Database Concepts MCQ for ITI COPA

1. What is DBMS?
a) DBMS is a collection of queries
b) DBMS is a high-level language
c) DBMS is a programming language
d) DBMS stores, modifies and retrieves data
Ans. d

2. Which type of data can be stored in the database?
a) Image oriented data
b) Text, files containing data
c) Data in the form of audio or video
d) All of the above
Ans. d

3. Which of the following is not a type of database?
a) Hierarchical
b) Network
c) Distributed
d) Decentralized
Answer: d

4. Which of the following is not a function of the database?
a) Managing stored data
b) Manipulating data
c) Security for stored data
d) Analysing code
Ans. d

5. Which of the following is a function of the DBMS?
a) Storing data
b) Providing multi-users access control
c) Data Integrity
d) All of the above
Ans. d

6. Which of the following is a component of the DBMS?
a) Data
b) Data Languages
c) Data Manager
d) All of the above
Ans. d

7. Which of the following is known as a set of entities of the same type that share same properties, or attributes?
a) Relation set
b) Tuples
c) Entity set
d) Entity Relation model
Ans. c

8. The DBMS acts as an interface between_____and_____of an enterprise-class system.
a) Data and the DBMS
b) Application and SQL
c) Database application and the database
d) The user and the software
Ans. c

9. The ability to query data, as well as insert, delete, and alter tuples, is offered by _____
a) TCL (Transaction Control Language)
b) DCL (Data Control Language)
c) DDL (Data Definition Langauge)
d) DML (Data Manipulation Langauge)
Ans. d

10. _____is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record.
a) Primary Key
b) Foreign key
c) Super key
d) Candidate key
Answer: c
Explanation: Foreign key creates a relationship between two relations. Super key is the superset of all the keys in a relation. A candidate key is used to identify tuples in a relation.

11. Which command is used to remove a relation from an SQL?
a) Drop table
b) Delete
c) Purge
d) Remove
Ans. a

12. Which of the following command is correct to delete the values in the relation teaches?
a) Delete from teaches;
b) Delete from teaches where Id =’Null’;
c) Remove table teaches;
d) Drop table teaches;
Ans. a

13. Procedural language among the following is _____

a) Domain relational calculus b) Tuple relational calculus

c) Relational algebra d) Query language

Ans. c

14. _____operations do not preserve non-matched tuples.

a) Left outer join b) Inner join c) Natural join d) Right outer join

Ans. b

15. The top level of the hierarchy consists of_____each of which can contain_____.

a) Schemas, Catalogs

b) Schemas, Environment

c) Environment, Schemas

d) Catalogs, Schemas

Ans. d

16. _____indicates the maximum number of entities that can be involved in a relationship.

a) Greater Entity Count

b) Minimum cardinality

c) Maximum cardinality

d) ERD

Ans. c

17. The user IDs can be added or removed using which of the following fixed roles?

a) db_sysadmin

b) db_accessadmin

c) db_securityadmin

d) db_setupadmin

Ans. b

18. The traditional storage of data organized by the customer, stored in separate folders in filing cabinets is an example of_____type of 'database' management system.

a) Object-oriented database management system

b) Relational database management system

c) Network database management system

d) Hierarchical database management system

Ans. d

19. What does a foreign key combined with a primary key create?

a) Network model between the tables that connect them

b) Parent-Child relationship between the tables that connects them

c) One to many relationship between the tables that connects them

d) All of the mentioned

Ans. a

20. Which of the following is correct according to the technology deployed by DBMS?
a) Pointers are used to maintain transactional integrity and consistency
b) Cursors are used to maintain transactional integrity and consistency
c) Locks are used to maintain transactional integrity and consistency
d) Triggers are used to maintain transactional integrity and consistency
Ans. c

21. Which of the following is correct regarding the file produced by a spreadsheet?
a) can be used as it is by the DBMS
b) stored on disk in an ASCII text format
c) all of the mentioned
d) none of the mentioned
Ans. a

22. What is the function of the following command?
Delete from r where P;
a) Clears entries from relation
b) Deletes relation
c) Deletes particular tuple from relation
d) All of the mentioned
Ans. c

23. Which of the following is the best way to represent the attributes in a large db?
a) Dot representation
b) Concatenation
c) Relational-and
d) All of the mentioned
Ans. b

24. Which of the following is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Oracle Structures, including tables?
a) Data Described Language
b) Data Retrieval Language
c) Data Manipulation Language
d) Data Definition Language
Ans. d

25. Which of the following key is required in to handle the data when the encryption is applied to the data so that the unauthorised user cannot access the data?
a) Primary key
b) Authorised key
c) Encryption key
d) Decryption key
Ans. d

26. Which of the following is known as the process of viewing cross-tab with a fixed value of one attribute?
a) Dicing b) Pivoting c) Slicing d) Both Pivoting and Dicing
Ans. c

