आईएफटीएम विश्वविद्यालय, मुरादाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश

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E-Content

IFTM University, Moradabad

DBMS MCQs
UNIT-1

1. Entity is a _____
   a) Relation
   b) Present working model
   c) Real world object or concept
   d) Model of relation
   Ans-c
2. The relationship set in E-R diagram is represented as
   a) Double diamonds
   b) Undivided rectangles
   c) Dashed lines
   d) Diamond
   Ans-d
3. Property possessed by each entity set is _____
   a) Entity
   b) Attribute
   c) Relation
   d) Model
   Ans-b
4. The attribute AGE is calculated from DATE_OF_BIRTH. The attribute AGE is
   a) Single valued
   b) Multi valued
   c) Composite
   d) Derived
   Ans-d
5. Which of the following can be a multivalued attribute?
   a) Phone_number
   b) Name
   c) Date_of_birth
   d) All of the mentioned
   Ans-a
6. Which of the following is a single valued attribute
   a) Registeration_number
   b) Address
   c) SUBJECT_TAKEN
   d) All of the above
   Ans-a
7. An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is termed a _____
   a) Strong entity set
   b) Variant set
   c) Weak entity set
   d) Variable set
   Ans-c
8. Weak entity set is represented as
   a) Underline
   b) Double line
   c) Double diamond
   d) Double rectangle
   Ans-d

9. An entity in A is associated with at most one entity in B, and an entity in B is associated with at most one entity in A. This is called as
   a) One-to-many
   b) One-to-one
   c) Many-to-many
   d) Many-to-one
   Ans-b
10. An entity in A is associated with at most one entity in B. An entity in B, however, can be associated with any number (zero or more) of entities in A.
   a) One-to-many
   b) One-to-one
   c) Many-to-many
   d) Many-to-one
   Ans-d
11. ……..defines the structure of a relation.
   A) Instance
   B) Schema
   C) Program
   D) Super Key
   Ans-b
12. The collection of information stored in a database at a particular moment is called as ……
   A. schema
   B. instance of the database
   C. data domain
   D. independence
   Ans-b
13. Grant and revoke are ……. statements.
   A. DDL
   B. TCL
   C. DCL
   D. DML
   Ans-C
14. ……. command can be used to modify a column in a table
   A. alter
   B. update
   C. set
   D. create
   Ans-A
15. DCL stands for
   A) Data Control Language
   B) Data Console Language
   C) Data Console Level
   D) Data Control Level
   Ans-A
16. The database schema is written in
   A. HLL
   B. DML
   C. DDL
   D. DCL
   Ans-C

17. Which of the following are the properties of entities?
    A. Groups
    B. Table
    C. Attributes
    D. Switchboards
    Ans-C
18. Which database level is closest to the users?
    A. External
    B. Internal
    C. Physical
    D. Conceptual
    Ans-A
19. Which of the following is/are the DDL statements?
    A) Create
    B) Drop
    C) Alter
    D) All of the above
    Ans-D
20. 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
    Ans-d
21. What do you mean by one-to-many relationship between Teacher and Class table?
    A. One class may have many teachers
    B. One teacher can have many classes
    C. Many classes may have many teachers
    D. Many teachers may have many classes
    Ans-b
22. Architecture of the database can be viewed as
    a) Two Level
    b) Three Level
    c) Four Level
    d) One Level
    Ans-b
23. An advantage of the database management approach is
    A. Data is dependent on programs
    B. Data redundancy increases.
    C. Data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs.
    D. None of the above
    Ans-c
24. DBMS helps achieve
    A. Data independence
    B. Centralized control of data
    C. Control redundancy
    D. All of above
    Ans-d
25. Which command is used to create a new relation in SQL :
    a) create table(, …)
    b) create relation(, …)
    c) new table(, …)
    d) new relation(, …)
    Ans-a

Unit-2

26. Which is the preferred method for enforcing data integrity
    A) Constraints
    B) Stored Procedure
    C) Triggers
    D) Cursors
    Ans-A
27. The number of tuples in a relation is called its …….
    A) Degree,
    B) Cardinality
    C) Rows
    D) Columns
    Ans-B
28. The number of attributes in a relation is called it's ……
    A) Cardinality
    B) Degree
    C) Columns
    D) Rows
    Ans-B
29. Which refers to the accuracy and completeness of the data in a database?
    a. Data security
    b. Data integrity
    c. Data constraint
    d. Data independence
    Ans-B
30. Which of the following is not an integrity constraint?
    a) Not null
    b) Positive
    c) Unique
    d) Default
    Ans-b
31. Foreign key is the one in which the _____ of one relation is referenced in another relation.
    a) Foreign key
    b) Primary key
    c) References
    d) Check constraint
    Ans-b
32.

