Important MCQ Questions on DBMS

1. _____refers to the basic facts and entities, such as names and numbers.

a. Data
b. Information
c. Input
d. Output

2. Information is processed from _____

a. Output
b. Data
c. Memory
d. None of these

3. MIS stands for:

a. Management Information Server
b. Management Information Service
c. Management Information System
d. Master Information System

4. Which is the false statement:

a. A database is ordered collection of data.
b. A database is systematic compilation of records in a computer.
c. DBMS manages the database
d. Data helps in making decisions.

5. Which is the data model

a. Relational
b. Object-Relational
c. Network
d. All of these

6. Which is not the feature of database:

a. Data redundancy
b. Independence
c. Flexibility
d. Data Integrity

7. Which is the type of data independence:

a. Physical data independence
b. Logical data independence
c. Both
d. None of these

8. Which is the feature of database:

a. Query Language

b. Multi user access
c. Data Dictionary
d. All of these

9. Which is the advantage of database:
a. Prevents Data redundancy
b. Restricts unauthorized access
c. Persistent storage
d. Backup and recovery
e. Integrity Constraints
f. All of these

10. Which is the database language:
a. C
b. C++
c. SQL
d. None of these

11. Which person is responsible for overall activities for database:
a. Database designer
b. Database analyst
c. Database Administrator
d. Database manager

12. Which level of database is viewed by user:
a. Internal level
b. External Level
c. Conceptual Level
d. All of these

13. Internal level has:
a. Individual Users View of the database
b. Community view of the database
c. Physical Representation of the database
d. All of these

14. Which is the component of database management system:
a. Query Language
b. Database Manager
c. File manager
d. All of these

15. _____is the structure of the database.
a. Table

b. Relation
c. Schema
d. None of these

16. Schema is usually stored in_____.
a. Tables
b. Data Dictionary
c. Both
d. None of these

17. Schema is defined by:
a. DML
b. DDL
c. DCL
d. DQL

18. DML language is used to:
a. Define schema
b. Define internal level
c. Access Data
d. All of these

19. DBMS is the bridge between operating system and _____.
a. User
b. Database administrator
c. Application program
d. None of these

20. Which is the most popular database model:
a. Network Model
b. Relational Model
c. Hierarchical Model
d. Object Oriented

21. Which is the schema object:
a. Database links and clusters
b. Packages and Indexes
c. Procedures and functions
d. All of these

22. In database records are called:
a. Attributes
b. Entity
c. Tuples
d. Relations

23. An entity has a set of _____ that describe it.

a. Attributes

b. Entity

c. Tuples

d. Relations

24. In ER model rectangle represents:

a. Attributes

b. Entity set

c. Relationships

d. None of these

25. Date is the type of attribute:

a. Simple

b. Composite

c. Single values

d. Multi valued

26. _____is the attribute or group of attributes that uniquely identify occurrence of each entity.

a. Foreign key

b. Super Key

c. Primary Key

d. All of these

27. _____is the real world object, such as a person, place etc.

a. Attribute

b. Entity

c. Records

d. All of these

28. Grant and revoke is the type of command:

a. DDL

b. DML

c. DCL

d. DQL

29. A user that manages the files of application in DBMS is called:

a. Administrator

b. Database analyst

c. File Manager

d. None of these

30. _____is the information about data.

a. Data

b. **Meta-Data**
c. Entity
d. Relations

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1. DBA stands for:
    a. Database associated
    b. **Database administrator**
    c. Database application
    d. None of these
2. DBMS stands for:
    a. Database associated
    b. Database administrator
    c. Database application
    d. **Database management system**
3. Which means a place where data can be stored in a structured manner:
    a. CPU
    b. **Database**
    c. ALU
    d. All of these
4. A database is a complex _____:
    a. **Data structure**
    b. Memory
    c. Both
    d. None
5. The set of data available to the user, the so-called:
    a. Start-user data
    b. **End-user data**
    c. Database
    d. None of these
6. How is describing the end-user data:
    a. Memory
    b. CPU
    c. ALU

d. **Data**

7. DBMS is to impose a logical and structured organization on:

a. Register

b. **Data**

c. Memory

d. None of these

8. How many basic operation performed in DBMS:

a. 1

b. **2**

c. 3

d. 4

9. Basic operation performed in DBMS are:

a. Management of data in the database

b. Management of user associated with database

c. **Both**

d. None

10. _____is a collection of programs performing all necessary action associated with a database:

a. Database associated

b. Database administrator

c. Database application

d. **Database management system**

11._____is a program or set of program that interacts with the database at some point in its execution:

a. A database system

b. **A database application**

c. Both

d. None

12._____is a collection of application programs that interacts with the database along with DBMS:

a. **A database system**

b. A database application

c. Both

d. None

13.In which services the processes of database management and data management are complementary:

a. Database associated

b. Database administrator

c. Database application

d. **Database management system**

14.ACID stands for:

a. Atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability

b. Atomicity, command, integrity, and data

c. Atomicity, control, integrated, and direct

d. None of these

15. A DBMS provides users with the conceptual representation of:

a. Register

b. **Data**

c. Logical view

d. Physical view

16.Which structure of data clearly is one of the main features of the database approach:

a. Logical view

b. Physical view

c. **Both**

d. None

17.A _____view of data expresses the way a user thinks about data

a. **Logical view**

b. Physical view

c. Both

d. None

18.A physical view of data refers to the way data is handled at a_____ its storage and retrieval:

a. High level

b. **Low level**

c. Medium level

d. All of these

19.In logical and physical view of data the set of principles that defines a data model may be divided into how many parts:

a. 1

b. 2

c. **3**

d. 4

20. In logical and physical view of data the set of principles that defines a data model may be divided into which part:

a. Data definition

b. Data manipulation

c. Data integrity

d. **All of these**

21. The overall description of a database is called_____:

a. Data definition

b. Data manipulation

c. Data integrity

d. **Database schema**

22. 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

23. A data dictionary is a repository that manages _____:

a. Database

b. Memory

c. **Metadata**

d. All of these

24. Which languages are used to define and query a database:

a. **Database**

b. Memory

c. Metadata

d. All of these

25. DDL stand for:

a. **Data definition language**

b. Data description languages

c. Data design languages

d. Database dictionary languages

26. Which are the not most frequently used DDL statements:

a. CREATE
b. DROP
c. ALTER
d. **None of these**

27. VDL stand for:

a. View data languages
b. View design languages
c. **View definition languages**
d. View done languages

28. SDL stands for

a. Stand definition languages
b. **Storage definition languages**
c. Select definition languages
d. system definition languages

29. The DDL is used to specify the_____:

a. **Conceptual schemas**
b. Internal schemas
c. Both
d. None

30. The SDL is used to specify the_____:

a. Conceptual schemas
b. **Internal schemas**
c. Both
d. None

31. DML stands for:

a. Data description languages
b. Data design languages
c. Database dictionary languages
d. **Data manipulation languages**

32. Which is used for data retrieval from the database:

a. DDL
b. **DML**

c. SDL

d. VDL

33. Which is used to specify the user views and their mappings to the conceptual schema:

a. DDL

b. DML

c. SDL

d. **VDL**

34.How many types of DML:

a. 1

b. **2**

c. 3

d. 4

35.What are the types of DML:

a. Low level

b. High level

c. Procedural DML

d. **All of these**

36. Which is requires a user to specify what data is needed and how to get it:

a. Low level

b. Procedural DML

c. **Both**

d. None

37.Data is manipulated by procedure calls to subroutines provided by a_____:

a. Data

b. **DBMS**

c. Register

d. All of these

38.The programming languages is called:

a. Sublanguages

b. **Host languages**

c. VDL

d. DDL

39. The DML is called:

a. **Sublanguages**

b. Host languages

c. VDL

d. DDL

40. Which command are included in a general purpose programming languages:

a. DDL

b. **DML**

c. SDL

d. VDL

41. A database management system are very complex_____:

a. Art

b. Command

c. Languages

d. **System**

42. How many levels of abstraction in DBMS:

a. 2

b. **3**

c. 4

d. 5

43. Which are the three levels of abstraction:

a. Physical

b. Logical

c. External

d. **All of these**

44. How many types of data independence:

a. 1

b. **2**

c. 3

d. 4

45. Which are the types of data independence:

a. Physical

b. Logical

c. **Both**

d. All of these

46. Which is the transformation of requests and results between different levels of abstraction:

a. Evaluation

b. **Mapping**

c. Compiler

d. Precompiler

47. Which mapping exists between the conceptual and internal levels:

a. Conceptual

b. Internal

c. **Both**

d. None

48. Which mapping exists between the external and conceptual levels:

a. Conceptual

b. Internal

c. **Both**

d. None

49. The related and interconnected software components of a DBMS are described by the _____:

a. Logical architecture

b. Physical architecture

c. **Both**

d. None

50. Which are the types of physical DBMS architecture can be split :

a. Back end

b. Front end

c. **Both**

d. None

51. 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

52.Data are stored in_____ as database:

a. **Data files**
b. Data dictionary
c. Database
d. Data administrator

53.RAD stands for:

a. Rotate application development
b. Register application development
c. Related application development
d. **Rapid application development**

54.DA stands for:

a. **Data administrator**
b. Database active
c. Define application
d. All of these

55.Which is the person responsible for overall control f the database system:

a. DDL
b. DBMS
c. **DBA**
d. SDL

56.DBA stands for:

a. Database maintenance
b. **Database administrator**
c. Database backup
d. Database designer

57.Transaction is an action used to perform some manipulation on data stored in the____:

a. Memory
b. Record
c. **Database**
d. All off these

58.How many features of a DBMS which provide a number of advantages for data management:

a. 1
b. **3**

c. 5

d. 7

59. Which is a DBMS keeps back-up copies of the database:

a. **Backup**

b. Recovery

c. Both

d. None

60. 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

61. Which are the not user in End-user:

a. Naïve users

b. Casual users

c. Sophisticated user

d. **All of these**

62. 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**

63. Minimal data redundancy means improved _____:

a. Data independence

b. **Data consistency**

c. Data integration

d. Data sharing

64. Who access the database occasionally and have different needs each time:

a. Naïve users

b. **Casual users**

c. Sophisticated user

d. All of these

65. Who interact with the system without writing a program:

a. Naïve users

b. Casual users

c. Sophisticated user

d. All of these

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

67. The main interface that a native user uses is a form interface using___:

a. DDL

b. GUI

c. OLAP

d. DML

68. The provision of _____ is a major objective for database system:

a. Data independence

b. Data consistency

c. Data integration

d. Data sharing

69. Who is requested to carry out various operation, such as insert, delete, update and retrieval vwiours on the database by the user:

a. DBA

b. DBMS

c. DBS

d. DDL

70. ____ is a translates into low-level instruction that a query processor understands:

