DBMS

Q1. The Collection of data, that contains information about one particular enterprise is known as?

A. DBMS

B. Database

C. Data Dictionary

D. Data file

E. Dataware house

Q2. A collection of interrelated files and a set of programs that allow users to access and modify these files is known as?

A. DBMS

B. Database

C. Data Dictionary

D. Data file

E. Dataware house

Q3. The data dictionary tells the DBMS

A. what files are in database

B. what attributes are possessed by data

C. what these file contain

D. All of the above

E. None of these

Q4. Data Dictionary contains detail of

A. Data Structure

B. Data flows

C. Data stores

D. All of the above

E. None of these

Q5. Duplication of Data is known as ?

A. Data Redundancy

B. Data Integrity

C. Data Inconsistancy

D. Corrupt Data

E. None of these

Q6. Which of the following is not the objective of DBMS?

A. reducing DATA REDUNDANCY

B. controlling DATA INCONSISTANCY

C. facilitating sharing of data, ensuring data security and standards

D. maintaining DATA INTEGRITY

E. All are the objectives of DBMS

Q7. Which of the following is not the level of DATABASE ABSTRACTION?

A. Internal Level or Physical Level or Low Level

B. Conceptual Level

C. External Level or View Level

D. All are levels of Database Abstraction

Q8. Database programs can do all of the following EXCEPT:

A. store and organize data.

B. create graphics.
C. communicate data.
D. manage information.
Q9. A(n) _____ is a good comparison to a database.
A. computerized file cabinet
B. computerized typewriter
C. office desktop
D. computerized calculator
Q10. Database software is an example of a(n):
A. DBA.
B. application.
C. desktop publishing program.
D. operating system.
Q11. Advantages of databases include all of the following EXCEPT:
A. easy to reorganize data.
B. easy to retrieve information.
C. easy to store large amounts of data.
D. easy to secure because information from the database cannot be printed
Q12. Software for organizing storage and retrieval of information is a(n):
A. database
B. database program
C. operating system
D. data warehouse
Q13. A collection of information stored in an organized form in a computer is a(n):
A. database
B. DBMS
C. operating system
D. utility
Q14. A relational database is composed of one or more:
A. directories
B. tables
C. folders
D. DBMS
Q15. In a database table, a _____ is a collection of data fields.
A. vector
B. query
C. descriptor
D. record
Q16. In a customer database table, all of the information for one customer is kept in a:
A. field type
B. field
C. record
D. column
Q17. In a customer database, a customer's surname would be keyed into a:
A. row.
B. text field

C. record
D. computed field
Q18. In a database, a _____ field shows results of calculations performed on data in other numeric fields.
A. configured
B. concatenated
C. key
D. computed
Q19. The number of newspapers sold on May 30 would be kept in a _____ field.
A. date
B. numeric
C. text
D. key
Q20. Bringing data from a word processing program into a database program is known as:
A. exporting
B. batch processing
C. importing
D. mining
Q21. _____ is perusing data in a database as if looking through pages in a notebook.
A. Browsing
B. Mining
C. Scrubbing
D. Cleansing
Q22. When looking for a specific patient in a hospital's database, _____ is more efficient than browsing.
A. surfing
B. keying
C. scrubbing
D. querying
Q23. Arranging all customer records in customer number order is an example of:
A. querying
B. sorting
C. inquiring
D. filtering
Q24. An ordered list of specific records and specific fields printed in an easy-to-read format is known as a(n):
A. query
B. sort
C. inquiry
D. report
Q25. The process of _____ would be used when sending data from a database to a word processor so that mailing labels could be produced.
A. exporting
B. sorting
C. mining
D. querying

Q26. Database queries must be:
A. contiguous
B. unambiguous
C. contoured
D. batched
Q27. The following is an example of:
Select Student_ID From Students
Where Major = Business and Credits >= 46
A. query language
B. BASIC language
C. HTML language
D. a spreadsheet formula
Q28. PIM stands for:
A. personal information manager
B. personal inquiry manager
C. personalized information management
D. program information management
Q29. A(n) _____ combines data tables with demographic information.
A. PIM
B. intranet
C. SPSS
D. GIS
Q30. A _____ manipulates data in a large collection files and cross references those files.
A. DBA
B. GIS
C. PIM
D. DBMS
Q31. A large corporation would use a _____ to keep records for many employees and customers along with all of its inventory data.
A. GIS
B. spreadsheet program
C. PIM
D. database management system
Q32. For a customer database, a good choice of key field would be:
A. address
B. customer ID
C. phone number
D. last name
Q33. A key field must:
A. uniquely identify a record.
B. be used to connect two tables in the database.
C. be located in a minimum of three tables.
D. be common and used in many records.
Q34. In a(n) _____, data from more than one table can be combined.
A. key field

B. relational database
C. file manager
D. XML
Q35. _____ processing is used when a large mail-order company accumulates orders and processes them together in one large set.
A. Interactive
B. Group
C. Real-time
D. Batch
Q36. When making an airline reservation through the Internet, you use _____ processing.
A. interactive
B. group
C. digitization
D. batch
Q37. Producing invoices once a month is an example of _____ processing.
A. interactive
B. digitization
C. real-time
D. batch
Q38. In a typical client/server environment, the client can be any of the following EXCEPT a:
A. desktop computer
B. mainframe
C. PDA
D. notebook
Q39. In a client/server environment, the server:
A. processes a query from a client and then sends the answer back to the client.
B. cannot be used to access a corporate data warehouse.
C. must be a CRM system.
D. must be within 100 meters of all client computers in the network.
Q40. _____ is connectivity software that hides the complex interaction between client and server computers and creates a three-tier design separating actual data from the programming logic used to access it.
A. CRM
B. XML
C. Middleware
D. Firmware
Q41. Data mining is:
A. batch processing using files stored on a mainframe computer.
B. locating trends and patterns in information kept in large databases.
C. querying databases used by the mining industry.
D. creating a database warehouse from many smaller databases.
Q42. _____ is a new, powerful data description language used to construct web pages as well as access and query databases using the Internet.
A. SQL
B. CRM

C. PIM
D. XML
Q43. A CRM system organizes and tracks information on:
A. consulates
B. computer registers
C. customers
D. privacy violations
Q44. In an object-oriented database, every object is an instance of a
A. table
B. field
C. class
D. record
Q45. When a person uses language like ordinary English to query a database, it is known as a(n) _____ language query.
A. HTML
B. object-oriented
C. natural
D. XML
Q46. The act of accessing data about other people through credit card information, credit bureau data, and public records and then using that data without permission is known as:
A. identity theft
B. personal theft
C. data mining
D. Big Brother crime
Q47. An aspect of the USA Patriot Act is the requirement that when presented with appropriate warrants:
A. citizens must submit to lie detector tests upon request.
B. companies must turn over their employees' military records.
C. libraries must turn over their patrons' records.
D. foreigners must be fingerprinted when entering the US.
Q48. One disadvantage of data mining is that it:
A. accumulates so much data that it is difficult to use efficiently.
B. bypasses virus checking.
C. generates few results.
D. produces graphs and reports, no straight-forward data.
Q49. DBMS is a collection of _____ that enables user to create and maintain a database.
A. Keys
B. Translators
C. Program
D. Language Activity
Q50. In a relational schema, each tuple is divided into fields called
A. Relations
B. Domains
C. Queries
D. All of the above
Q51. In an ER model, _____ is described in the database by storing its data.

