

DATABASE MANAGEMENT AND DATA MCQS

1. A collection of conceptual tools for describing data, relationships, semantics and constraints is referred to as

- (A) Data Model
- (B) E-R Model
- (C) DBMS
- (D) All of the above

Answer

(A) Data Model

2. Dr.E.F. Codd represented rules that a database must obey if it has to be considered truly relational.

- (A) 10
- (B) 15
- (C) 14
- (D) 12

Answer

(D) 12

3. In E-R Diagram, weak entity is represented by.....

- (A) Rectangle
- (B) Square
- (C) Double Rectangle
- (D) Circle

Answer

(C) Double Rectangle

4. An entity that is related with itself is known as.....

- (A) binary relationship
- (B) recursive relationship
- (C) ternary relationship
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) recursive relationship

5 is a bottom-up approach in which two lower level entities combine to form a higher level entity.

- (A) Aggregation
- (B) Specialization
- (C) Generalization
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) Generalization

6. An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key, is a

- (A) Primary entity set
- (B) Weak entity set
- (C) Strong entity set
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) Weak entity set

7. Which SQL command delete all the records and does not remove the structure?

- (A) Drop
- (B) Insert
- (C) Truncate
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) Truncate

8. Which of the following is a Data Definition Language (DDL) command?

- (A) Delete
- (B) Insert
- (C) Drop
- (D) Merge

Answer

(C) Drop

9. In database, data is organized in the form of trees with nodes.

- (A) Hierarchical
- (B) Relational
- (C) Network
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) Hierarchical

10. Which command is used to retrieve records from one or more table?

- (A) Delete
- (B) Insert
- (C) Drop
- (D) Select

Answer

(D) Select

10.Rows of a relation are called _____

- (A) entity
- (B) degree
- (C) tuples
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) tuples

11.The number of tuples in a relation is termed as _____

- (A) cardinality
- (B) entity
- (C) column
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) cardinality

12.In SQL, Which of the following is a Data Manipulation Language(DML) command?

- (A) create
- (B) alter
- (C) merge
- (D) drop

Answer

(C) merge

13. ... is a top-down approach in which one higher level entity can be divided into two lower level entities.

- (A) Aggregation
- (B) Specialization
- (C) Generalization
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) Specialization

14. Which of the following is not a type of database?

- (A) Hierarchical
- (B) Relational
- (C) Network
- (D) Transition

Answer

(D) Transition

15. In a relational database, each tuple is divided into fields called _____

- (A) Relations
- (B) Domains
- (C) Queries
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) Domains

16. In E-R Diagram, attribute is represented by

- (A) Rectangle
- (B) Square

17. The language used in application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred to as the _

- (A) DML
- (B) DDL
- (C) DCL
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) DML

18. In Oracle, who owns the data dictionary?

- (A) DBA
- (B) SYS
- (C) SYSTEM
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) SYS

19. In SQL, which command is used to update existing row in a table?

- (A) Insert
- (B) Delete
- (C) Update
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) Update

20.A _____ contains the smallest unit of meaningful data, so you might call it the basic building block for a data file.

- (A) Record
- (B) Field
- (C) Table
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) Field

21.A relation between two entities is treated as a single entity is called _____

- (A) Aggregation
- (B) Specialization
- (C) Generalization
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) Aggregation

22.Data mining evolve as a mechanism to cater the limitations of _____ systems to deal massive data sets with high dimensionality.

- (A) OLAP
- (B) OLTP
- (C) DWH
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) OLTP

23.In Relational table, the term "Attribute" is also used to represent _____ row

- (A) column (or) field
- (B) entity
- (C) None of the above

Answer

(B) column (or) field

24.Which of the following categories of the data integrity RDBMS will enforce specific business rules?