a. DBA

b. DBMS

c. DBS

d. DDL

71. Retrieval of data is done by using a ____:

a. Stack

b. Query

c. Linked list

d. All of these

72. DML is a languages by which user accesses or manipulates the _____:

a. **Data model**

b. Data consistency

c. Data integration

d. Data sharing

73. 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**

74. Which is stored information about description of data in the database:

a. Data files

b. **Data dictionary**

c. Database

d. Data administrator

75. 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

76. Which is installs, configures, troubleshoots and maintains a database system:

a. **DBA**

b. DDL

c. DML

d. SDL

77. 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**

78.SQL stands for:

a. System query language

b. **Sequential query language**

c. Sets query languages

d. None of these

79.CSV stands for:

a. Command system values

b. Comma system values

c. Command separated values

d. **Comma separated values**

80.PDF stands for:

a. Physical data format

b. **Portable document format**

c. Physical document format

d. Portable data format

81. XML stands for:

a. **Xtensible markup languages**

b. Xtensible memory languages

c. Both

d. None

82.BLOB stands for:

a. Binary languages Objects

b. Bit large Objects

c. Binary low objects

d. **Binary large objects**

83.Which is refers to the collection of related data values or items called fields:

a. **Record**

b. Record blocking

c. Fixed-length record

d. Variable-length record

84.Every record in the same size in bytes the file is constituted of_____:

a. Record

b. Record blocking

c. **Fixed-length record**

d. Variable-length record

85._____ is the records in the file are of different sizes:

a. Record blocking

b. Fixed-length record

c. **Variable-length record**

d. None of these

86.In which circumstances not variable-length record occur:

a. Mixed files

b. Repeating field

c. Both

d. **None**

87.The block containing the record is the unit of data transferred between the_____:

a. **Main memory and The disk**

b. Data and Memory

c. Data and Disk

d. All of these

88.Who is the unit of data transferred:

a. The memory

b. The data

c. The user

d. **The block**

89. _____is a collection of all occurrences of similar types of records:

a. Data

b. Data item

c. **File**

d. All of these

90.How many types of recodes in a file-based system:

a. **2**

b. 4

c. 6

d. 8

91. Which are is not type of recodes in a file-based system:

a. Logical records
b. Physical records
c. Both
d. **None**

92.Which contain information about a file needed by system programs for accessing file records:

a. File blocks
b. File operations
c. **File headers**
d. None of these

93.The file operations can be divided into how many categories:

a. 1
b. **2**
c. 3
d. 4

94._____ take into account only such records that are valid:

a. Algorithm
b. **Searching algorithm**
c. Flow chart
d. All of these

95. _____ file organization is vital for ensuring the most efficient access of files and records:

a. File blocks
b. File operations
c. File headers
d. **File organization**

96.New records are placed at the end of the file it is referred to as____:

a. Heap file
b. Pile file
c. **Both**
d. None

97.The field which is used to order the file is referred to as _____:

a. Sorted field
b. **Ordering field**

c. Both

d. None

98.Binary search accesses _____ blocks:

a. Log(b)

b. **Log2(b)**

c. 2log(b)

d. Log(2b)

99.Which provides precise partition between abstract characteristics of the data type and its implementation specifications:

a. Data

b. Data item

c. File

d. **Data abstraction**

100.ODBS stands for:

a. Off data base connection

b. **Open data base connection**

c. Oriented data base connection

d. All of these

101.DDL stands for:

a. Decode data languages

b. **Data define languages**

c. Database define languages

d. Define data languages

102. SOA stands for:

a. Services oriented abstraction

b. System oriented abstraction

c. **Services oriented architecture**

d. All of these

103. ADSL stands for:

a. Acquired data system line

b. **Asymmetric digital subscribe line**

c. Asymmetric digital subscribe languages

d. Acquired data system languages

104.Which services are insulated by abstraction from the fundamental physical data:

a. DDL
b. ODBC
c. **SOA**
d. ADSL

105.EII stand for:

a. **Enterprise information integration**
b. End information integration
c. Enterprise input information
d. None of these

106._____ is another name given to data integration when use in the management context:

a. **EII**
b. IEI
c. GUI
d. SUI

107.LAV stands for:

a. Logical as view
b. **Local as view**
c. Land as view
d. Last as view

108.GAV stands for:

a. **Global as view**
b. Global as verify
c. Both
d. None

109.ETL stands for:

a. End transforming and loudening
b. **Extracting transforming and loading**
c. Extracting transforming and languages
d. End transforming and languages

110.GSM stands for:

a. **Global source mapping**
b. Global system map

c. Global system master

d. Global system mode

111.Which are the accepted ways for modeling such correspondence:

a. LAV

b. GAV

c. **Both**

d. None

112.CDI stands for:

a. Computer data input

b. Code data input

c. **Computer data integration**

d. Computer data information

113.How many structure used in ontology based on data integration application are explained:

a. 1

b. 2

c. **3**

d. 4

114._____ is the commercial application of data integration:

a. **EII**

b. IEI

c. GUI

d. SUI

115.ANSI stands for:

a. Analyst national system institute
b. Analog national system institute
c. Analyst national standards institute
d. **American national standards institute**

116.SPARC stands for:

a. System planning and requirements
b. **Standards planning and requirements**
c. Both
d. None