A. Entity
B. Attribute
C. Relationship
D. Notation
Q52. DFD stands for
A. Data Flow Document
B. Data File Diagram
C. Data Flow Diagram
D. None of the above
Q53. A top-to-bottom relationship among the items in a database is established by a
A. Hierarchical schema
B. Network schema
C. Relational Schema
D. All of the above
Q54. _____ table store information about database or about the system.
A. SQL
B. Nested
C. System
D. None of these
Q55. _____defines the structure of a relation which consists of a fixed set of attribute-domain pairs.
A. Instance
B. Schema
C. Program
D. Super Key
Q56. _____clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result.
A. Select
B. Group-by
C. Having
D. Order by
Q57. A logical schema
A. is the entire database
B. is a standard way of organizing information into accessible parts.
C. Describes how data is actually stored on disk.
D. All of the above
Q58. _____ is a full form of SQL.
A. Standard query language
B. Sequential query language
C. Structured query language
D. Server side query language
Q59. The candidate key is that you choose to identify each row uniquely is called_____.
A. Alternet Key
B. Primary Key
C. Foreign Key
D. None of the above

Q60. _____ is used to determine whether of a table contains duplicate rows.
A. Unique predicate
B. Like Predicate
C. Null predicate
D. In predicate
Q61. To eliminate duplicate rows …… is used
A. NODUPLICATE
B. ELIMINATE
C. DISTINCT
D. None of these
Q62. State true or false
i) A candidate key is a minimal super key.
ii) A candidate key can also refer to as surrogate key.
A. i-true, ii-false
B. i-false, ii-true
C. i-true, ii-true
D. i-false, ii-false
Q63. DCL stands for
A. Data Control Language
B. Data Console Language
C. Data Console Level
D. Data Control Level
Q64. _____ is the process of organizing data into related tables.
A. Normalization
B. Generalization
C. Specialization
D. None of the above
Q65. A _____ Does not have a distinguishing attribute if its own and mostly are dependent entities, which are part of some another entity.
A. Weak entity
B. Strong entity
C. Non attributes entity
D. Dependent entity
Q66. _____ is the complex search criteria in the where clause.
A. Substring
B. Drop Table
C. Predict
D. Predicate
Q67. _____ is preferred method for enforcing data integrity.
A. Constraints
B. Stored Procedure
C. Triggers
D. Cursors
Q68. The number of tuples in a relation is called its _____ While the number of attributes in a relation is called it's _____.
A. Degree, Cardinality

B. Cardinality, Degree
C. Rows, Columns
D. Columns, Rows
Q69. State true or false.
i) Select operator is not a unary operator.
ii) Project operator chooses subset of attributes or columns of a relation.
A. i-True, ii-False
B. i-True, ii-True
C. i-False, ii-True
D. i-False, ii-False
Q70. _____ database is used as template for all databases created.
A. Master
B. Model
C. Tempdb
D. None of the above
Q71. One aspect that has to be dealt with by the integrity subsystem is to ensure that only valid values can be assigned to each data items. This is referred to as
A. Data Security
B. Domain access
C. Data Control
D. Domain Integrity
Q72. _____ operator is basically a join followed by a project on the attributes of first relation.
A. Join
B. Semi-Join
C. Full Join
D. Inner Join
Q73. Which of the following is not a binary operator in relational algebra?
A. Join
B. Semi-Join
C. Assignment
D. Project
Q74. Centralizing the integrity checking directly under the DBMS _____ Duplication and ensures the consistency and validity of the database.
A. Increases
B. Skips
C. Does not reduce
D. Reduces
Q75. Which of the following is/are the DDL statements?
A. Create
B. Drop
C. Alter
D. All of the above
Q76. In snapshot, _____ clause tells oracle how long to wait between refreshes.
A. Complete
B. Force

C. Next
D. Refresh
Q77. _____ defines rules regarding the values allowed in columns and is the standard mechanism for enforcing database integrity.
A. Column
B. Constraint
C. Index
D. Trigger
Q78. For like predicate which of the following is true.
i) % matches zero of more characters.
ii) _ matches exactly one character.
A. i-only
B. ii-only
C. Both of them
D. None of them
Q79. The number of attributes in relation is called as its _____.
A. Cardinality
B. Degree
C. Tuples
D. Entity
Q80. The DBMS utility, _____ allows to reconstruct the correct state of database from the backup and history of transactions.
A. Backup
B. Recovery
C. Monitoring
D. Data loading
Q81. In the _____ normal form, a composite attribute is converted to individual attributes.
A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. Fourth
Q82. In RDBMS, Data is presented as a collection of _____.
A. Table
B. Attributes
C. Relations
D. Entities
Q83. A _____ normal form normalization will be needed where all attributes in a relation tuple are not functionally dependent only on the key attribute.
A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. Fourth
Q84. To select all column from the table the syntax is:
A. select all from table_name
B. select * from table_name

C. select from table_name
D. None of the above
Q85. If an attribute of a composite key is dependent on an attribute of the other composite key, a normalization called _____ is needed.
A. DKNF
B. BCNF
C. Fourth
D. Third
Q89. Identify the criteria for designing database from the point of view of user
A. No redundancy
B. No inapplicable attributes
C. Uniformity in naming & definitions of the data items
D. All of the above
Q90. The_____ operator preserves unmatched rows of the relations being joined.
A. Inner join
B. Outer join
C. Union
D. Union join
Q91. The reasons leading to popularity of client-server systems are:
A. More powerful workstations on LANs
B. Needed for graphical user interfaces of end users.
C. Remove computing load for presentation services from the system managing a shared database resource
D. All
Q92. The relational model is based on the concept that data is organized and stored in two-dimensional tables called _____.
A. Fields
B. Records
C. Relations
D. Keys
Q93._____ contains information that defines valid values that are stored in a column or data type.
A. View
B. Rule
C. Index
D. Default
Q94. Which of the syntax is correct for insert statement?
i) insert into <table_name> values <list of values>
ii) insert into <table_name> (column list) values <list of values>
A. i-only
B. ii-only
C. Both of them
D. None of them
Q95. _____ First proposed the process of normalization.
A. Edgar. W
B. Edgar F. Codd

C Edward Stephen
D. Edward Codd
Q96. For using a specific database _____ command is used.
A. use database
B. databasename use
C. Both A &B
D. None of them
Q97. Which of the following is not comparison operator?
A. >
B. <
C. =<
D. >=
Q98. An outstanding functionality of SQL is its support for automatic_____ to the target data.
A. programming
B. functioning
C. navigation
D. notification
Q99. _____ 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
E. Key Constraints
Q100. _____specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate.
A. GROUP BY Clause
B. HAVING Clause
C. FROM Clause
D. WHERE Clause
Q101. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a _____ constraint.
A. Local Key
B. Primary Key
C. Composite Key
D. Foreign Key
Q102. _____ joins are SQL server default.
A. Outer
B. Inner
C. Equi
D. None of the above
Q103. The _____ is essentially used to search for patterns in target string.
A. Like Predicate
B. Null Predicate
C. In Predicate
D. Out Predicate
Q104. Which of the following is/are the Database server functions?

i) Data management **ii) Transaction management**
iii) Compile queries **iv) Query optimization**
A. i, ii, and iv only
B. i, ii and iii only
C. ii, iii and iv only
D. All i, ii, iii, and iv
Q105. To delete a database_____ command is used.
A. delete database database_name
B. Delete database_name
C. drop database database_name
D. drop database_name
Q106. _____ is a combination of two of more attributes used as a primary key.
A. Composite Key
B. Alternate Key
C. Candidate Key
D. Foreign Key
Q107. Which of the following is not the function of client?
A. Compile queries
B. Query optimization
C. Receive queries
D. Result formatting and presentation
Q108. _____ is a special type of stored procedure that is automatically invoked whenever the data in the table is modified.
A. Procedure
B. Trigger
C. Curser
D. None of the above
Q109. _____ requires that data should be made available to only authorized users.
A. Data integrity
B. Privacy
C. Security
D. None of the above
Q110. Some of the utilities of DBMS are _____.
i) Loading **ii) Backup** **iii) File organization** **iv) Process Organization**
A. i, ii, and iv only
B. i, ii and iii only
C. ii, iii and iv only
D. All i, ii, iii, and iv
Q111. _____ allows individual row operation to be performed on a given result set or on the generated by a selected by a selected statement.
A. Procedure
B. Trigger
C. Curser
D. None of above
Q112. Processed data is called _____.
A. Raw data