- (A) Entity Integrity
- (B) Domain Integrity
- (C) User-Defined Integrity
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) User-Defined Integrity

25.E-R Modeling technique is a _____

- (A) top-down approach
- (B) bottom-up approach
- (C) User-Defin
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) top-down approach

26.The number of attributes in a relation is called its _____

- (A) row
- (B) column
- (C) degree
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) degree

27. In SQL, TCL stands for _____

- (A) Transmission Control Language
- (B) Transaction Central Language
- (C) Ternary Control Language
- (D) Transaction Control Language

Answer

(D) Transaction Control Language

28. Which of the following is a part of the Oracle database system?

- (A) Free lists
- (B) Front end
- (C) Network
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) Front end

29. Which of the following is used with database?

- (A) ATM
- (B) Payment gateway
- (C) Data Mining
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(D) Data Mining

30. A top to bottom relationship among the items in a database is established by a _____

- (A) Network Schema
- (B) Relational Schema
- (C) Hierarchical Schema
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) Hierarchical Schema

31. Aggregation is a special form of _____

- (A) Specialization
- (B) Association
- (C) Generalization
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) Association

32. In E-R Diagram, _____ represents Key Attribute.

- (A) Ellipse with underlying line
- (B) Rectangle with underlying line
- (C) Double rectangle
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) Ellipse with underlying line

33. Which TCL command is used to permanently save any transaction into database?

- (A) rollback
- (B) savepoint
- (C) commit
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(D) commit

34. Which TCL command restores the database to last committed state?

- (A) rollback
- (B) savepoint
- (C) commit
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) rollback

35. _____ is used to control privilege in Database.

- (A) Data Manipulation Language
- (B) Data Definition Language
- (C) Data Query Language
- (D) Data Control Language

Answer

(D) Data Control Language

36. Which model remains operative until the software is required?

- (A) Waterfall model
- (B) Incremental model
- (C) Prototyping model

37. Which SQL statement is used to extract data from a database?

- (A) EXTRACT
- (B) GET
- (C) OPEN
- (D) SELECT

Answer

(D) SELECT

38. Which of the following keyword can be used to return different values?

- (A) SELECT
- (B) GET
- (C) OPEN
- (D) DISTINCT

Answer

(D) DISTINCT

39. _____ operator is used to display a record if either the first condition or the second condition is true.

- (A) AND
- (B) OR
- (C) Both (A) & (B)
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) OR

40. Which of the following DBMS provides faster response time and better performance?

- (A) Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)
- (B) NoSQL DBMS
- (C) In-Memory Database Management System (IMDBMS)
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) In-Memory Database Management System (IMDBMS)

41. _____ is suitable for data warehouses that have a large number of similar data items.

- (A) Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)
- (B) Columnar Database Management system (CDBMS)

- (C) In-Memory Database Management System (IMDBMS)
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) Columnar Database Management system (CDBMS)

42. Which of the following is standard interactive and programming language for getting information from and updating a database.

- (A) SQL
- (B) PHP
- (C) ASP
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) SQL

43. _____ is the complex search criteria in the where clause.

- (A) Substring
- (B) Drop Table
- (C) Predicate
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) Predicate

44. Which of the following clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result?

- (A) Having
- (B) Group-by
- (C) Select
- (D) Order by

Answer

(A) Having

45. _____ is the process of organizing data into related tables.

- (A) Generalization
- (B) Normalization
- (C) Specialization
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) Normalization

46. Which of the following is used to determine whether of a table contains duplicate rows?

- (A) Unique predicate
- (B) Like Predicate
- (C) Null predicate
- (D) In predicate

Answer

(A) Unique predicate

47. The candidate key is that you choose to identify each row uniquely is called _____

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

Answer

(A) Primary Key

48. An operator is basically a join followed by a project on the attributes of first relation is known as__

- (A) Join
- (B) Inner Join
- (C) Full Join
- (D) Semi-Join

Answer

(E) Semi-Join

49. Which of the following is a special type of integrity constraint that relates two relations and maintains consistency across the relations?

- (A) Entity Integrity Constraints
- (B) Referential Integrity Constraints
- (C) Domain Integrity Constraints
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) Referential Integrity Constraints

50. Each modification done in database transaction are first recorded into the_____

- (A) Hard Drive
- (B) Disk
- (C) Log File
- (D) Data Mart

Answer

(C) Log File

51. Which of the following is preferred method for enforcing data integrity?

- (A) Cursors
- (B) Constraints
- (C) Triggers
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) Constraints

52. Which allows to make copies of the database periodically to help in the cases of crashes and disasters?

- (A) Recovery utility
- (B) Data loading utility
- (C) Monitoring utility
- (D) Backup Utility