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1. Which can choose from several approaches to manage data:

a. **DBMS**
b. DDL
c. SDL
d. CDL

2. Which provides mechanisms to structure data in the data base being modeled:

a. **DBMS**
b. DDL
c. SDL
d. CDL

3. E-R stands for:

a. Entry relationship
b. **Entity relationship**
c. Both
d. None

4. Which models a collection of various concepts that are use to describe the structure of a data base:

a. Data base
b. **Data model**
c. Data
d. Recorded

5. Data at the conceptual level and view level can be describe with the help of____:

a. Data model

b. Relation model

c. **Record based logical model**

d. All of these

6. How many types of record based logical models:

a. 1

b. 2

c. **3**

d. 4

7. Which are the types of record based logical models:

a. Relational

b. Network

c. Hierarchical

d. **All of these**

8. E-R model entities and their relationship are corresponded as ___ dimensional tables:

a. **2**

b. 4

c. 5

d. 6

9. Which are the not properties of a relation are:

a. Row order are insignificant

b. Column order are insignificant

c. The values are atomic

d. **None of these**

10. Which is the various key:

a. Super key

b. Primary key

c. Secondary key

d. Alternate key

e. Candidate key

f. Foreign key

g. Concatenated key

h. **All off these**

i. None f these

11.Which is a primary domain:

a. **Domain**

b. Data

c. Register

d. Models

12.In which year the relational model introduced:

a. 1969

b. **1970**

c. 1971

d. 1972

13.In which person introduced the relational model:

a. **E.F. codd**

b. F.F. codd

c. E.E. codd

d. None of these

14.How many components in relational model:

a. 1

b. 2

c. **3**

d. 4

15.Which components are use in make up the relational model:

a. Structural

b. Manipulative

c. Integrity

d. **All off these**

16. Who is represent a data base as a collection of relation value:

a. Data model

b. **Relation model**

c. Record based logical model

d. All of these

17.The heading of a relation is also referred to as _____:

a. Relation schema

b. Intension

c. **Both**

d. None

18.In relational model the body of the relation is referred to as_____:

a. **Extension**

b. Criterion

c. Relation

d. None of these

19. Which is the set of defined atomic values for an attribute:

a. **Domain**

b. Data

c. Register

d. Models

20.Which is the name of role played by a domain in the relation:

a. Relational schema

b. Domain

c. **Attribute**

d. Relation

21. Which is made up of relation name and a list of attributes:

a. **Relational schema**

b. Domain

c. Attribute

d. Relation

22.A _____ is defined as the subset of the subset of the Cartesian product of domains:

a. Extension

b. Criterion

c. **Relation**

d. None of these

23.SQL schema is how many types of relation schema may be defined:

a. **2**

b. 3

c. 4

d. 5

24.In a SQL schema may be defined as which types:

a. VIEWS
b. BASE RELATION
c. **BOTH**
d. NONE

25.CAD stands for:

a. Computer aided design
b. Computer aided data
c. Computer aided database
d. None of these

26.Which is refers to knowledge about the meaning of data:

a. Data types
b. Base relation
c. **Semantic knowledge**
d. All of these

27.In which is do not fully support the domain concept:

a. DBMS
b. DBS
c. **RDBMS**
d. All of these

28.Which is used for searching and retrieving records from the database:

a. DBS
b. DBMS
c. DDL
d. **DML**

29. How many types of data structures used in hierarchical model:

a. **2**
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

30.PCR stands for:

a. Primary child relationship
b. **Parent child relationship**

c. Both

d. None

31. Which types of data structures used in Hierarchical model:

a. PCR

b. Records

c. **Both**

d. None

32._____it is an1:N relationship between two different record types:

a. DATA

b. RELTION

c. **PCR**

d. All of these

33. Which is a database model used to represent objects and the relationship among these objects:

a. Data model

b. Relation model

c. Hierarchical model

d. Network model

34.RDBMS stands for:

a. **Relational database management system**

b. Relational database management structured

c. Relational database management search

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1. Which algebra is widely used in computer science:

a. Arithmetic algebra

b. Relational algebra

c. Both

d. None

2. _____algebra has similar power of expression as relational calculus and first order logic:

a. Arithmetic algebra

b. Relational algebra

c. Both

d. None

3. In relation algebra a new term was defined by codd as _____:

a. Relation

b. Relation completeness

c. Relation operation

d. Relation selection

4. How many primitive operators of relation algebra as proposed by codd:

a. 2

b. 3

c. 4

d. 6

5. Which are the primitive operators of relation algebra as proposed by codd:

a. Selection

b. Projection

c. Cartesian product

d. Set union

e. Set difference

f. Rename

g. All of these

h. None of these

6. Which is a unary operation:

a. Selection operation

b. Primitive operation

c. Projection operation

d. Generalized selection

7. Relational calculus can be divided into how many calculi:
a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5
8. Which is relation calculus:
a. Tuple relation calculus
b. Domain relational calculus
c. Both
d. None
9. Which calculus is based on specifying a number of tuple variables:
a. Tuple relation calculus
b. Domain relational calculus
c. Both
d. None
10. SQL is used for interacting with___:
a. DBMS
b. RDBMS
c. DDL
d. SDL
11. SQL is a _____languages:
a. Database languages
b. Declarative languages
c. Both
d. None
12. ISO stands for:
a. Input standards organization
b. Interrupt standard organization
c. International standards organization
d. None of these
13. Which is a collection of a defined group of database object like tables, indexes, tablespace:
a. Database
b. Record
c. Memory
d. All of these
14. A_____ is a single non-decomposable data element in a table:
a. View
b. Column
c. Tablespace
d. None of these
15. SQL outputs a single table known as the _____:
a. View
b. Column
c. Tablespace
d. Result set