B. Information
C. Useful data
D. Source
Q113. _____ is a utility to capture a continuous record of server activity and provide auditing capability.
A. SQL server Profile
B. SQL server service manager
C. SQL server setup
D. SQL server wizard.
Q114. Data items grouped together for storage purposes are called a
A. record
B. title
C. list
D. string
Q115. _____ contains data assisting day to day activities of the organization.
A. Control database
B. Operational database
C. Strategic database
D. Sequential database
Q116. _____ approach reduces time and effort required for design and lesser risk in database management.
A. Single global database
B. Top-down approach
C. Multiple databases
D. None of the above
Q117. HSAM stands for _____.
A) Hierarchic Sequential Access Method
B) Hierarchic Standard Access Method
C) Hierarchic Sequential and Method
D) Hierarchic Standard and Method
Q118. SQL server stores index information in the _____ system table.
A. systindexes
B. systemindexes
C. sysind
D. sysindexes
Q119. The one guideline to be followed while designing the database is
A. A database design may be ambiguous.
B. Unrelated data should be in the same table so that updating the data will be easy.
C. It should avoid/reduce the redundancy.
D. An entity should not have attributes.
Q120. Which of the following is not a logical database structure?
A. Chain
B. Network
C. Tree
D. Relational
Q121. _____ is a preferred method for enforcing data integrity

A. Constraints
B. Stored procedure
C. Triggers
D. Cursors
Q122. Reflexivity property says that X - Y is true if Y is _____.
A. Subset of X
B. Null set of X
C. Super set of Y
D. Subset of Y
Q123. Anything that affects the database schema is a part of
A. DML
B. DCL
C. DDL
D. All of the above
Q124. An instance of a relation is a time varying set of _____.
A. Tuples
B. Rows
C. Both of them
D. None of them
Q125. In the _____ mode any record in the file can be accessed at random
A. Sequential access
B. Random access
C. Standard access
D. Source access
Q126. Which can be used to delete all the rows if a table?
A. Delete * from table_name
B. Delete from table_name
C. Delete table_name
D. all rows cannot be deleted at a time.
Q127. Which if the following is not the type of data integrity.
A. Key integrity
B. Domain integrity
C. Entity integrity
D. Referential integrity
Q128. 4NF stands for _____.
A. Fourth Normal File
B. Fourth Normal Form
C. Fourth Normal Fraction
D. Fourth Negative File
Q129. A _____ allows to make copies of the database periodically to help in the cases of crashes & disasters.
A. Recovery utility
B. Backup Utility
C. Monitoring utility
D. Data loading utility
Q130. _____ Allows definitions and query language statements to be entered; query

results are formatted and displayed.
A. Schema Processor
B. Query Processor
C. Terminal Interface
D. None of the above
Q131. The main task carried out in the _____ is to remove repeating attributes to separate tables.
A. First Normal Form
B. Second Normal Form
C. Third Normal Form
D. Fourth Normal Form
Q132.Mechanism developed to enforce users to enter data in required format is:
A. Data validation
B. Input mask
C. Criteria
D. Data verification
Q133.The raw facts and figures are:
A. Data
B. Information
C. Snapshot
D. Reports
Q134. The feature that database allows to access only certain records in database is:
A. Forms
B. Reports
C. Queries
D. Tables
Q135. Which filter method lets you filter the records that match the selected field?
A. Filter by form
B. Filter by selection
C. Auto filter
D. Advanced filter
Q136. Which filter method lets you filter records based on criterion you specify?
A. Filter by form
B. Filter by selection
C. Auto filter
D. Advanced filter
Q137. You can find Sort & Filter group of commands in
A. Home ribbon
B. Create ribbon
C. Database tools ribbon
D. Fields ribbon
Q138. Which of the following filter method is not available in Access?
A. Filter by selection
B. Filter by form
C. Advanced filter
D. None of above

Q139. By Grouped report you understand
A. Type of report generated by the Report Wizard
B. Type of report that present records sorted in ascending or descending order as you specify
C. Type of report that displays data grouped by fields you specified
D. None of above
Q140. The text you typed in Description column in Table Design View is displayed on
A. Description bar in forms
B. Report Footer when printed
C. Title bar of MS Access while entering data
D. Status bar while entering data
Q141. What is the maximum allowed field size for Boolean (Yes/No) fields?
A. 1
B. 8
C. 50
D. 255
Q142. What is the size of Data & Time field type?
A. 1
B. 8
C. 255
D. 50
Q143. Which of the following field type can store maximum data?
A. Yes/No fields
B. Date/Time fields
C. Text fields
D. Memo fields
Q144. To display associated record from related table in datasheet view you can
A. Double click the record
B. Apply filter by form command
C. Single click on expand indicator (+) next to the record
D. Double click on expand indicator (+) next to the record
Q145. Arrange according to size
A. Record, field, byte, bit
B. Bit, field, byte, record
C. Field, byte, record, bit
D. Byte, bit, record, field
Q146. What type of relationship exists between a Student table and Fees table?
A. One to one
B. One to many
C. Many to many
D. One to many and many to many
Q147. Identify the relationship between a Movie table and Stars table:
A. One to one
B. One to many
C. Many to many
D. None of above
Q148. What type of relationship exists between a Teacher table and Class table?

A. One to many
B. Many to many
C. One to one
D. Two to two
Q149. Which of the following relationship type is not possible to realize in Access Database directly?
A. One to one
B. One to many
C. Many to many
D. None of above
Q150. For which kind of relationship you need a junction table to reflect real world situation?
A. One to one
B. One to many
C. Many to many
D. None of above
Q151. What do you need if you should enforce many-to-many relationship between two tables?
A. Parent table
B. Child table
C. Junction table
D. Many-to-many relationship can't be created in database
Q152. You can display data from multiple tables by using
A. Page break
B. Sub form
C. Columnar form
D. Tabular form
Q153. What is the best data type for a field that stores mobile numbers?
A. Text
B. Number
C. Date/Time
D. Memo
Q154. What field type is best to store serial numbers?
A. Number
B. AutoNumber
C. Text
D. Memo
Q155. Which of the following field type is used to store photograph of employees?
A. Memo
B. Picture
C. OLE
D. Photo
Q156. Which of the following method can be used to add more tables in a database?
A. Design View
B. Table Wizard
C. By Entering Data
D. All of above

Q157. From which version Microsoft introduced Backstage View for Access Interface?
A. Access 2003
B. Access 2007
C. Access 2010
D. Access does not have Backstage View
Q158. You can display Backstage View by clicking on
A. File menu
B. Home tab
C. Control box
D. Quick Access Toolbar
Q159. Why do you pin an item in list?
A. To mark it to delete from list
B. To move it up and make it always available
C. To make it default database when you open Access
D. None of above
Q160. The options like Save Open Database Print are available in
A. Home tab
B. Backstage View tab
C. File menu
D. Database Tools tab
Q161. What is relational database?
A. A place to store relational information
B. A database that is related to other databases
C. A database to store human relations
D. None of above
Q162. The advantage of computerized database over manual database is
A. We can get the information our quick
B. We can put in information quick
C. Solve the repeated information and consistency problem
D. All of above
Q163. Circular button with Office icon in it is
A. Control box
B. Office box
C. Company box
D. Control menu box
Q164. Group names in ribbon can be helpful to
A. Group the commands so that when you move one, you can move all of them together
B. Give a name for buttons on ribbon
C. Find the required option by inspecting through them
D. All of above
Q165. The options like Relationship SQL Server etc are found in
A. External data tab
B. Database tools tab
C. Create tab
D. Home tab
Q166. Navigation pane is placed on

