Question No.	Question	a	b	c	d	Answer Key
1	DBMS is a collection of _____that enables user to create and maintain a database.	Keys	Translators	Programs	Language activity	c
2	In a relational schema ,each tuple is divided into fields called	Relations	Domains	Queries	All the above	b
3	In an ER model ,_____ is described in the database by storing its data	Entity	Attribute	Relation ship	Notation	a
4	Which of the following are the properties of entities?	Groups	Table	Attributes	schema	c
5	_____defines the structure of a relation which consists of a fixed set of attribute-domain pairs	Instance	Schema	Program	Super key	b
6	_____ is a full form of SQL	Standard query language	Sequential query language	Structured query language	Server query language	c
7	A relational database developer refers to a record as	A criteria	A relation	A tuple	An attribute	c
8	The collection of information stored in a database at a particular moment is called as_____	Schema	Instance of data base	Data domain	Independent	b
9	A _____ is used to define overall design of database	Schema	Application program	Data definition language	Code	a
10	DBMS helps to achieve	Data independence	Centralized control of data	Neither A or B	Both A and B	d
11	A database Management Systemis	Collection of interrelated data	Collection of programs to access data	Collection of data describes one particular enterprise	All the above	d
12	Which of the following is not a level of data abstraction?	Physical level	Critical level	Logical level	View level	b
13	Disadvantages of file system to store data is	Data redundancy and inconsistency	Difficulty in accessing data	Data Isolation	All the above	d
14	In an entity-relationship diagram rectangles represents	Entity sets	Attributes	Data base	Tables	a
15	Data manipulation language enables users to	Retrieval of information stored in data base	Insertion of new information into the database	Deletion of information form data base	All the above	d
16	Which of the following is not a schema?	Data base schema	Physical schema	Critical schema	Logical schema	c
17	Which of the following is data base language	Data definition language	Data manipulation language	Query language	All the above	d
18	Which of the following is a data model	Entity-relationship model	Relational data model	Object-based data model	All the above	d
19	The attribute that can be divided into other attributes is called	Simple attribute	Composite attribute	Multi-valued attribute	Derived attribute	b
20	In an Entity-relationship diagram "Ellipses" represents	Attributes	Weak entity set	Relationship sets	Multi-valued attributes	a
21	In an Entity-relationship diagram "diamonds" represents	Attributes	Multi-valued attributes	Weak entity set	Relationship sets	d
22	One of the following is a valid record-based data model	Object-oriented model	Relational model	Entity-relationship model	None of the above	b
23	The levelof data abstraction which describes how the data is actually stored is	Conceptual level	Physical level	Logical level	External Level	b
24	A data model is :	Used to describe structure of a database	Set of basic operations on database	Both A and B	None of these	a
25	DBA stands for	Data Basic Access	Data Base Access	Data Bank Administration	Data Base Administrator	d
26	Which database level is closest to the users?	External	Internal	Physical	Conceptual	a
27	A schema describes	Record relationship	Data elements	Record and files	All the above	d
28	An abstraction concept for building composite object from their component object is called:	Specialization	Normalization	Generalization	Aggregation	d
29	Manager's salary details are hidden from the employee. This is	Conceptual level data hiding	Physical level data hiding	External level data hiding	None of these	c
30	Which one is lowest level data model?	Physical data model	Logical data model	External data model	None of these	a
31	Data items grouped together for storage purposes are called a	Record	Title	List	String	a
32	The conceptual model is	dependent on hardware.	dependent on software.	dependent on both hardware and software .	independent of both hardware and software.	d

33	An association between students and courses is:	1:1 relationship	1:M relationship	M:M relationship	None of these	c
