Q1 MCQ questions (10 Questions for 1 Mark each)

Q1) A collection of interrelated records is called a

a)Database b)Spreadsheet c)Management information system d)Text file

Q2) The method of file organization in which data records in a file are arranged in a specified order according to key field is known as the
a) Sequential access method b) Queuing method c) Predetermined method d) Direct access method

Q3) External database is

a)   Database created using DBMS package b)Database created in MS-Word c) Database created in EXCEL d) All of the above

Q4) ROLLBACK in a database is ____ statement.

a)   DDL b) DML c) DCL d) TCL
Q5) 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)

Q6) In a database, related fields are grouped to

a) File b) Bank c) Menu d) Data record

Q7) The database environment has all the following components except

   a) Database administrator b) Database c) Users d) Separate files

Q8) Which database handles full text data, image, audio and video?

a) Multimedia database b) Video on demand database c) Graphics database

d) Transaction database

Q9) The first step in the transaction processing cycle is _____

a) Audit b) Database operations c) User inquiry d) Data entry

Q10) A Tuple is a

a) row of a table b) key of a table c) column of a table d) two-dimensional table1

Q11) The following are components of a database except _____

a) reports b) indexes c) metadata d) user data

Q12) _____ is one reason for problems of data integrity.

a) Data redundancy b) Security constraints c) Data inconsistency d) Data availability constraints

Q13) Forms that are used to organize business data into rows and columns are called _____

a) transaction sheets b) business forms c) registers d) spreadsheets

Q14) The smallest logical data entity is called a data item or data

a) Field b) Collection c) Base d) Bank

Q15) MODULA is a

a) Assembly language b) Machine language c) Low-level language d) Programming language

Q16) A collection of interrelated records is called a

a) Database b) Spreadsheet c) Management information system

 d) Text file

Q17) Unlike filters queries can be saved as in a database.

a) Database b) Filters c) Objects d) Any of the above

Q18) External database is

a) Database created using DBMS package b) Database created in MS-Word

c) Database created in EXCEL d) All of the above

Q19) In a large DBMS

a) each user can access every sub schema b) each sub schema contains every field in the logical schema c) each user can "see" only a small part of the entire database

d) all of these

Q20) A network schema

a) stores data in tables b) restricts the structure to a one-to-many relationship

c) permits many-to-many relationships d) none of these

Q21) Administrative supervision of database activities is the responsibility of the

a) DB manager b) DP manager c) VP-DP administration d) Database administrator

Q22) A file consists of

a) Fields and records b) Records and sorts c) Fields and sorts d) Databases and fields

Q23) An entry in the telephone book can be compared to a

a) Field b) Record c) File d) Database

Q24) Which of the following is at the highest level in the hierarchy of data organization?

a) Database b) Data bank c) Data file d)Data record

Q25) Which language is used by most of DBMSs for helping their users to access data?

a) HLL b) Query language c) SQL d) 4 GL

Q26) A collection of interrelated records is called a

(A) Database (B) Spreadsheet (C) Management information system

(D) Text file

Q27) The method of file organization in which data records in a file are arranged in a specified order according to key field is known as the

(A) Sequential access method (B) Queuing method

(C) Predetermined method (D) Direct access method

Q28) Unlike filters queries can be saved as in a database.

(A) Database (B) Filters (C) Objects (D) Any of the above

Q29)External database is

(A) Database created using DBMS package

(B) Database created in MS-Word

(C) Database created in EXCEL

(D) All of the above

Q30)ROLLBACK in a database is ____ statement.

(A) DDL (B) DML (C) DCL (D) TCL

Q31) 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)

Q32) The logical data structure with a one-to-many relationship is a

(A) Tree (B) Chain (C) Network (D) All of these

Q33) In a database, related fields are grouped to

(A) File (B) Bank (C) Menu (D) Data record

Q34) The database environment has all the following components except

(A) Database administrator (B) Database (C) Users (D) Separate files

Q35) Which database handles full text data, image, audio and video?

(A) Multimedia database (B) Video on demand database

(C) Graphics database (D) Transaction database

Q36) A DBMS that combines a DBMS and an application generator is

____

(A) Oracle Corporation's Oracle (B) Microsoft's SQL Server

(C) Microsoft's Access (D) None of these

Q37) E.F. Codd represented _____ rules that a database must obey if it has to be considered truly relational.

(A) 6 (B) 8 (C) 10 (D) 12

Q38) The ability to find an individual item in a file immediately

(A) Sequential access (B) File allocation table (C) Directory

(D) Direct access

Q39) A prescribed set of well- defined instructions for solving mathematical problems is called ____

(A) An algorithm (B) A description (C) A code (D) A compiler

Q40) The distinguishable parts of a record are called

(A) Fields (B) Files (C) Data (D) All of these

Q41)The command to convert a numeric number to characters is

(A) STR () (B) CHR () (C) ASC () (D) All of these

Q42) Which normal form is considered adequate for normal relational database design?

(A) 2 NF (B) 3 NF (C) 4 NF (D) 5 NF

Q43) The command that add a new field to an active database is

(A) MODIFY STRUCTURE (B) MODIFY COMMAND

(C) MODIFY REPORT (D) MODIFY LABEL

Q44) The most commonly used operation in relational algebra for projecting a set of tuple from a relation is

(A) Union (B) Select (C) Projection (D) Join

Q45) In E-R diagram, relationship is represented by

(A) Diamond shaped (B) Dashed shaped (C) Ellipse shaped

(D) Rectangle shaped

Q46) The _____ operation allows the combining of two relations by merging pairs of tuples, one from each relation, into a single tuple.

(A) Intersection (B) Union (C) Join (D) Select

Q47) A _____ is an abstract model that describes how the data are organized and represented.

(A) Database (B) Schema (C) Instances (D) Data model

Q48) _____ describe what is in database fields.

(A) Field names (B) Field definitions (C) Field markers

(D) Structures

Q49) The most popular commercial DBMS is

(A) Oracle (B) MySQL (C) Microsoft Access (D) Microsoft SQL Server

Q50) Which of the following is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record?

(A) Foreign key (B) Super key (C) Sub key (D) Candidate key

Q2) Broad questions (10Marks each)

i)Explain Relational Constraints with example?

ii)Explain architecture of DBMS?

iii)Explain USERS of DBMS?

iv)Explain Hierarchical and Network model in DBMS?

V) Explain Normalization and its types in detail with example?

vi)Explain ERD in Detail?

vii) Draw ERD for Library Management System?

viii) Explain DDL and DML commands in SQL?

ix) Explain DCL and DQL commands in SQL?

X) Explain Generalization and Aggregation?

Q3)Give reasons or Short Answer type questions.(5 marks for Each)

i)Explain Relational Constraints with example?

ii) Explain Not Null Constraints with example?

iii) Explain Unique and Not Null Constraints with example?

iv) Explain Primary key Constraints with example?

v) Explain Foreign key Constraints with example?

vi) Explain Check Constraints with example?

vii) Discuss Relational Algebra with Example?

viii) Explain DDL commands with Examples.

ix) Explain DDL commands with Examples?

xi) Explain DML commands with Examples?

xii) Explain DCL commands with Examples?

xiii) Explain DQL commands with Examples?

XIV) Explain Aggregate functions with examples?

XV) Explain Basic Structure of ERD with symbols used in it?

XVI) Explain Boyce-Codd(BCNF) in normalization?

XVII) Explain Aggregation in RDBMS?

XVIII) Explain Generalization RDBMS?

XIX) Discuss about Functional dependency in RDBMS?

XX) Explain the concept of ERD with example?