A. The left of Access workspace
B. The right of Access workspace
C. Just below the Access workspace
D. Just above the status bar
Q167. You can filter the display of different Access objects in navigation pane from
A. View tab in ribbon
B. Drop down menu at the top of navigation pane
C. Sort & Filter group in Home menu
D. Database tab
Q168.The ascending order of a data hierarchy is:
A. bit-byte-record-field-file-database
B. byte-bit-field-record-file-database
C. bit-byte-field-record-file-database
D. bit-byte-file-record-field-database
Q169. Which of the following is true of a network structure?
A. t is a physical representation of the data
B. It allows a many-to-many relationship
C. It is conceptually simple
D. It will be dominant data base of the future
Q170. Which of the following is a problem of file management system?
A. difficult to update
B. lack of data independence
C. data redundancy
D. program dependence
E. all of above
Q171. One data dictionery software package is called
A. DB/DC dictionary
B. TOTAL
C. ACCESS
D. Datapac
E. Data Manager
Q172. The function of a database is _____.
A. to check all input data
B. to check all spelling
C. to collect and organize input data
D. to output data
Q173. What is the language used by most of the DBMSs for helping their users to access data?
A. High level language
B. SQL
C. Query Language
D. 4GL
Q174. The model for a record management system might be
A. handwritten list
B. a Rolodex card file
C. a business form

D. all of the above
Q175. Primitive operations common to all record management system include
A. print
B. sort
C. look-up
D. all of above
Q176. In a large DBMS
A. each user can "see" only a small part of the entire database
B. each subschema contains every field in the logical schema
C. each user can access every subschema
Q177. Information can be transferred between the DBMS and a
A. spreadsheet program
B. word processor program
C. graphics program
D. all of the above
Q178. Which of the following fields in a student file can be used as a primary key?
A. class
B. Social Security Number
C. GPA
D. Major
Q179. Which of the following is not an advantage of the database approach
A. Elimination of data redundancy
B. Ability of associate deleted data
C. increased security
D. program/data independence
E. all of the above
Q180. Which of the following contains a complete record of all activity that affected the contents of a database during a certain period of time?
A. Report Writer
B. Query Language
C. Data Manipulation Language
D. Transaction Log
E. None of the above
Q181. In the DBMS approach, application programs perform the
A. Storage function
B. Processing functions
C. Access Control
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
Q182. A set of programs that handle a firm's database responsibilities is called
A. database management system (DBMS)
B. database processing system (DBPS)
C. data management system (DMS)
D. all of above
Q183. Which is the make given to the database management system which is able to handle full text data, image data, audio and video?

A. full media
B. graphics media
C. multimedia
D. hypertext
Q184. A record management system
A. can handle many files of information at a time
B. can be used to extract information stored in a computer file
C. always uses a list as its model
D. both a and b
Q185. A command that lets you change one or more fields in a record is
A. insert
B. modify
C. lookup
D. none of above
Q186. A transparent DBMS
A. can not hide sensitive information from users
B. keeps its logical structure hidden from users
C. keeps its physical structure hidden from users
D. both b and c
Q187. A file produced by a spreadsheet
A. is generally stored on disk in an ASCII text format
B. can be used as is by the DBMS
C. both a and b
D. none of the above
Q188. Which of the following is not true of the traditional approach to information processing
A. there is common sharing of data among the various applications
B. it is file oriented
C. programs are dependent on the file
D. it is inflexible
E. all of the above are true
Q189. Which of the following hardware component is the most important to the operation of database management system?
A. high resolution video display
B. printer
C. high speed, large capacity disk
D. plotter
E. mouse
Q190. Generalized database management system do not retrieve data to meet routine request
A. true
B. false
Q191. Batch processing is appropriate if
A. large computer system is available
B. only a small computer system is avilbale
C. only a few transactions are involved
D. all of the above

E. none of the above
Q192. Large collection of files are called
A. fields
B. records
C. database
D. sectors
Q193. Which of the following is not a relational database?
A. dBase IV
B. 4th Dimension
C. FoxPro
D. Reflex
Q194. In order to use a record management system
A. you need to understand the low level details of how information is stored
B. you need to understand the model the record management system uses
C. bother a and b
D. none of the above
Q195. Sort/Report generators
A. are faster than index/report generators
B. require more disk space than indexed/report generators
C. do not need to sort before generating report
D. both a and b
Q196. If a piece of data is stored in two places in the database, then
A. storage space is wasted
B. changing the data in one spot will cause data inconsistency
C. in can be more easily accessed
D. both and b
Q197. An audit trail
A. is used to make backup copies
B. is the recorded history of operations performed on a file
C. can be used to restore lost information
D. none of the above
Q198. The relational database environment has all of the following components except
A. users
B. separate files
C. database
D. query languages
E. database
Q199. Database management systems are intended to
A. eliminate data redundancy
B. establish relationship among records in different files
C. manage file access
D. maintain data integrity
E. all of the above
Q200. One approach to standardization storing of data?
A. MIS
B. structured programming

C. CODASYL specification
D. none of the above
Q201. The language used application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred to as the
A. DML
B. DDL
C. query language
D. any of the above
E. none of the above
Q202. The highest level in the hierarchy of data organization is called
A. data bank
B. data base
C. data file
D. data record
Q203. Choose the RDBMS which supports full fledged client server application development
A. dBase V
B. Oracle 7.1
C. FoxPro 2.1
D. Ingress
Q204. Report generators are used to
A. store data input by a user
B. retrieve information from files
C. answer queries
D. both b and c
Q205. A form defined
A. where data is placed on the screen
B. the width of each field
C. both a and b
D. none of the above
Q206. A top-to-bottom relationship among the items in a database is established by a
A. hierarchical schema
B. network schema
C. relational schema
D. all of the above
Q207. The management information system (MIS) structure with one main computer system is called a
A. hierarchical MIS structure
B. distributed MIS structure
C. centralized MIS structure
D. decentralized MIS structure
Q208. DBA stands for:
A. Database associated
B. Database administrator
C. Database application
D. None of these
Q209. DBMS stands for:

A. Database associated
B. Database administrator
C. Database application
D. Database management system
Q210. Which means a place where data can be stored in a structured manner:
A. CPU
B. Database
C. ALU
D. All of these
Q211. A database is a complex _____:
A. Data structure
B. Memory
C. Both
D. None
Q212. 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
Q213. How is describing the end-user data:
A. Memory
B. CPU
C. ALU
D. Data
Q214. DBMS is to impose a logical and structured organization on:
A. Register
B. Data
C. Memory
D. None of these
Q215. How many basic operation performed in DBMS:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q216. Basic operation performed in DBMS are:
A. Management of data in the database
B. Management of user associated with database
C. Both
D. None
Q217. _____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
Q218. _____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
Q219. _____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
Q220. 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
Q221. 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
Q222. A DBMS provides users with the conceptual representation of:
A. Register
B. Data
C. Logical view
D. Physical view
Q223. 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
Q224. A _____view of data expresses the way a user thinks about data
A. Logical view
B. Physical view
C. Both
D. None
Q225. 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
Q226. 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
Q227. 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
Q228. The overall description of a database is called_____:
A. Data definition
B. Data manipulation
C. Data integrity
D. Database schema
Q229. 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
Q230. A data dictionary is a repository that manages _____:
A. Database
B. Memory
C. Metadata
D. All of these
Q231. Which languages are used to define and query a database:
A. Database
B. Memory
C. Metadata
D. All of these
Q232. DDL stand for:
A. Data definition language
B. Data description languages
C. Data design languages
D. Database dictionary languages
Q233. Which are the not most frequently used DDL statements:
A. CREATE
B. DROP
C. ALTER
D. None of these
Q234. VDL stand for:
A. View data languages
B. View design languages
C. View definition languages
D. View done languages
Q235. SDL stands for

