DBMS utility, _____ allows to reconstruct the correct state of database from the backup and history of transactions.
   A) Backup
   B) Recovery
   C) Monitoring
   D) Data loading

Correct Answer: B

154. In the .... normal form, a composite attribute is converted to individual attributes.
   A) First
   B) Second
   C) Third
   D) Fourth

Correct Answer: A

155. In RDBMS, Data is presented as a collection of ....
   A) Table
   B) Attributes
   C) Relations
   D) Entities

Correct Answer: C

156. A .... normal form, normalization will be needed where all attributes in a relation are not functionally dependent only on the key attribute.

A) First
B) Second
C) Third
D) Fourth

Correct Answer: C

157. To select all column from the table the syntax is:
    A) Select all from table_name
    B) Select * from table_name
    C) Select from table_name
    D) Non of the above

Correct Answer: B

158. If an attribute of a composite key is dependent on an attribute of the other composite key, normalization called .... is needed.
    A) DKNF
    B) BCNF
    C) Fourth
    D) Third

Correct Answer: B

159. Identify the criteria for designing database from the point of view of user
    A) No redundancy
    B) No inapplicable attributes
    C) Uniformity in naming & definitions of the data items
    D) All of the above

Correct Answer: D

160. The .... operator preserves unmatched rows of the relations being joined.
    A) Inner join
    B) Outer join
    C) Union
    D) Union join

Correct Answer: B

161. Which of the syntax is correct for insert statement?
    i) insert into <table_name> values <list of values>
    ii) insert into <table_name> (column list) values <list of values>
    A) i-only
    B) ii-only
    C) Both of them
    D) None of them

Correct Answer: C

162. ……………….. First proposed the process of normalization.
    A) Edgar. W
    B) Edgar F. Codd
    C) Edward Stephen
    D) Edward Codd

Correct Answer: B

163. For using a specific database …………… command is used.

A) use database
B) databasename use
C) Both A &B
D) None of them

Correct Answer: A

164. Which of the following is not comparison operator?
   A) <>
   B) <
   C) =<
   D) >=

Correct Answer: C

165. ………………… is a special type of integrity constraint that relates two relations & maintains consistency across the relations.
   A) Entity Integrity Constraints
   B) Referential Integrity Constraints
   C) Domain Integrity Constraints
   D) Key Constraints

Correct Answer: B

166. ……………..specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate.
   A) GROUP BY Clause
   B) HAVING Clause
   C) FROM Clause
   D) WHERE Clause

Correct Answer: B

167. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a …………… constraint.
   A) Local Key
   B) Primary Key
   C) Composite Key
   D) Foreign Key

Correct Answer: D

168. _____ ensures that once transaction changes are done, they cannot be undone or lost, even in the event of a system failure.
   A. Atomicity
   B. Consistency
   C. Durability
   D. Isolation

Correct Answer: C

169. Deadlocks are possible only when one of the transactions wants to obtain a(n) _____ lock on a data item.
   A. binary
   B. exclusive
   C. shared
   D. Complete

Correct Answer: B

170. If several concurrent transactions are executed over the same data set and the second transaction updates the database before the first transaction is finished, the _____ property is violated and the database is no longer consistent.

A. atomicity
B. consistency
C. isolation
D. Durability

Correct Answer: C

171. A DBMS uses a transaction _____ to keep track of all transactions that update the database
   A. log
   B. table
   C. block
   D. Statement

Correct Answer: A

172. When a program is abnormally terminated, the equivalent of a _____ command occurs.
   A. COMMIT
   B. ROLLBACK
   C. QUIT
   D. EXIT

Correct Answer: A

173. In a(n) _____ backup of the database, only the last modifications to the database are copied.

   A. full
   B. incomplete
   C. differential
   D. transaction log

Correct Answer: C

174. Although the _____ locking approach improves the availability of data, its management requires high overhead.
   A. database-level
   B. table-level
   C. page-level
   D. row-level

Correct Answer: D

175. A(n) _____ lock exists when concurrent transactions are granted Read access on the basis of a common lock.
   A. binary
   B. field-level
   C. shared
   D. Exclusive