34	A view of a database that appears to an application program is known as:	Schema	Subschema	Virtual table	None of these	b
35	The set of all possible values of data items is called:	Domain	Attribute	Tuples	None of these	a
36	_____ is a property that describes various characteristics of an entity	ER diagram	Column	Relationship	Attribute	d
37	_____ level describes what data is stored in the database and the relationships among the data	Physical level	Logical level	Conceptual level	None of the above	b
38	_____ denote derived attributes	Double ellipse	Dashed ellipse	Square ellipse	Ellipse with attribute name underlined	b
39	A _____ is an association between entities	Relation	One to one	Generalization	Specialization	a
40	In which of the following is a single-entity instance of one type related to many entity instance of another type	One to one relationship	One to many relationship	Many to many relationship	Composite relationship	b
41	An advantage of the data base management approach is	Data is dependent on programs	Data redundancy increases	Data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs	None of the above	c
42	A relational database developer refers to a record as	A criteria	A relation	A tuple	An attribute	c
43	Data independence means	Data is defined separately and not included in programs	Programs are not dependent on the physical attributes of data	Programs are not dependent on the logical attributes of data	Both B and C	d
44	ER –model uses this symbol to represent weak entity set	Dotted rectangle	Diamond	Doubly outlined rectangle	None of these	c
45	DBMS helps in achieving	Data independence	Centralized control of data	Neither A nor B	Both A or B	d
46	What is a relationship called when it is maintained between two entities	Unary	Binary	Ternary	Quaternary	b
47	A set of possible data values is called	Attribute	Degree	Tuple	Domain	d
48	Which are the two ways in which entities can participate in a relationship?	Passive and active	Total and partial	Simple and complex	All the above	b
49	In ER-diagram generalization is represented by	Ellipse	Dashed ellipse	Rectangle	Triangle	d
50	In the relational model, the number of attributes and number of types in a relation are termed as_____ and _____respectively	Cardinality , domain	Degree , cardinality	Domain , degree	Cardinality , degree	b
51	In_____ the unmatched rows of second table are listed along with the common rows of both the tables.	Left outer join	Right outer join	Full outer join	Half outer join	b
52	The keywords RESTRICT/CASCADE must always be used with____	Create	Drop	Alter	Delete	d
53	Cost of query processing is directly proportional to _____	Number of disk access	Number of cpu access	Memory space	Total number of records	a
54	Query inside a query is known as _____	Correlated query	Nested query	Interrelated query	Query optimizer	b
55	_____operators merge the result set of two different queries into a single result set	Set	Aggregate	Comparison	Collation	a
56	_____ Operator returns a result set that doesn't contain any duplicate rows	EXCEPT	INTERSECT	UNION ALL	UNION	d
57	_____ Operator returns a value if an element is in given set, otherwise returns a value false	EXISTS	ALL	IN	ANY	c
58	_____operator followed by a column name returns the average value of all the values in the specified column	COUNT	SUM	MAX	AVG	d
59	_____ operator removes duplicate rows from the final result set	EXCEPT	EXCEPT ALL	INTERSECT	INTERSECT[DISTINC]	d

60	____uses equity operator to join the two relations	Equi-join	Outer join	Natural join	Full join	a
61	It is possible to define a schema completely using	VDL and DDL	DDL and DML	SDL and DDL	VDL and DML	b
62	Cartesian product in relational algebra is	a Unary operator	a Binary operator	a Ternary operator	not defined	b
63	DML is provided for	Description of logical structure of database.	Addition of new structures in the database system.	Manipulation & processing of database. system	Definition of physical structure of database	c
64	'AS' clause is used in SQL for	Selection operation.	Rename operation	Join operation.	Projection operation.	b
65	Architecture of the database can be viewed as	two levels	four levels	three levels	One level	c
66	In a relational model, relations are termed as	Tuples	Attributes	Tables	rows	c