A. Stand definition languages
B. Storage definition languages
C. Select definition languages
D. System definition languages
Q236. The DDL is used to specify the_____:
A. Conceptual schemas
B. Internal schemas
C. Both
D. None
Q237. The SDL is used to specify the_____:
A. Conceptual schemas
B. Internal schemas
C. Both
D. None
Q238. DML stands for:
A. Data description languages
B. Data design languages
C. Database dictionary languages
D. Data manipulation languages
Q239. Which is used for data retrieval from the database:
A. DDL
B. DML
C. SDL
D. VDL
Q240. Which is used to specify the user views and their mappings to the conceptual schema:
A. DDL
B. DML
C. SDL
D. VDL
Q241. How many types of DML:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q242. What are the types of DML:
A. Low level
B. High level
C. Procedural DML
D. All of these
Q243. 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
Q244. Data is manipulated by procedure calls to subroutines provided by a_____:
A. Data

B. DBMS
C. Register
D. All of these
Q245. The programming languages is called:
A. Sublanguages
B. Host languages
C. VDL
D. DDL
Q246. The DML is called:
A. Sublanguages
B. Host languages
C. VDL
D. DDL
Q247. Which command are included in a general purpose programming languages?
A. DDL
B. DML
C. SDL
D. VDL
Q248. A database management system are very complex_____:
A. Art
B. Command
C. Languages
D. System
Q249. How many levels of abstraction in DBMS:
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
Q250. Which are the three levels of abstraction:
A. Physical
B. Logical
C. External
D. All of these
Q251. How many types of data independence:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q252.Which are the types of data independence:
A. Physical
B. Logical
C. Both
D. All of these
Q253. Which is the transformation of requests and results between different levels of abstraction:
A. Evaluation

B. Mapping
C. Compiler
D. Precompiler
Q254. Which mapping exists between the conceptual and internal levels:
A. Conceptual
B. Internal
C. Both
D. None
Q255. Which mapping exists between the external and conceptual levels:
A. Conceptual
B. Internal
C. Both
D. None
Q256. The related and interconnected software components of a DBMS are described by the _____:
A. Logical architecture
B. Physical architecture
C. Both
D. None
Q257. Which are the types of physical DBMS architecture can be split :
A. Back end
B. Front end
C. Both
D. None
Q258. 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
Q259. Data are stored in_____ as database:
A. Data files
B. Data dictionary
C. Database
D. Data administrator
Q260. RAD stands for:
A. Rotate application development
B. Register application development
C. Related application development
D. Rapid application development
Q261. DA stands for:
A. Data administrator
B. Database active
C. Define application
D. All of these
Q262. Which is the person responsible for overall control of the database system:

A. DDL
B. DBMS
C. DBA
D. SDL
Q263. DBA stands for:
A. Database maintenance
B. Database administrator
C. Database backup
D. Database designer
Q264. Transaction is an action used to perform some manipulation on data stored in the____:
A. Memory
B. Record
C. Database
D. All of these
Q265. How many features of a DBMS which provide a number of advantages for data management:
A. 1
B. 3
C. 5
D. 7
Q266. Which is a DBMS keeps back-up copies of the database:
A. Backup
B. Recovery
C. Both
D. None
Q267. 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
Q268. Which are the not user in End-user:
A. Naïve users
B. Casual users
C. Sophisticated user
D. All of these
Q269. 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
Q270. Minimal data redundancy means improved _____:
A. Data independence
B. Data consistency
C. Data integration

D. Data sharing
Q271. Who access the database occasionally and have different needs each time:
A. Naïve users
B. Casual users
C. Sophisticated user
D. All of these
Q272. Who interact with the system without writing a program:
A. Naïve users
B. Casual users
C. Sophisticated user
D. All of these
Q273. 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
Q274. The main interface that a native user uses is a form interface using___:
A. DDL
B. GUI
C. OLAP
D. DML
Q275. The provision of _____ is a major objective for database system:
A. Data independence
B. Data consistency
C. Data integration
D. Data sharing
Q276. 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
Q277. ____ is a translates into low-level instruction that a query processor understands:
A. DBA
B. DBMS
C. DBS
D. DDL
Q278. Retrieval of data is done by using a ____:
A. Stack
B. Query
C. Linked list
D. All of these
Q279. DML is a languages by which user accesses or manipulates the _____:
A. Data model
B. Data consistency
C. Data integration

D. Data sharing
Q280. 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
Q281. Which is stored information about description of data in the database:
A. Data files
B. Data dictionary
C. Database
D. Data administrator
Q282. 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
Q283. Which is installs, configures, troubleshoots and maintains a database system:
A. DBA
B. DDL
C. DML
D. SDL
Q284.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
Q285. SQL stands for:
A. System query language
B. Sequential query language
C. Sets query languages
D. None of these
Q286. CSV stands for:
A. Command system values
B. Comma system values
C. Command separated values
D. Comma separated values
Q287. PDF stands for:
A. Physical data format
B. Portable document format
C. Physical document format
D. Portable data format
Q288. XML stands for:
A. Xtensible markup languages

B. Xtensible memory languages
C. Both
D. None
Q289. BLOB stands for:
A. Binary languages Objects
B. Bit large Objects
C. Binary low objects
D. Binary large objects
Q290. 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
Q291. 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
Q292. _____ 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
Q293. In which circumstances not variable-length record occur:
A. Mixed files
B. Repeating field
C. Both
D. None
Q294.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
Q295. Who is the unit of data transferred:
A. The memory
B. The data
C. The user
D. The block
Q296. _____is a collection of all occurrences of similar types of records:
A. Data
B. Data item
C. File
D. All of these
Q297. How many types of recodes in a file-based system:
A. 2
B. 4

C. 6
D. 8
Q298. Which are is not type of recodes in a file-based system:
A. Logical records
B. Physical records
C. Both
D. None
Q299. 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
Q300. The file operations can be divided into how many categories:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q301. _____ take into account only such records that are valid:
A. Algorithm
B. Searching algorithm
C. Flow chart
D. All of these
Q302. _____ 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
Q303. 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
Q304. The field which is used to order the file is referred to as _____:
A. Sorted field
B. Ordering field
C. Both
D. None
Q305. Binary search accesses _____ blocks:
A. Log(b)
B. Log2(b)
C. 2log(b)
D. Log(2b)
Q306. 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
Q307. ODBS stands for:
A. Off data base connection
B. Open data base connection
C. Oriented data base connection
D. All of these
Q308. DDL stands for:
A. Decode data languages
B. Data define languages
C. Database define languages
D. Define data languages
Q309. SOA stands for:
A. Services oriented abstraction
B. System oriented abstraction
C. Services oriented architecture
D. All of these
Q310. ADSL stands for:
A. Acquired data system line
B. Asymmetric digital subscribe line
C. Asymmetric digital subscribe languages
D. Acquired data system languages
Q311. Which services are insulated by abstraction from the fundamental physical data:
A. DDL
B. ODBC
C. SOA
D. ADSL
Q312. EII stand for:
A. Enterprise information integration
B. End information integration
C. Enterprise input information
D. None of these
Q313. _____ is another name given to data integration when use in the management context:
A. EII
B. IEI
C. GUI
D. SUI
Q314. LAV stands for:
A. Logical as view
B. Local as view
C. Land as view
D. Last as view
Q315. GAV stands for:
A. Global as view