Roll_no	Name	Address
153	Ramesh	Moradabad
154	Seeta	Hapur
155	Suresh	Amroha
156	Mohan	Rampur

Student Table

Name
Ramesh
Seeta
Suresh
Mohan

Which query will display the second table given above?
a) Select student from name
b) Select name
c) Select name from student
d) Select student
Ans-c

33. SELECT * FROM employee WHERE salary>10000 AND dept_id=101;
    Which of the following fields are displayed as output?
    a) Salary, dept_id
    b) Employee
    c) Salary
    d) All the field of employee relation
    Ans-d
34. Which of the following statements contains an error?
    a) Select * from emp where empid = 10003;
    b) Select empid from emp where empid = 10006;
    c) Select empid from emp;
    d) Select empid where empid = 1009 and sallary = 50000;
    Ans-d
35. In the given query which of the keyword has to be inserted?
    INSERT INTO employee _____ (1002, Ram, 2000);
    a) Table
    b) Values
    c) Relation
    d) Field
    Ans-b
36. Aggregate functions are functions that take a _____ as input and return a single value.
    a) Collection of values
    b) Single value
    c) Aggregate value
    d) None of the above
    Ans-a
37. Which of the following creates a virtual relation for storing the query?
    a) Function
    b) View
    c) Procedure
    d) None of the mentioned
    Ans-b
38. Which of the following should be used to find the mean of the salary?
    a) Mean(salary)
    b) Avg(salary)
    c) Sum(salary)
    d) Count(salary)
    Ans-b
39. Which is the reference to the tuples in a relation.
    a) Index
    b) Reference
    c) Assertion
    d) Timestamp
    Ans-a
40. Which 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) Domain Constraints
    Ans-b

41. Which one of the following uniquely identifies the elements in the relation?
    a) Secondary Key
    b) Primary key
    c) Foreign key
    d) Composite key
    Ans-b
42. Which of the following database object does not physically exist?
    A. Base table
    B. Index
    C. View
    D. None of the above
    Ans-c
43. Key to represent relationship between tables is called
    A. Primary key
    B. Secondary Key
    C. Foreign Key
    D. None of these
    Ans-C
44. A RDBMS consists a collection of ?
    A. Tables
    B. Fields
    C. Records
    D. Keys
    Ans-A
45. The term attribute refers to a _____ of a table.
    A. Record
    B. Tuple
    C. Column
    D. Key
    Ans-C
46. In relational model, the row of table is known as?
    A. Relation
    B. Entity field
    C. Tuple
    D. Attribute
    Ans-C
47. Address field of a person should not be part of primary key, since it is likely to?
    A. Dependent
    B. Too long
    C. Changed
    D. Not changed
    Ans-C
48. What is the full form of RDBMS ?
    A. Right Database Management System
    B. Relational Database Management system
    C. Rapid Database Management System
    D. Route Database Management System
    Ans-B

49. Using which language can a user request information from a database?
    A. Query
    B. Relational
    C. Structural
    D. Compiler
    Ans-A
50. Primary key must be
    A. Unique
    B. Not Null
    C. Both A and B
    D. None of these
    Ans-C
51. Which of the following is not an aggregate function:
    a) Avg
    b) Sum
    c) With
    d) Min
    Ans-C
52. Which of the following is a valid SQL data type :
    a) INT
    b) FLOAT
    c) VARCHAR
    d) All of the above
    Ans-d
53. SQL stand for
    A. Structured Query Language
    B. Structured Query List
    C. Simple Query Language
    D. None of these
    Ans-A
54. Which SQL function is used to count the all number of rows in a SQL query?
    a) COUNT()
    b) NUMBER()
    c) SUM()
    d) COUNT(*)
    Ans-d
55. Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve a maximum value?
    a) MOST
    b) TOP
    c) MAX
    d) UPPER
    Ans-c
56. Which command is used to delete all rows from a table.
    a) DELETE
    b) REMOVE
    c) DROP
    d) TRUNCATE
    Ans-d