Answer

(D) Backup Utility

52. Which of the following is an open standard Application Programming Interface (API) for accessing a database?

- (A) Universal Data Access
- (B) Open Database Connectivity
- (C) Command Line Interface
- (D) Open Data-Link Interface

Answer

(B) Open Database Connectivity

53. Which SQL statement is used to insert new data in a database?

- (A) INSERT INTO
- (B) ADD NEW
- (C) ADD RECORD
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) INSERT INTO

54. Which method of Online Analytical Processing stores data in both a relational and a multi dimensional database.

- (A) Hybrid OLAP
- (B) Relational OLAP
- (C) OLAP
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) Hybrid OLAP

55. Which operator is used to select values within a range?

- (A) WITHIN
- (B) RANGE
- (C) BETWEEN
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) BETWEEN

56. Which of the following is the most common type of Join?

- (A) INNER JOIN
- (B) INSIDE JOIN
- (C) JOINED
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) INNER JOIN

57. DBMS may be combined with or used by _____ type of transaction manager.

- (A) DB2
- (B) Customer Information Control System (CICS)
- (C) Oracle
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) Customer Information Control System (CICS)

58. The _____ clause is used to specify the number of records to return.

- (A) FROM
- (B) WHERE
- (C) SELECT TOP
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) SELECT TOP

59. In SQL, Wildcard characters are used with the _____ operator.

- (A) LIKE
- (B) RANGE
- (C) BETWEEN
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) LIKE

60.Which operator allows to specify multiple values in a WHERE Clause?

- (A) LIKE
- (B) IN
- (C) BETWEEN
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) IN

61.In SQL,which of the following wildcard character is used as a substitute for Zero or more characters?

- (A) *
- (B) _
- (C) ^
- (D) %

Answer

(D) %

62.The basic unit of PL/SQL variant is called a _____

- (A) block
- (B) cell
- (C) table
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) block

63.Which of the following is a special type of stored procedure that is automatically invoked whenever the data in the table is modified?

- (A) Curser
- (B) Trigger
- (C) Both (A) & (B)
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) Trigger

64._____are used to temporarily rename a table or heading of a column.

- (A) Wildcards
- (B) Constraints
- (C) Joins
- (D) Aliases

Answer

(E) Aliase

65.In oracle, which tablespace is the minimum required when creating a database?

- (A) System tablespace
- (B) Undo tablespace
- (C) temporary tablespace
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) System tablespace

66.Which of the following is another name for weak entity?

- (A) Dominant
- (B) Child
- (C) Owner
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) Child

67.ODBC is based on _____

- (A) C++ language
- (B) RDBMS
- (C) Structured Query Language
- (D) C language

Answer

(C) Structured Query Language

68.OLAP stands for _____

- (A) Online Arithmetic Processing
- (B) Online Analysis Processing
- (C) Online Analytical Processing
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) Online Analytical Processing

69.The_____operation allows the combining of two relations by merging pairs of tuples, one from each relation, into a single tuple.

- (A) Join
- (B) Intersection
- (C) Union
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) Join

70._____is the multiplication of all the values in the attributes.

- (A) Set difference
- (B) Cartesian product
- (C) Intersection
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(B) Cartesian product

71.Which command is used to remove a relation from an SQL database?

- (A) Delete
- (B) Remove
- (C) Drop
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) Drop

72.In SQL, the spaces at the end of the string are removed by_____function .

- (A) Lower
- (B) String
- (C) Trim
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) Trim

73._____is used to save permanently any transaction into database.

- (A) commit
- (B) rollback
- (C) savepoint
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) commit

- (A) Disk pages
- (B) Blocks
- (C) Nodes

Answer

(A) Bucket

1. Which of the following operator used for appending two strings?

- (A) %
- (B) &
- (C) +
- (D) ||

Answer

(D) ||

2. The management information system (MIS) structure with one main computer system is called a _____

- (A) Decentralized MIS structure
- (B) Distributed MIS structure
- (C) Centralized MIS structure
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(C) Centralized MIS structure

3. The highest level in the hierarchy of data organization is called _____

- (A) data base
- (B) data file
- (C) data record
- (D) None of the above

Answer

(A) data base