B. Global as verify
C. Both
D. None
Q316. ETL stands for:
A. End transforming and loudening
B. Extracting transforming and loading
C. Extracting transforming and languages
D. End transforming and languages
Q317. GSM stands for:
A. Global source mapping
B. Global system map
C. Global system master
D. Global system mode
Q318. Which are the accepted ways for modeling such correspondence:
A. LAV
B. GAV
C. Both
D. None
Q319. CDI stands for:
A. Computer data input
B. Code data input
C. Computer data integration
D. Computer data information
Q320. How many structure used in ontology based on data integration application are explained:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q321. _____ is the commercial application of data integration:
A. EII
B. IEI
C. GUI
D. SUI
Q322. ANSI stands for:
A. Analyst national system institute
B. Analog national system institute
C. Analyst national standards institute
D. American national standards institute
Q323. SPARC stands for:
A. System planning and requirements
B. Standards planning and requirements
C. Both
D. None
Q324. Which can choose from several approaches to manage data:
A. DBMS

B. DDL
C. SDL
D. CDL
Q325. Which provides mechanisms to structure data in the data base being modeled:
A. DBMS
B. DDL
C. SDL
D. CDL
Q326. E-R stands for:
A. Entry relationship
B. Entity relationship
C. Both
D. None
Q327. 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
Q328. 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
Q329. How many types of record based logical models:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q330. Which are the types of record based logical models:
A. Relational
B. Network
C. Hierarchical
D. All of these
Q331. E-R model entities and their relationship are corresponded as ___ dimensional tables:
A. 2
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6
Q332. 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
Q333. 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 of these
I. None of these
Q334. Which is a primary domain:
A. Domain
B. Data
C. Register
D. Models
Q335. In which year the relational model introduced:
A. 1969
B. 1970
C. 1971
D. 1972
Q336. In which person introduced the relational model:
A. E.F. codd
B. F.F. codd
C. E.E. codd
D. None of these
Q337. How many components in relational model:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q338. Which components are use in make up the relational model:
A. Structural
B. Manipulative
C. Integrity
D. All of these
Q339. 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
Q340. The heading of a relation is also referred to as _____:
A. Relation schema
B. Intension
C. Both
D. None
Q341. In relational model the body of the relation is referred to as_____:
A. Extension
B. Criterion

C. Relation
D. None of these
Q342. Which is the set of defined atomic values for an attribute:
A. Domain
B. Data
C. Register
D. Models
Q343. Which is the name of role played by a domain in the relation:
A. Relational schema
B. Domain
C. Attribute
D. Relation
Q345. Which is made up of relation name and a list of attributes:
A. Relational schema
B. Domain
C. Attribute
D. Relation
Q346. 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
Q347. SQL schema is how many types of relation schema may be defined:
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
Q348. In a SQL schema may be defined as which types:
A. VIEWS
B. BASE RELATION
C. BOTH
D. NONE
Q349. CAD stands for:
A. Computer aided design
B. Computer aided data
C. Computer aided database
D. None of these
Q350. Which is refers to knowledge about the meaning of data:
A. Data types
B. Base relation
C. Semantic knowledge
D. All of these
Q351. In which is do not fully support the domain concept:
A. DBMS
B. DBS
C. RDBMS

D. All of these
Q352. Which is used for searching and retrieving records from the database:
A. DBS
B. DBMS
C. DDL
D. DML
Q353. How many types of data structures used in hierarchical model:
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
Q354. PCR stands for:
A. Primary child relationship
B. Parent child relationship
C. Both
D. None
Q355. Which types of data structures used in Hierarchical model:
A. PCR
B. Records
C. Both
D. None
Q356. _____it is an1:N relationship between two different record types:
A. DATA
B. RELTION
C. PCR
D. All of these
Q357. 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
Q358. RDBMS stands for:
A. Relational database management system
B. Relational database management structured
C. Relational database management search
D. Relational database management sum
Q359. Which algebra is widely used in computer science:
A. Arithmetic algebra
B. Relational algebra
C. Both
D. None
Q360. _____algebra has similar power of expression as relational calculus and first order logic:
A. Arithmetic algebra
B. Relational algebra

C. Both
D. None
Q361. In relation algebra a new term was defined by codd as _____:
A. Relation
B. Relation completeness
C. Relation operation
D. Relation selection
Q362. How many primitive operators of relation algebra as proposed by codd:
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 6
Q363. 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
Q364. Which is a unary operation:
A. Selection operation
B. Primitive operation
C. Projection operation
D. Generalized selection
Q365. Relational calculus can be divided into how many calculi:
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
Q366. Which is relation calculus:
A. Tuple relation calculus
B. Domain relational calculus
C. Both
D. None
Q367. Which calculus is based on specifying a number of tuple variables:
A. Tuple relation calculus
B. Domain relational calculus
C. Both
D. None
Q368. SQL is used for interacting with___:
A. DBMS
B. RDBMS
C. DDL
D. SDL

Q369. SQL is a _____languages:
A. Database languages
B. Declarative languages
C. Both
D. None
Q370. ISO stands for:
A. Input standards organization
B. Interrupt standard organization
C. International standards organization
D. None of these
Q371. 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
Q372. A_____ is a single non-decomposable data element in a table:
A. View
B. Column
C. Tablespace
D. None of these
Q373. SQL outputs a single table known as the _____:
A. View
B. Column
C. Tablespace
D. Result set
Q374. How many forms of SQL:
A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. None of these
Q375. Which are form of SQL:
A. Interactive
B. Embedded
C. Both
D. None
Q376. In SQL which operators on a data base to produce output for user demand:
A. Interactive
B. Embedded
C. Both
D. None
Q377. 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
Q378. Data is passed to a program environment through_____:
A. DBMS
B. SQL
C. DDL
D. SDL
Q379. DQL stands for:
A. Data query line
B. Data query languages
C. Data query land
D. Direct query languages
Q380. TCL stands for:
A. Transaction control languages
B. Transaction command languages
C. Transaction connect languages
D. None of these
Q381. 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
Q382. _____commands in SQL allow controlling access to data within database:
A. Database
B. Data
C. Data control
D. All of these
Q383. How many interfaces provided by oracle:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q384. 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
Q385. SQL has how many main commands for DDL:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q386. Which are main commands for DDL in SQL:
A. CREATE

B. ALTER
C. DROP
D. All of these
Q387. How many data types in oracle:
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
Q388. In which are the data types in oracle:
A. ANSI standard data types
B. Oracle defined data types
C. Both
D. None
Q389. A_____ is a query that retrieves rows from more than one table or view:
A. Start
B. End
C. Join
D. All of these
Q390. A condition is referred to as _____:
A. Join in SQL
B. Join condition
C. Both
D. None
Q391. 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
Q392. Oracle-9i is supported by the_____ syntax:
A. ANSI SQL-96
B. ANSI SQL-97
C. ANSI SQL-98
D. ANSI SQL-99
Q393. How many join types in join condition:
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
Q394. 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
Q395. How many tables in a join query have no join condition:

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. None of these
Q396. Which product is returned in a join query have no join condition:
A. Equijoins
B. Cartesian
C. Both
D. None
Q397. Which is a join condition contains an equality operator:
A. Equijoins
B. Cartesian
C. Both
D. None
Q398. 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
Q399. 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
Q400. 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
Q401. Which constraint that identifies a column or combination of columns as a unique key:
A. IS NULL
B. NOT NULL
C. UNIQUE
D. None
Q402. 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
Q403. 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
Q404. 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
Q405. How many set operations supports the oracle SQL:
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
Q406. Which are the set operations supports the oracle SQL:
A. UNION
B. UNION ALL
C. INTERSECT
D. MINUS
E. All of these
Q407. _____ operator merges the result sets of two component queries:
A. UNION
B. UNION ALL
C. INTERSECT
D. MINUS
Q408. How many component queries are combined using the set operators:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q409. 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
Q410. View in SQL a view may be defined as a :
A. Stored query
B. Virtual table
C. Both
D. None
Q411. Which views is using in several advantages:
A. Simplicity
B. Security
C. User reports
D. Data integrity
E. All of these
Q412. How many types of views in SQL:
A. 1