16. How many forms of SQL:

a. 2

b. 4

c. 6

d. None of these

17. Which are form of SQL:

a. Interactive

b. Embedded

c. Both

d. None

18. In SQL which operators on a data base to produce output for user demand:

a. Interactive

b. Embedded

c. Both

d. None

19. In SQL which command can be put inside a program written in some other languages like C,C++:

a. Interactive

b. Embedded

c. Both

d. None

20. Data is passed to a program environment through_____:

a. DBMS

b. SQL

c. DDL

d. SDL

21. DQL stands for:

a. Data query line

b. Data query languages

c. Data query land

d. Direct query languages

22. TCL stands for:

a. Transaction control languages

b. Transaction command languages

c. Transaction connect languages

d. None of these

23. Which is that part of SQL that allows a database user to create and restructure data base objects:

a. DBMS

b. SQL

c. DDL

d. SDL

24. _____commands in SQL allow controlling access to data within database:

a. Database

b. Data

c. Data control

d. All of these

25. How many interfaces provided by oracle:

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

26. In which are interface provided by oracle:

a. SQL *PLUS

b. SQL*PLUS command line interface

c. SQL Plus Worksheet(introduced in ORACLE8i)

d. SQL *PLUS(introduced in ORACLE9i)

e. All of these

f. None of these

27. SQL has how many main commands for DDL:

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

28. Which are main commands for DDL in SQL:

a. CREATE

b. ALTER

c. DROP

d. All of these

29. How many data types in oracle:

a. 2

b. 3

c. 4

d. 5

30. In which are the data types in oracle:

a. ANSI standard data types

b. Oracle defined data types

c. Both

d. None

31. A_____ is a query that retrieves rows from more than one table or view:

a. Start

b. End

c. Join

d. All of these

32. A condition is referred to as _____:

a. Join in SQL

b. Join condition

c. Both

d. None

33. Which oracle is the join condition is specified using the WHERE clause:

a. Oracle 9i

b. Oracle 8i

c. Pre-oracle 9i

d. Pre-oracle 8i

34. Oracle-9i is supported by the_____ syntax:

a. ANSI SQL-96

b. ANSI SQL-97

c. ANSI SQL-98

d. ANSI SQL-99

35. How many join types in join condition:

a. 2

b. 3

c. 4

d. 5

36. Which are the join types in join condition:

a. Cross join

b. Natural join

c. Join with USING clause

d. Outer join

e. Join with ON clause

f. All of these

37. How many tables in a join query have no join condition:

a. 2

b. 3

c. 4

d. None of these

38. Which product is returned in a join query have no join condition:

a. Equijoins

b. Cartesian

c. Both

d. None

39. Which is a join condition contains an equality operator:

a. Equijoins

b. Cartesian

c. Both

d. None

40. Which command defines its columns, integrity constraint in create table:

a. Create command

b. Drop table command

c. Alter table command

d. All of these

41. It refers to set of one or more columns that designates the _____ key in a referential integrity constraint:

a. Select key

b. Foreign key

c. Write key

d. None of these

42. Which constraint that requires that the column contain a value when it is initially inserted into the table:

a. IS NULL

b. NOT NULL

c. UNIQUE

d. None

43. Which constraint that identifies a column or combination of columns as a unique key:

a. IS NULL

b. NOT NULL

c. UNIQUE

d. None

44. Which command is use for removing a table and all its data from the database:

a. Create command

b. Drop table command

c. Alter table command

d. All of these

45. Which command that allows the removal of all rows from a table but flushes a table more efficiently since no rollback information is retained:

a. TRUNCATE command

b. Create command

c. Drop table command

d. Alter table command

46. Which join refers to join records from the write table that have no matching key in the left table are include in the result set:

a. Left outer join

b. Right outer join

c. Full outer join

d. Half outer join

47. How many set operations supports the oracle SQL:

a. 2

b. 3

c. 4

d. 5

48. Which are the set operations supports the oracle SQL:

a. UNION

b. UNION ALL

c. INTERSECT

d. MINUS

e. All of these

49. _____ operator merges the result sets of two component queries:

a. UNION

b. UNION ALL

c. INTERSECT

d. MINUS

50. How many component queries are combined using the set operators:

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

51. In precedence of set operators the expression is evaluated from_____:

a. Left to Left

b. Right to Right

c. Left to Right

d. Right to Left

52. View in SQL a view may be defined as a :

a. Stored query

b. Virtual table

c. Both

d. None

53. Which views is using in several advantages:

a. Simplicity

b. Security

c. User reports

d. Data integrity

e. All of these

54. How many types of views in SQL:

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

55. Which are the types of views in SQL:

a. Inline view

b. Database view

c. Materialized view

d. All of these

56. Which operation are allowed in a join view:

a. UPDATE

b. INSERT

c. DELETE

d. All of these

57. The materialized view was introduced by:

a. Oracle 6

b. Oracle 7

c. Oracle 8

d. Oracle 9

58. We can delete from join view provided there is_____ key preserved table in the join:

a. One and Only One

b. One and Two

c. Two and One

d. None of these

59. Which view that contains more than one table in the top-level FROM clause of the SELECT statement:

a. Join view

b. Datable join view

c. Updatable join view

d. All of these

60. Which option is used to create a view as a constrained view and prohibit specific insert and update operations with the view:

a. DATABASE

b. WITH CHECK OPTION

c. WITH WRITE OPTION

d. WITH OPTION

61. Which command is used to add the views to the database:

a. DATABASE VIEW

b. CREATE VIEW

c. CREATE OPTION

d. None of these

62. Which option is used with the WHERE clause:

a. DATABASE

b. WITH CHECK OPTION

c. WITH WRITE OPTION

d. WITH OPTION

63. Which option may be used to create the inline view as a constrained view:

a. DATABASE

b. WITH CHECK OPTION

c. WITH WRITE OPTION

d. WITH OPTION

64. In which year ORACLE, an SQL product was released:

a. 1976

b. 1977

c. 1978

d. 1979

65. The prototype for SQL was originally developed by:

a. INTEL

b. APPLE

c. IBM

d. All of these

66. In which year relational algebra became prominent after the relational model of database was published:

a. 1969

b. 1970

c. 1971

d. 1972

67. Relational algebra became prominent after the relational model of database was published by:

a. Codds

b. F.F. codd

c. E.E. codd

d. None of these

68. Which is an ANSI standard and has many different versions:

a. IBM
b. SQL
c. RDBMS
d. ORACLE

69. Which is used for interfacing with RDBMS:
a. IBM
b. SQL
c. ANSI
d. ORACLE

70. Which is the basis for SQL and also for all other contemporary database system like MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, Oracle, My SQL and MICROSOFT Access:
a. DDL
b. SDL
c. RDBMS
d. None of these