57. Which of the following statement is true?
    a) DELETE does not free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table
    b) Both DELETE and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table
    c) Both DELETE and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table
    d) DELETE free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table
    Ans-a
58. Which of the following is not a DDL command?
    a) UPDATE
    b) TRUNCATE
    c) ALTER
    d) None of the Mentioned
    Ans-a
59. If you want to allow age of a person > 18 in the column Age of table Person, then which constraint will be applied to AGE column.
    a) Default
    b) Check
    c) NOT NULL
    d) None
    Ans-b
60. Logical operators used in SQL are
    a) AND, OR , NOT
    b) &&, ||, !
    c) $,|,!
    d) None of the above
    Ans-a

61. A table is in BCNF if it is in 3NF and if every determinant is a _____ key.
    a) Dependent
    b) Normal
    c) Super
    d) Both Normal and Candidate
    Ans-c
62. A table is in 3NF if it is in 2NF and if it has no _____
    a) Functional Dependencies
    b) Transitive Dependencies
    c) Trivial Functional Dependency
    d) Multivalued Dependencies
    Ans-b
63. Which is an indirect functional dependency, one in which X->Z only by virtue of X->Y and Y->Z.
    a) Multivalued Dependencies
    b) Join Dependency
    c) Trivial Functional Dependency
    d) Transitive Dependencies
    Ans-d
64. Splitting the relation into multiple relations, is known as
    a) Accupressure
    b) Decomposition
    c) Precomposition
    d) Both Decomposition and Precomposition
    Ans-b
65. A functional dependency is a relationship between or among
    A. Entities
    B. Rows
    C. Attributes
    D. Tables
    Ans-c
66. The database design prevents some data from being stored due to _____.
    A. Deletion anomalies
    B. Insertion anomalies
    C. Update anomalies
    D. Selection anomalies
    Ans-B
67. If one attribute is determinant of second, which in turn is determinant of third, then the relation cannot be:
    A. Well-structured
    B. 1NF
    C. 2NF
    D. 3NF
    Ans-D
68. In which form of function there is no partial functional dependencies.
    A. BCNF
    B. 2NF
    C. 3NF
    D. 4NF
    Ans-B

69. In which normal foam value in each coloum is atomic .
    A. 1NF
    B. 2NF
    C. 3NF
    D. 4NF
    Ans-A
70. Normalization is the process of:
    A. Organizing the data in the database
    B. Eliminating data redundancy
    C. Eliminating anomalies
    D. All of the above
    Ans-D
71. Collections of operations that form a single logical unit of work are called _____
    a) Views
    b) Networks
    c) Units
    d) Transactions
    Ans-d
72. The “all-or-none” property is commonly referred to as _____
    a) Isolation
    b) Durability
    c) Atomicity
    d) None of the mentioned
    Ans-c
73. Which of the following is a property of transactions?
    a) Atomicity
    b) Durability
    c) Isolation
    d) All of the mentioned
    Ans-d
74. Which of the following is not a property of a transaction?
    a) Atomicity
    b) Simplicity
    c) Isolation
    d) Durability
    Ans-b
75. Which of the following systems is responsible for ensuring isolation?
    a) Recovery system
    b) Atomic system
    c) Concurrency control system
    d) Compiler system
    Ans-b
76. A transaction that has not been completed successfully is called as _____
    a) Compensating transaction
    b) Aborted transaction
    c) Active transaction
    d) Partially committed transaction
    Ans-b