B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q413. Which are the types of views in SQL:
A. Inline view
B. Database view
C. Materialized view
D. All of these
Q414. Which operation are allowed in a join view:
A. UPDATE
B. INSERT
C. DELETE
D. All of these
Q415. The materialized view was introduced by:
A. Oracle 6
B. Oracle 7
C. Oracle 8
D. Oracle 9
Q416. 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
Q417. 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
Q418. 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
Q419. Which command is used to add the views to the database:
A. DATABASE VIEW
B. CREATE VIEW
C. CREATE OPTION
D. None of these
Q420. Which option is used with the WHERE clause:
A. DATABASE
B. WITH CHECK OPTION
C. WITH WRITE OPTION
D. WITH OPTION

Q421. 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
Q422. In which year ORACLE, an SQL product was released:
A. 1976
B. 1977
C. 1978
D. 1979
Q423. The prototype for SQL was originally developed by:
A. INTEL
B. APPLE
C. IBM
D. All of these
Q424. In which year relational algebra became prominent after the relational model of database was published:
A. 1969
B. 1970
C. 1971
D. 1972
Q425. 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
Q426. Which is an ANSI standard and has many different versions:
A. IBM
B. SQL
C. RDBMS
D. ORACLE
Q427. Which is used for interfacing with RDBMS:
A. IBM
B. SQL
C. ANSI
D. ORACLE
Q428. 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
Q429. FD stands for:
A. Functional dependency
B. Facilitate dependency

C. Functional data
D. Facilitate data
Q430. In which model of database data is stored in tables:
A. Network model
B. Relational model
C. Hierarchical model
D. None of these
Q431. The relational database model and after that by a researcher at _____:
A. IBM
B. Apple
C. Intel
D. All of these
Q432. 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
Q433. A table can be defined as a set of_____:
A. Rows
B. Columns
C. Both
D. None
Q434. 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
Q435. How many types of keys in relation database design:
A. Primary key
B. Candidate key
C. Foreign key
D. All of these
Q436. Which keys are used that are a column in the table:
A. Primary key
B. Candidate key
C. Foreign key
D. All of these
Q437. Which key is referencing a primary key in a table:
A. Primary key
B. Candidate key
C. Foreign key
D. All of these
Q438. Which key is used to fined the customer from the table:
A. Primary key
B. Candidate key

C. Foreign key
D. All of these
Q439. Which key have a common meaning:
A. Foreign key
B. Primary key
C. Both
D. None
Q440. A domain is a collection of values from where the columns are_____:
A. Deleted
B. Created
C. Maintained
D. All of these
Q441. Which access provides a partial support to domains:
A. Microsoft
B. Microprocessor
C. Microcomputer
D. Memory
Q442. Which database relationship is considered only between pairs of tables:
A. Service database
B. Relational database
C. Related database
D. None of these
Q443. In relationships how many different ways in which two tables may be related:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q444. In which ways two tables may be related:
A. One-one
B. One-many
C. Many-many
D. All of these
Q445. 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
Q446. How many types of integrity rules:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q447. Which are the types of integrity rule:
A. General
B. Database specific

C. Both
D. None
Q448. 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
Q449. Which rules are know as 'entity integrity' and 'referential integrity':
A. General
B. Database specific
C. Both
D. None
Q450. _____states that primary keys should not be null:
A. Entity integrity
B. Referential integrity
C. Both
D. None
Q451. 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
Q452. 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
Q453. In creating a table a row contains:
A. Memory
B. Record
C. Field
D. None
Q454. In creating a table a column contains:
A. Memory
B. Record
C. Field
D. None
Q455. Which have not have client/server architecture:
A. DBS
B. DBMS
C. RDBMS
D. All of these
Q456. Which command creates database objects like tables views and indexes:
A. Create command

B. Update command
C. Both
D. None
Q457. Which command enables alteration the data stored in existing records:
A. Create command
B. Update command
C. Deletion command
D. All of these
Q458. 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
Q459. Which valued facts formalize the concept of functional dependency:
A. Single-valued
B. Double-valued
C. Both
D. None
Q460. Which relationship model provides a starting point for identifying schemas and integrity constraints:
A. Entity
B. Referential
C. Both
D. None
Q461. FD stands for:
A. Formal dependency
B. Functional dependency
C. Fact dependency
D. Superset dependency
Q462. Which is derived from mathematical theory:
A. IBM
B. SQL
C. ANSI
D. FD
Q463. 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
Q464. 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
Q465. How many various types of dependencies:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q466. Which are the dependencies types:
A. Full functional dependency
B. Partial dependency
C. Trivial functional dependency
D. All of these
Q467. FDs are the types of constraints that are based on_____:
A. Key
B. Key revisited
C. Superset key
D. None of these
Q468. What is a super key:
A. Key
B. Key revisited
C. Superset key
D. None of these
Q469. Which s essential a business problem not a data problem:
A. Data
B. Database
C. Database design
D. All of these
Q470. Which is primarily the result of a thorough understanding of information about an enterprise:
A. Data
B. Database
C. Database design
D. Data modeling
Q471. McFadden has defined normalization in his which book_____:
A. Database modern management
B. Management database of modern
C. Modern database management
D. Database management
Q472. The database design prevents some data from being represented due to _____:
A. Deletion anomalies
B. Insertion anomalies
C. Update anomaly
D. None of these
Q473. How many types of insertion anomalies:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3

D. 4
Q474. Who developed the normalization process:
A. E.F. codd
B. F.F. codd
C. E.E. codd
D. None of these
Q475. E.F.Codd developed the normalization process in the which early:
A. 1969
B. 1970
C. 1971
D. 1972
Q476. 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
Q477. Which is the process of breaking a relation into multiple relations:
A. Functional dependency
B. Database modeling
C. Normalization
D. Decomposition
Q478. 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
Q479. 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
Q480. Codd suggested how many forms in normalization process:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q481. 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
Q482. BCNF stands for:

A. Basic -Codd normal form
B. Build -Codd normal form
C. Boyce-Codd normal form
D. None of these
Q483. Which forms simplifies and ensures that there is minimal data aggregates and repetitive groups:
A. 1NF
B. 2NF
C. 3NF
D. All of these
Q484. 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
Q485. Which forms is required when although NF is present more normalization is required:
A. 1NF
B. 2NF
C. 3NF
D. 4NF
Q486. Which forms has a relation that possesses data about an individual entity:
A. 2NF
B. 3NF
C. 4NF
D. 5NF
Q487. PJNF stands form:
A. Practically –join normal form
B. Project –join normal form
C. Pages –join normal form
D. Programming –join normal form
Q488. Which forms are based on the concept of functional dependency:
A. 1NF
B. 2NF
C. 3NF
D. 4NF
Q489. Which one is based on multi-valued dependency:
A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. Fourth
Q490. Which is one of the major important components of the relational database:
A. Query execution
B. Query process
C. Query optimizer
D. Query transaction

Q491. 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
Q492. 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
Q493. How many major stages of query processing:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q494. Which are the major stages of query processing:
A. Query execution
B. Query optimizer
C. Both
D. None
Q495. 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
Q496. 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
Q497. 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
Q498. 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
Q499. How many types of disk I/O:
A. 1
B. 2

C. 3
D. 4
Q500. In which is types of I/O disk:
A. Random I/O
B. Sequential I/O
C. Both
D. None
Q501. Choosing for large and non-indexed tables, specifically for intermediate results can be termed as_____:
A. Hashing
B. Parallelism
C. Disk
D. Deadlock
Q502. SMP stands for:
A. System multi-processing
B. Server multi-processing
C. Symmetric multi-processing
D. Securing multi-processing
Q503. 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
Q504. 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
Q505. 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
Q506. Which is the method of processing the plan selected throughout query optimization:
A. Query execution
B. Query process
C. Query optimizer
D. Query transaction
Q507. 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
Q508. 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
Q509. 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
Q510. Which is duplication of computer operations and routine backups to combat any unforeseen problems:
A. Concurrency
B. Deadlock
C. Backup
D. Recovery
Q511. Optimization that is basically related to the rewriter module is termed as_____:
A. Semantic query optimization
B. Global query optimization
C. Both
D. None
Q512. Optimization basically related to the Rewrite module is termed as_____:
A. Semantic query optimization
B. Global query optimization
C. Both
D. None
Q513. Database security helps organizations to protect data from_____:
A. Internal users
B. External users
C. Non-external users
D. Non internal users
Q514. Copying files to secondary or specific devices is known as_____:
A. Retrieve
B. Backup
C. Recovery
D. Deadlock
Q515. How many types of recovery control techniques:
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
Q516. Which are types of recovery control techniques:
A. Deferred update