67	The database schema is written in	DCL	DDL	HLL	DML	b
68	A primary key is combined with a foreign key creates	Parent-Child relationship between the tables that connect them	Many to many relationship between the tables that connect them	Network model between the tables that connect them	None of the above	a
69	Count function in SQL returns the number of	Values	Distinct values	Groups	Columns	a
70	The statement in SQL which allows to change the definition of a table is	Alter	Update	Create	select	a
71	_____ is a change to the database that activates the trigger	Event	Condition	Action	Assertion	a
72	___ is a query or test that is run when the trigger is activated	Event	Condition	Action	Assertion	b
73	Which of the following is not a part of a trigger description	Event	Condition	Action	Assertion	d
74	A trigger description contains _____ parts	2	3	4	5	b
75	A database that has a set of associated triggers is called an _____	Active database	Passive database	Data warehouse	Associated database	a
76	_____ clause is used for row-level triggers.	FOR EACH ROW	FOR ROW	EACH ROW	ROW	a
77	___ is a procedure that is executed when the trigger is activated and it's condition is TRUE.	Event	Condition	Action	Assertion	c
78	SQL is used for	Data processing in batch mode	Query for relational databases	Dtp work	Command line arguments	b
79	____ , _____ keywords are used to refer to the values before and after modification	Before, After	Old, New	Older, Newer	Before, After	b
80	Which command is used in DDL	DROP	REVOKE	ROLLBACK	COMMENT	a
81	Which command is not used in DCL.	COMMIT	GRANT	ROLLBACK	SET TRANSACTION	b
82	____ keyword is used to associate a default value with a domain	DEFAULT	ANY	UNKNOWN	ALL	a
83	CHECK clause is used for constraints over _____	Two tables only	single table only	Three tables only	Four tables only	c
84	I n SQL _____ command we can use to sort the table.	Group by clause	having clause	order by clause	where clause	c
85	Constraints not associated with any one table are called as _____	Associations	Assertions	Assistants	Associated conditions	b
86	SQL is relationally	Complete language	Incomplete language	Cant handle certain relations	Sound language	a
87	SQL provides ___ special comparison operator to test whether a column value is null.	ARE NULL	NULL	IS NULL	NOTNULL	c
88	When a column value is unknown or inapplicable, then it is treated as ___ in SQL	Null	Zero	One	Any value	a
89	The number of unique values in the column A can be obtained by ___	COUNT ([A])	COUNT (A)	COUNT ([UNIQUE] A)	COUNT([DISTINCT] A)	d
90	MAX (A) aggregate operator gives _____	Maximum value in column A	Maximum value in row A	Maximum value in row A and column A	Maximum of table A	a
91	We can disallow null values by specifying ___ as part of the field definition.	NO NULL	NOT NULL	! NULL	!= NULL	b

#	Question	A	B	C	D	Ans
92	With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where The value of the column "FirstName" is "Peter"?	SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'.	SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'Peter'.	SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'.	SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'Peter'.	c
93	The _____ statement is used to add or drop columns in an existing table.	DROP TABLE	DELETE TABLE	INSERT TABLE	ALTER TABLE	d
94	Which SQL statements used to update the data from databases?	Save	Update	Modify	Save as	b
95	I n SQL _____ command we can use to sort the table.	Group by clause	Having clause	Order by clause	Where clause	c
96	A _____ is a query that has another query embedded within it.	Nested query	Relational query	Multi dimensional query	Algebraic query	a
97	Employee (fname, minit, lname, ssn, bdate, address, sex, salary, superssn, dno) SQL query to retrieve the names of all employees who do not have supervisors?	SELECT fname,lname FROM Employee WHERE superssn=0.	SELECT fname,lname FROM Employee WHERE superssn=NULL.	SELECT fname,lname FROM Employee WHERE ssn IS NULL.	SELECT fname,lname FROM Employee WHERE superssn IS NULL.	c
98	Correlated sub query is a	Query evaluated once for the entire parent statement.	Evaluated once for every row processed by the parent statement.	Query evaluated once only.	The query will never be evaluated.	b