77. Which of the following is not a transaction state?
    a) Active
    b) Partially committed
    c) Failed
    d) Compensated
    Ans-d
78. What are the ACID Properties of transaction?
    (A) Atomicity, Consistency, Inconsistent, Durability
    (B) Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability
    (C) Atomicity, Consistency, Inconsistent, Database
    (D) Automatically, Consistency, Inconsistent, Durability
    Ans-B
79. When more than one user is accessing same data at the same time then it is known
    (A) Controlled Access
    (B) Currently Access
    (C) Concurrent Access
    (D) Uncontrolled Access
    Ans-C
80. Which of the following is not any type of schedule
    (A) Serial Schedule
    (B) Non- Serial Schedule
    (C) Concurrent Schedule
    (D) None of the above
    Ans-C
81. Transactions are executed one by one without any interleaved operations from other transactions is known as
    (A) Serial Schedule
    (B) Complete Schedule
    (C) Concurrent Schedule
    (D) Non-Complete Schedule
    Ans-A
82. The size of data item to be lock is known as its
    (A) Implicit Lock
    (B) Explicit Lock
    (C) Granularity
    (D) None of above
    Ans-C
83. If a transaction has obtained a _____ lock, it can read but cannot write on the item.
    (A) Shared
    (B) Exclusive
    (C) Implicit
    (D) Explicit
    Ans-A
84. The protocol that indicates when a transaction acquire lock and unlock on data items is known as
    (A) Unlocking Protocol
    (B) Concurrency Control Protocol
    (C) Locking Protocol
    (D) None of above
    Ans-C

85. Which of the following phases consist Two Phase Locking protocol
(A) Growing Phase
(B) Shrinking Phase
(C) Both A & B
(D) None of above
Ans-C
86. In 2PL If a transaction may obtain locks but may not release any locks then Transaction is in
(A) Initial Phase
(B) Growing Phase
(C) Shrinking Phase
(D) Deadlock phase
Ans-B
87. In 2PL If a transaction may release locks but may not obtain any locks then transaction is in
(A) Initial Phase
(B) Growing Phase
(C) Shrinking Phase
(D) Deadlock phase
Ans-C
88. Which of the following is used to implement a timestamp
(A) System Clock
(B) Logical Counter
(C) Both A & B
(D) None of above
Ans-C
89. In a granularity hierarchy the highest level represents the
a) Entire database
b) Area
c) File
d) Record
Ans-A
90. Which denotes the largest timestamp of any transaction that executed write(Q) successfully.
a) W-timestamp(Q)
b) R-timestamp(Q)
c) RW-timestamp(Q)
d) WR-timestamp(Q)
Ans-A
91. Which of the following are introduced to reduce the overheads caused by the log-based recovery?
a) Checkpoints
b) Indices
c) Deadlocks
d) Locks
Ans-A
92. In which method, some of the columns of a relation are stored at different sites
A. Data Replication
B. Horizontal Partitioning
C. Vertical Partitioning
D. Horizontal and Vertical Partitioning
Ans-C

93. Which method stores a separate copy of database at multiple sites:
    A. Data Replication
    B. Horizontal Partitioning
    C. Vertical Partitioning
    D. Horizontal and Vertical Partitioning
    Ans-A
94. In which method, some of the rows of a relation are stored at different sites
    A. Data Replication
    B. Horizontal Partitioning
    C. Vertical Partitioning
    D. Horizontal and Vertical Partitioning
    Ans-B
95. Checkpoints are a part of
    A. Recovery measures
    B. Security measures
    C. Concurrency measures
    D. Authorization measures
    Ans-B
96. In log based recovery, the log is sequence of .....
    A. filter
    B. records
    C. blocks
    D. numbers
    Ans-B
97. Which of the following can cause a transaction failure
    a. Logical error
    b. System error
    c. Hard-Disk Failure
    d. All of the above
    Ans-d
98. If a transaction cannot complete due to some code error or an internal error condition it is called as a _____
    a. Logical error
    b. System error
    c. Hard-Disk Failure
    d. None of the mentioned
    Ans-a
99. Rollback of transactions is normally used to :
    a. recover from transaction failure
    b. update the transaction
    c. retrieve old records
    d. repeat a transaction
    Ans-a
100. Which is a simple and efficient way of determining conflict serializability of the schedule?
    a) Serializability order
    b) Direction graph
    c) Precedence graph
    d) Scheduling scheme
    Ans-c
101. The set of _____ in a precedence graph consists of all the transactions participating in the schedule
    a) Vertices
    b) Edges
    c) Directions
    d) None of the mentioned
    Ans-a