---

1. Which is basically an RDBMS in which object oriented features are implemented:

a. Java
b. C++
c. Oracle
d. DBMS

2. Which was the first commercial RDBMS:

a. MS SQL
b. DB2
c. MY SQL
d. ORACLE

3. In which year RSI introduced oracle V2:

a. 1978
b. 1979
c. 1980
d. 1981

4. Which version of oracle, released in 1983:

a. V1
b. V2
c. V3
d. V4

5. Which version of oracle supported multi-version read consistency:

a. V1
b. V2
c. V3
d. V4

6. In which year oracle v5 was released:

a. 1977
b. 1979
c. 1983
d. 1985

7. Which version of oracle entered the market with more features:

a. V2
b. V3
c. V5
d. V6

8. Which has enhancements in the input/output operation of disk, scalability, locking of row, backup and recovery:

a. Oracle V6
b. Oracle V5
c. Oracle V3
d. Oracle V4

9. Oracle 8 is an object relational database that was released in:

a. 1977
b. 1979
c. 1983
d. 1985

10. V6 of oracle also included the first version for_____:

a. PL
b. SQL
c. Both
d. None

11. Which was introduced stored procedures and triggers in PL/SQL:

a. Oracle V6
b. Oracle V5
c. Oracle V3
d. Oracle V7

12. Version 8i entered the market in_____:

a. 1979
b. 1989
c. 1999
d. None of these

13. RAC stands for:

a. Real application cluster

14. Which version included RAC that enable multiple instances for accessing a database simultaneously:

a. V2i
b. V4i
c. V6i
d. V9i

15. Oracle 9i was introduced in:

a. 1999
b. 2000
c. 2001
d. 2002

16. ASM stands for:

a. Automatic storage management

17. Oracle database 11g was released in_____:

a. 2001
b. 2002
c. 2006
d. 2007

18. The server process contains memory for a private session which is its own and is called_____:

a. SGA
b. PGA
c. Both
d. None

19. Tables and indexes that are data of logical database structure that are stored physically in the form of_____:

a. Data files
b. Control files
c. Online redo log files
d. All of these

20. Which files has metadata that specifies database structure that includes database name along with database files names and locations:

a. Data files
b. Control files
c. Online redo log files
d. All of these

21. Which is also known as redo records, recording whatever changes are made to data:

a. Data files
b. Control files
c. Online redo log files
d. All of these

22. The data in oracle database is stored in blocks known as _____:

a. Data blocks
b. Extents
c. Segments
d. Tablespaces

23. Which contains many extents:

a. Data blocks
b. Extents
c. Segments
d. Tablespaces

24. _____ shows a specified number of data blocks that are logically contiguous and keeps a particular type of information in its storage:

a. Data blocks
b. Extents
c. Segments
d. Tablespaces

25. Which are logical storage units contained in a database and a logical container for some segment:

a. Data blocks
b. Extents
c. Segments
d. Tablespaces

26. SOA stands for:
a. Service- oriented architecture
27. SOAP stands for:
a. Simple object access protocol
28. WSDL stands for:
a. Web services description language
29. ONS stands for:
a. Oracle net services
30. OLTP stands for:
a. Online transaction processing
31. OLAP stands for:
a. Online analytical processing
32. Which refers to a software that can be executed on two or more kinds of computer containing two or more kinds of operating system:

a. Data blocks
b. Extents
c. Segments
d. Portable

33. Which refers to independent events of the main program flow of the systems that lacks concurrency:

a. RDBMS
b. Portable
c. Asynchronously
d. None of these

34. Which is a method provided by an operating system, running in a sequence of steps:

a. Storage
b. Process
c. Computing
d. None of these

35. How many interfaces provided by oracle:

a. 1
b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

36. Which interface provided by oracle:

a. SQL*PLUS

b. SQL*PLUS command line interface

c. SQLPlus Worksheet

d. iSQL*PLUS

e. All of these

---

1. Analysis of an existing system starts when a customer request either for computerizing his _____:

a. Non-computerized operations

b. Computerized operations

c. Relational operation

d. Database operation

2. Which is done by developers is centered on input and output expected by the customer:

a. Requires interaction

b. Analysis of starting

c. Analysis of existing

d. None of these

3. What dose a system design include:

a. I/O devices

b. CPU

c. Storage unit

d. All of these

4. Which are used by developers to extrapolate complexities of real world into a computer based model:

a. Data analysis techniques

b. Data analysis model

c. Data structure

d. Data analysis

5. A conceptual data model defines the structure of the data and method or processes that use:

a. File

b. Data

c. Operation

d. Testing

6. CDA stands for:

a. Confirmatory data analysis

7. EDA stands for:

a. Exploratory data analysis

8. WWW stands for:

a. World wide web

9. Which is the forerunner of data analysis having close link with data visualization and data dissemination:
a. Data analysis model
b. Data structure
c. Data analysis
d. Data integration
10. In preliminary and final designs the design of physical database focuses the way data is physically_____:
a. Delete
b. Start
c. Stored
d. Read
11. Primary steps for converting a logical data model to preliminary physical data model are:
a. Converting entities into file
b. Converting relationship for accessing paths using keys
c. Adding
d. De-normalization
e. Tuning
f. Converting
g. Reduction of chain length
h. All of these
i. None of these
12. JPEG stands for:
a. Joint photographic experts group
13. MPEG stands for:
a. Moving pictures experts group
14. DVI stands for:
a. Digital video interactive
15. Which refers to the process of installing programs/software in a system of information system:
a. Requires interaction
b. Analysis of starting
c. Implementation
d. Testing
16. Which refers to the process of executing new and revised programs to check whether the process and running properly:
a. Maintenance
b. Analysis of starting
c. Implementation
d. Testing
17. Which refers to the proper upkeep of data, hardware, software and in general of the entire system:
a. Tuning
b. Analysis of starting
c. Implementation
d. Maintenance
18. Which refers to the use of various techniques for the adjustments and change made to help the system work efficiently:
a. Tuning

b. Analysis of starting
c. Implementation
d. All of these

19. Files that require immediate access, must be stored on_____:
a. Slow devices
b. Faster devices
c. Medium devices
d. All of these

20. The batch accesses may be stored on slow devices such as_____:
a. Optical disk
b. Tape
c. Both
d. None

21. How many types of changeover methods:
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

22. Which the types of changeover methods:
a. Direct
b. Parallel
c. Pilot
d. Staged or phased
e. All of these

23. How many types of maintenance:
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

24. Which are the not a type of maintenance:
a. Corrective
b. Adaptive
c. Perfective
d. None of these

25. Which is conducted for assessing the quality of the system produced by developer for customer:
a. Maintenance
b. Analysis of starting
c. Implementation
d. Testing

---

1. Which is one of the major important components of the relational database:
a. Query execution

b. Query process

c. Query optimizer

d. Query transaction

2. Which is refers to the process of restoring the data that has been stored in a compter:

a. Retrieve

b. Backup

c. Recovery

d. Deadlock

3. Query processing refers to technique of maintaining managing and manipulating data stored with in the computer system by using____ queries:

a. DBMS

b. RDBMS

c. SQL

d. None of these

4. How many major stages of query processing:

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

5. Which are the major stages of query processing:

a. Query execution

b. Query optimizer

c. Both

d. None

6. In query processor which ordering is related to hash joins by SQL server 7.0:

a. Interesting ordering

b. Index intersection

c. Index joins

d. Parallel queries

7. Which Microsoft SQL server makes selection of the most appropriate index every table even if there are many predicates in the query:

a. Microsoft SQL server6.0

b. Microsoft SQL server6.5

c. Microsoft SQL server7.0

d. Microsoft SQL server7.5

8. Which is implement it to the index intersection in index joins:

a. SQL server6.0

b. SQL server6.5

c. SQL server7.0

d. SQL server7.5

9. Which server can joins the indexes when only multiple indexes combined can cover the query:

a. SQL

b. DBMS

c. RDBMS

d. All of these

10. How many types of disk I/O:

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

11. In which is types of I/O disk:

a. Random I/O

b. Sequential I/O

c. Both

d. None

12. Choosing for large and non-indexed tables, specifically for intermediate results can be termed as_____:

a. Hashing

b. Parallelism

c. Disk

d. Deadlock

13. SMP stands for:

a. System multi-processing

b. Server multi-processing

c. Symmetric multi-processing

d. Securing multi-processing

14. Which in the database which is a software component in the RDBMS that carries out analysis of SQL statement for finding the best way for its execution:

a. Query execution

b. Query process

c. Query optimizer

d. Query transaction

15. Which can be defined as the method in which the selected plan is executed at the query optimization stages:

a. Query execution

b. Query process

c. Query optimizer

d. Query transaction

16. Which refers to technique of maintaining, managing and manipulating data store within the computer system by using SQL queries:

a. Query execution

b. Query processing

c. Query optimizer

d. Query transaction

17. Which is the method of processing the plan selected throughout query optimization:

a. Query execution

b. Query process

c. Query optimizer

d. Query transaction

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

21. Which is duplication of computer operations and routine backups to combat any unforeseen problems:

a. Concurrency

b. Deadlock

c. Backup

d. Recovery

22. Optimization that is basically related to the rewriter module is termed as_____:

a. Semantic query optimization

b. Global query optimization

c. Both

d. None

23. Optimization basically related to the Rewrite module is termed as_____:

a. Semantic query optimization

b. Global query optimization

c. Both

d. None

24. Database security helps organizations to protect data from_____:

a. Internal users

b. External users

c. Non-external users

d. Non internal users

25. Copying files to secondary or specific devices is known as_____:

a. Retrieve

b. Backup

c. Recovery

d. Deadlock

26. How many types of recovery control techniques:

a. 2

b. 3

c. 4

d. 5

27. Which are types of recovery control techniques:

a. Deferred update
b. Immediate update
c. Both
d. None

---

1. FD stands for:

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

2. In which model of database data is stored in tables:

a. Network model
b. Relational model
c. Hierarchical model
d. None of these

3. The relational database model and after that by a researcher at _____:

a. IBM
b. Apple
c. Intel
d. All of these

4. The database containing tables related to each other that help in the smooth processing of data is called _____:

a. Service database
b. Relation database
c. Related database
d. None of these

5. A table can be defined as a set of_____:

a. Rows
b. Columns
c. Both
d. None

6. Which is very essential as no single set has a specific sot order for its elements:

a. Rows
b. Columns
c. Tables
d. All of these

7. How many types of keys in relation database design:

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

8. Which keys are used that are a column in the table:

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

9. Which key is referencing a primary key in a table:

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

10. Which key is used to fined the customer from the table:

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

11. Which key have a common meaning:

a. Foreign key
b. Primary key
c. Both
d. None

12. A domain is a collection of values from where the columns are_____:

a. Deleted

b. Created
c. Main tend
d. All of these

13. Which access provides a partial support to domains:

a. Microsoft
b. Microprocessor
c. Microcomputer
d. Memory

14. Which database relationship is considered only between pairs of tables:

a. Service database
b. Relational database
c. Related database
d. None of these

15. In relationships how many different ways in which two tables may be related:

a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

16. In which ways two tables may be related:

a. One-one
b. One-many
c. Many-many
d. All of these

17. 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

18. How many types of integrity rules:

a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

19. Which are the types of integrity rule:

a. General
b. Database specific
c. Both
d. None

20. How many general rules in a relational model and being general rules these are applicable to all database:

a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

21. Which rules are know as 'entity integrity' and 'referential integrity':

a. General
b. Database specific
c. Both
d. None

22. _____states that primary keys should not be null:

a. Entity integrity
b. Referential integrity
c. Both
d. None

23. Integrity constraints that do not fall under the preceding two integrity rules are referred to as_____:

a. Entity integrity rule
b. Referential integrity rule
c. General integrity rule
d. Database specific integrity rule

24. Which has support for specification of global rule applicable to the whole table:

a. Microsoft access1.0
b. Microsoft access1.5
c. Microsoft access2.0
d. Microsoft access2.5

25. In creating a table a row contains:

a. Memory
b. Record
c. Field
d. None

26. In creating a table a column contains:

a. Memory
b. Record
c. Field
d. None

27. Which have not have client/server architecture:

a. DBS
b. DBMS
c. RDBMS
d. All of these

28. Which command creates database objects like tables views and indexes:

a. Create command
b. Update command
c. Both
d. None

29. Which command enables alteration the data stored in existing records:

a. Create command
b. Update command
c. Deletion command
d. All of these

30. Which query joins many dimension of tables to a fact table which contains large amount of rows and uses aggregate:

a. IBM
b. SQL
c. ANSI
d. ORACLE

31. Which valued facts formalize the concept of functional dependency:

a. Single-valued
b. Double-valued
c. Both
d. None

32. Which relationship model provides a starting point for identifying schemas and integrity constraints:

a. Entity
b. Referential
c. Both
d. None

33. FD stands for:

a. Formal dependency
b. Functional dependency
c. Fact dependency
d. Superset dependency

34. Which is derived from mathematical theory:

a. IBM
b. SQL
c. ANSI
d. FD

35. Which are dependent on the information of what can be stored in the relation and serve as integrity constraints:

a. IBM
b. SQL
c. ANSI
d. FD

36. A relation state r of R that satisfies the functional dependency constraints is called_____ of R:
a. Legal relation state
b. Unlegal relation state
c. FD
d. All of these

37. How many various types of dependencies:

a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

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

39. FDs are the types of constraints that are based on_____:

a. Key
b. Key revisited
c. Superset key
d. None of these

40. What is a super key:

a. Key
b. Key revisited
c. Superset key
d. None of these

41. Which s essential a business problem not a data problem:

a. Data
b. Database
c. Database design
d. All of these

42. Which is primarily the result of a thorough understanding of information about an enterprise:

a. Data
b. Database
c. Database design
d. Data modeling

43. McFadden has defined normalization in his which book_____:

a. Database modern management
b. Management database of modern
c. Modern database management
d. Database management

44. The database design prevents some data from being represented due to _____:

a. Deletion anomalies
b. Insertion anomalies
c. Update anomaly
d. None of these

45. How many types of insertion anomalies:

a. 1
b. 2
c. 3

d. 4

46. Who developed the normalization process:

a. E.F. codd
b. F.F. codd
c. E.E. codd
d. None of these

47. E.F.Codd developed the normalization process in the which early:

a. 1969
b. 1970
c. 1971
d. 1972

48. 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

49. Which is the process of breaking a relation into multiple relations:

a. Functional dependency
b. Database modeling
c. Normalization
d. Decomposition

50. Which formal method that locates and analyses relation schemas on the basis of their primary, candidate keys, and the FD's that are present among the attributes of these schemas:

a. Functional dependency
b. Database modeling
c. Normalization
d. Decomposition

51. 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

52. Codd suggested how many forms in normalization process:

a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

53. Consequently R.Boyce-Codd jointly launched powerful definition for the thired normal form called_____:

a. Boyce-Codd normal form
b. First normal form
c. Second normal form
d. All of these

54. BCNF stands for:

a. Basic -Codd normal form
b. Build -Codd normal form
c. Boyce-Codd normal form
d. None of these

55. Which forms simplifies and ensures that there is minimal data aggregates and repetitive groups:

a. 1NF
b. 2NF
c. 3NF
d. All of these

56. 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

57. Which forms is required when although NF is present more normalization is required:

a. 1NF
b. 2NF
c. 3NF
d. 4NF

58. Which forms has a relation that possesses data about an individual entity:

a. 2NF
b. 3NF
c. 4NF

d. 5NF

59. PJNF stands form:

a. Practically –join normal form

b. Project –join normal form

c. Pages –join normal form

d. programming –join normal form

60. Which forms are based on the concept of functional dependency:

a. 1NF

b. 2NF

c. 3NF

d. 4NF

61. Which one is based on multi-valued dependency:

a. First

b. Second

c. Third

d. Fourth