B. Immediate update
C. Both
D. None
Q517. 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
Q518. 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
Q519. What dose a system design include:
A. I/O devices
B. CPU
C. Storage unit
D. All of these
Q520. 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
Q521. A conceptual data model defines the structure of the data and method or processes that use:
A. File
B. Data
C. Operation
D. Testing
Q522. CDA stands for:
A. Confirmatory data analysis
Q523. EDA stands for:
A. Exploratory data analysis
Q524. WWW stands for:
A. World wide web
Q525. 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
Q526. In preliminary and final designs the design of physical database focuses the way data is physically_____:
A. Delete

B. Start
C. Stored
D. Read
Q527. 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
Q528. JPEG stands for:
A. Joint photographic experts group
Q529. MPEG stands for:
A. Moving pictures experts group
Q530 . DVI stands for:
A. Digital video interactive
Q531. 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
Q532. 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
Q533. 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
Q534. 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
Q535. Files that require immediate access, must be stored on_____:
A. Slow devices

B. Faster devices
C. Medium devices
D. All of these
Q536. The batch accesses may be stored on slow devices such as_____:
A. Optical disk
B. Tape
C. Both
D. None
Q537. How many types of changeover methods:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q538 .Which the types of changeover methods:
A. Direct
B. Parallel
C. Pilot
D. Staged or phased
E. All of these
Q539. How many types of maintenance:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q540. Which are the not a type of maintenance:
A. Corrective
B. Adaptive
C. Perfective
D. None of these
Q541. 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
Q542. Which is basically an RDBMS in which object oriented features are implemented:
A. Java
B. C++
C. Oracle
D. DBMS
Q543. Which was the first commercial RDBMS:
A. MS SQL
B. DB2
C. MY SQL
D. ORACLE
Q544. In which year RSI introduced oracle V2:

A. 1978
B. 1979
C. 1980
D. 1981
Q545. Which version of oracle, released in 1983:
A. V1
B. V2
C. V3
D. V4
Q546. Which version of oracle supported multi-version read consistency:
A. V1
B. V2
C. V3
D. V4
Q547. In which year oracle v5 was released:
A. 1977
B. 1979
C. 1983
D. 1985
Q548. Which version of oracle entered the market with more features:
A. V2
B. V3
C. V5
D. V6
Q549. 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
Q550. Oracle 8 is an object relational database that was released in:
A. 1977
B. 1979
C. 1983
D. 1985
Q551. V6 of oracle also included the first version for_____:
A. PL
B. SQL
C. Both
D. None
Q552. Which was introduced stored procedures and triggers in PL/SQL:
A. Oracle V6
B. Oracle V5
C. Oracle V3
D. Oracle V7
Q553. Version 8i entered the market in_____:

A. 1979
B. 1989
C. 1999
D. None of these
Q554. RAC stands for:
A. Real application cluster
Q555. Which version included RAC that enable multiple instances for accessing a database simultaneously:
A. V2i
B. V4i
C. V6i
D. V9i
Q556. Oracle 9i was introduced in:
A. 1999
B. 2000
C. 2001
D. 2002
Q557. ASM stands for:
A. Automatic storage management
Q558. Oracle database 11g was released in_____:
A. 2001
B. 2002
C. 2006
D. 2007
Q559. The server process contains memory for a private session which is its own and is called_____:
A. SGA
B. PGA
C. Both
D. None
Q560. 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
Q561. 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
Q562. 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
Q563. The data in oracle database is stored in blocks known as _____:
A. Data blocks
B. Extents
C. Segments
D. Tablespaces
Q564. Which contains many extents:
A. Data blocks
B. Extents
C. Segments
D. Tablespaces
Q565. _____ 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
Q566. 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
Q567. SOA stands for:
A. Service- oriented architecture
Q568. SOAP stands for:
A. Simple object access protocol
Q569. WSDL stands for:
A. Web services description language
Q570. ONS stands for:
A. Oracle net services
Q571. OLTP stands for:
A. Online transaction processing
Q572. OLAP stands for:
A. Online analytical processing
Q573. 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
Q574. 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
Q575. 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
Q576. How many interfaces provided by oracle:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Q577. Which interface provided by oracle:
A. SQL*PLUS
B. SQL*PLUS command line interface
C. SQLPlus Worksheet
D. iSQL*PLUS
E. All of these
Q578. _____refers to the basic facts and entities, such as names and numbers.
A. Data
B. Information
C. Input
D. Output
Q579. Information is processed from _____
A. Output
B. Data
C. Memory
D. None of these
Q580. MIS stands for:
A. Management Information Server
B. Management Information Service
C. Management Information System
D. Master Information System
Q581. 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.
Q582. Which is the data model
A. Relational
B. Object-Relational
C. Network
D. All of these
Q583. Which is not the feature of database:
A. Data redundancy
B. Independence
C. Flexibility

D. Data Integrity
Q584. Which is the type of data independence:
A. Physical data independence
B. Logical data independence
C. Both
D. None of these
Q585. Which is the feature of database:
A. Query Language
B. Multi user access
C. Data Dictionary
D. All of these
Q586. 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
Q587. Which is the database language:
A. C
B. C++
C. SQL
D. None of these
Q588. Which person is responsible for overall activities for database:
A. Database designer
B. Database analyst
C. Database Administrator
D. Database manager
Q589. Which level of database is viewed by user:
A. Internal level
B. External Level
C. Conceptual Level
D. All of these
Q590. 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
Q591. Which is the component of database management system:
A. Query Language
B. Database Manager
C. File manager
D. All of these
Q592. _____is the structure of the database.
A. Table
B. Relation

C. Schema
D. None of these
Q593. Schema is usually stored in_____.
A. Tables
B. Data Dictionary
C. Both
D. None of these
Q594. Schema is defined by:
A. DML
B. DDL
C. DCL
D. DQL
Q595. DML language is used to:
A. Define schema
B. Define internal level
C. Access Data
D. All of these
Q596. DBMS is the bridge between operating system and _____.
A. User
B. Database administrator
C. Application program
D. None of these
Q597. Which is the most popular database model:
A. Network Model
B. Relational Model
C. Hierarchical Model
D. Object Oriented
Q598. Which is the schema object:
A. Database links and clusters
B. Packages and Indexes
C. Procedures and functions
D. All of these
Q599. In database records are called:
A. Attributes
B. Entity
C. Tuples
D. Relations
Q600. An entity has a set of _____ that describe it.
A. Attributes
B. Entity
C. Tuples
D. Relations
Q601. In ER model rectangle represents:
A. Attributes
B. Entity set
C. Relationships

D. None of these
Q602. Date is the type of attribute:
A. Simple
B. Composite
C. Single values
D. Multi valued
Q603. _____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
Q604. _____is the real world object, such as a person, place etc.
A. Attribute
B. Entity
C. Records
D. All of these
Q605. Grant and revoke is the type of command:
A. DDL
B. DML
C. DCL
D. DQL
Q606. A user that manages the files of application in DBMS is called:
A. Administrator
B. Database analyst
C. File Manager
D. None of these
Q607. _____is the information about data.
A. Data
B. Meta-Data
C. Entity
D. Relations