99	_____ keyword is used to eliminate duplicates in the result of a query.	SELECT	FROM	WHERE	DISTINCT	d
100	Which operator stands for zero or more arbitrary characters in SQL query	LIKE	%	_	^	b
101	Functional dependency is represented by which of the following symbol	→	^	+	=>	a
102	_____are a set of rules, that when applied repeatedly, generates a closure of functional dependencies	Armstrong's Axioms	Relational Expressions	quantifiers	Relationships	a
103	_____ is a systematic approach of decomposing tables to eliminate data redundancy and undesirable characteristics like Insertion, Update and Deletion Anamolies	Normalization	Transaction	Atomicity	Durability	a
104	_____is a constraint between two sets of attributes from the database	Redundancy	Functional dependency	Decomposition	Recoverability	b
105	The left hand side of the functional dependency is called	determinant	dependent	closure	None of the above	a
106	The right hand side of the functional dependency is called	determinant	dependent	closure	None of the above	b
107	A functional dependency X→Y is a _____ relationship between two sets of attributes X and Y of a given table T	one-to-one	many-to-many	many-to-one	None of the above	a
108	If a functional dependency (FD) X → Y holds, where Y is a subset of X, then it is called	Trivial Functional Dependency	Non-Trivial Functional Dependency	Completely non-trivial Functional Dependency	None of the above	a
109	If a functional dependency (FD) X → Y holds, where Y is not a subset of X, then it is called a	Trivial Functional Dependency	Non-Trivial Functional Dependency	Completely non-trivial Functional Dependency	None of the above	b
110	If a functional dependency (FD) X → Y holds, where x intersect Y = Φ, it is said to be a	Trivial Functional Dependency	Non-Trivial Functional Dependency	Completely non-trivial Functional Dependency	None of the above	c
111	_____ rule specifies if alpha is a set of attributes and beta is subset alpha, then alpha holds beta	Reflexive rule	Augmentation rule	Transitivity rule	Associative rule	a
112	_____ rule specifies if a → b holds and b → c holds, then a → c also holds	Reflexive rule	Augmentation rule	Transitivity rule	Associative rule	c
113	_____ rule specifies if a → b holds and y is attribute set, then ay → by also holds	Reflexive rule	Augmentation rule	Transitivity rule	Associative rule	b

114	A Relation with redundancy can be refined by _____ using with smaller relations that contain the same information but without redundancy	Decomposing it	Updating it	Inserting it	Deleting it	a
115	Which of the following one is not an example of integrity constraints	Functional dependency	Multivalued dependency	Join dependency	Multilevel dependency	d
116	Which of the following one is not caused by redundancy problems	Redundant storage	Update anomalies	Insertion anomalies	Multivalued dependency	d
117	It may not be possible to store certain information unless some other, unrelated information is stored as well is called	Redundant storage	Insertion anomalies	Deletion anomalies	Update anomalies	b
118	If X→ Y holds, where y is a set of attributes, and there is some subset V of X such that V→ Y holds then X is a _____	Primary key	Candidate key	Super key	Not a key	c
119	X→ Y means	X functionally determines Y	Y functionally determines X	X not functionally determines Y	X functionally determines X	a
120	It may not be possible to delete certain information without losing some other,unrelated information as well is called	Redundant storage	Insertion anomalies	Update anomalies	Deletion anomalies	d
121	The _____ of a set F of functional dependencies is the set of all functional dependencies logically implied by F	Closure	Associative	Normalization	None of the Above	a
122	Which of the following one is an example of a integrity constraints	Multilevel dependency	Insertion dependency	Multivalued dependency	Deletion dependency	c
123	Which one is a kind of integrity constraint that generalizes the concept of the key	Multilevel dependency	Multivalued dependency	Lossless join	Functional dependency	d
124	If X→ YZ then X→ Y, and X→ Z are called _____	Decomposition	Union	Augmentation	Transitivity	a
125	Which of the following rule specifies, If X→ Y and X→ Z then X→ YZ	Union	Decomposition	Composition	None of the Above	a