Correct Answer: C

176. A _____ database state is one in which all data integrity constraints are satisfied.
   A. fixed
   B. complete
   C. consistent

D. Secure

177.   The ____ statement is used to end a successful transaction.
    A. COMMIT
    B. DONE
    C. END
    D. QUIT

178.   ____ means that the data used during the execution of a transaction cannot be used by a second transaction until the first one is completed.
    A. Atomicity
    B. Consistency
    C. Durability
    D. Isolation

179.   The three basic techniques to control deadlocks are: deadlock ____, deadlock detection, and deadlock avoidance.
    A. prevention
    B. prohibition
    C. rollback
    D. Commits

180.   All transactions are controlled and executed by the DBMS (subject to some limitations) to guarantee database ____.
    A. integrity
    B. uniqueness
    C. consistency
    D. Design

181.   In a ____ lock, the DBMS will lock an entire disk page.
    A. database-level
    B. table-level
    C. page-level
    D. row-level

182.   All lock information is managed by a ____, which is responsible for assigning and policing the locks used by the transactions.
    A. scheduler
    B. DBMS
    C. lock manager
    D. locking agent

169.

183.   According to the ANSI SQL standard, when does a transaction begin?
    A. with use of the START command
    B. when the first SQL statement is encountered
    C. with the BEGIN command

D. with the BEGIN TRANSACTION command

Correct Answer: B

184.   The ____ lock allows concurrent transactions to access the same row as long as they require the use of different fields within that row.
      A. table-level
      B. page-level
      C. row-level
      D. field-level

Correct Answer: D

185.   What is ACID properties
      A. Atomicity
      B. Consistency
      C. Isolation
      D. Durability
      E. All of the above

Correct Answer: E

186.   Which refers to a property of computer to run several operation simultaneously and possible as computers await response of each other:

      a. Concurrency
      b. Deadlock
      c. Backup
      d. Recovery

Correct Answer: A

187.   Which is refers to a stalemate situation due to which no further progress is possible as computer await response of each other:
      a. Concurrency
      b. Deadlock
      c. Backup
      d. Recovery

Correct Answer: B

188.   Which is a duplicate copy of a file program that is stored on a different storage media than the original location:
      a. Concurrency
      b. Deadlock
      c. Backup
      d. Recovery

Correct Answer: C

189.   .... joins are SQL server default
      A) Outer
      B) Inner

C) Equi

D) None of the above

Correct Answer: B

190.   The .... is essentially used to search for patterns in target string.

A) Like Predicate

B) Null Predicate

C) In Predicate

D) Out Predicate

Correct Answer: A

191.   .... requires that data should be made available to only authorized users.

A) Data integrity

B) Privacy

C) Security

D) None of the above

Correct Answer: C

192.   .... is a combination of two of more attributes used as a primary key

A) Composite Key

B) Alternate Key

C) Candidate Key

D) Foreign Key

Correct Answer: A

193.   To delete a database .... command is used

A) delete database database_name

B) Delete database_name

C) drop database database_name

D) drop database_name

Correct Answer: C

194.   Some of the utilities of DBMS are ....

i) Transaction   ii) Backup   iii) File organization   iv) Process Organization

A) i, ii, and iv only

B) i, ii and iii only

C) ii, iii and iv only

D) All i, ii, iii, and iv

Correct Answer: C

195.   There are _____ number of Normal forms that has been defined

A. 5

B. 6

C. 4

D. 3

Correct Answer: B

196.   The primary key must be

A. Unique

B. Not Null
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

197.   Which of the following is not unary operation?
     A. Select
     B. Union
     C. Project
     D. Rename

198.   Which is relation calculus:
     a. Tuple relational calculus
     b. Domain relational calculus
     c. Both
     d. None

199.   Which calculus is based on specifying a number of tuple variables:

a. Tuple relation calculus
      b. Domain relational calculus
      c. Both
      d. None

Correct Answer: A

200.   SQL outputs a single table known as the _____:
      a. View
      b. Column
      c. Tablespace
      d. Result set

Correct Answer: D