27. The oldest DB model is _____
a) Network
b) Physical
c) Hierarchical
d) Relational
Ans. a

28. Which of the following establishes a top-to-bottom relationship among the items?
a) Relational schema
b) Network schema
c) Hierarchical schema
d) All of the mentioned
Ans. c

29. A major goal of the db system is to minimize the number of block transfers between the disk and memory. Which of the following helps in achieving this goal?
a) Secondary storage
b) Storage
c) Catalog
d) Buffer
Ans. d

30. What happens if a piece of data is stored in two places in the db?
a) Storage space is wasted & Changing the data in one spot will cause data inconsistency
b) In can be more easily accessed
c) Changing the data in one spot will cause data inconsistency
d) Storage space is wasted
Ans. a

31. The logical design, and the snapshot of the data at a given instant in time is known as?
a) Instance & Relation
b) Relation & Schema
c) Domain & Schema
d) Schema & Instance
Ans. d

32. Which of the following is the full form of DDL?
a) Data definition language b) Data derivation language
c) Dynamic data language d) Detailed data language
Ans. a

33. Which of the following is the property of transaction that protects data from system failure?
a) Atomicity b) Isolation c) Durability d) Consistency
Ans. c

34. Which of the lowest level of abstraction that describes how the data are actually stored?
a) Physical b) Abstract c) View d) User
Ans. a

35. What is rows of a relation known as?
a) Degree
b) Entity
c) Tuple
d) None
Ans. c

36. During transaction before commit which of the following statement is done automatically in case of shutdown?
a) Rollback
b) Commit
c) View
d) Flashback
Ans. a

37. Which of the following is the full form of TCL?
a) Ternary control language
b) Transaction control language
c) Transaction central language
d) Transmission control language
Ans. b

38. Which of the following SQL command is used for removing (or deleting) a relation from the database?
a) Drop
b) Delete
c) Rollback
d) Remove
Ans. a

39. What is DBMS?
a) Collection of many programs to access data
b) Collection of interrelated data
c) Collection of commands
d) All of these
Ans. b

40. Rectangles in ER diagram represents?
a) Tables b) Attributes c) Tuples d) Entity sets
Ans. d

41. Which of the following is known as minimal super key?
a) Primary key
b) Candidate key
c) Foreign key
d) None
Ans. b

42. Which of the following allows to uniquely identify a tuple?
a) Schema
b) Attribute
c) Super key
d) Domain
Ans. c

43. Select the relational algebra operations.
a) Union
b) Select
c) Rename
d) All of the above
Ans. d

44. How many levels are there is architecture of database?
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5
Ans. b
Explanation: There are three levels of architecture in database – physical level, view level and user level.

45. Which data structure is used in Hierarchical model records?
a) Graph
b) Tree
c) Linked list
d) Stacks
Ans. b

46. How is ER diagram represented?
a) Circle b) Ellipse c) Triangle d) Square
Ans. b

47. Which normal form deals with multivalued dependency?
a) 1NF b) 2NF c) 3NF d) 4NF
Ans. d

48. Which of the following is not a SQL command?
a) DELETE
b) ORDER BY
c) SELECT
d) WHERE
Ans. a

49. After which operation is the modify operation done?
a) Loop-up
b) Insert
c) Delete
d) All
Ans. a

50. Which of the following command is used to change data in table?
a) INSERT
b) UPDATE
c) MERGE
d) NONE
Ans. b

51. Which of the following is the full form of NTFS?
a) New Tree File System
b) New Technology File System
c) New Table File System
d) Both B and C
Ans. b

52. Total view of a database is known as?
a) Physical view
b) Internal view
c) Conceptual view
d) External view
Ans. c

53. Select the definition of the correct key which is used to represent relation between two tables?
a) Candidate key b) Foreign key
c) Primary key d) Super key
Ans. b

54. Select the correct command to find the number of values in a column.
a) ADD b) SUM c) TOTAL d) COUNT
Ans. d

55. Select the correct properties of entities?
a) Table b) Groups c) Attributes d) Switchboards
Ans. c

56. Primary key can be?
a) NULL
b) NOT NULL
c) Both NULL and NOT NULL
d) Depends on situation
Ans. b

57. Which of the following operator is used to compare a value to a list of literals values that have been specified?
a) ANY
b) BETWEEN
c) IN
d) ALL
Ans. b

58. What is the use of COUNT in SQL?
a) Returns number of distinct value
b) Returns total values
c) Returns number of groups
d) Returns number of columns
Ans. b

59. Select the valid SQL type.
a) NUMERIC
b) CHARACTER
c) FLOAT
d) All of these
Ans. d

60. What do you mean by one to many relationships?
a) One class may have many teachers
b) One teacher can have many classes
c) Many classes may have many teachers
d) Many teachers may have many classes
Ans. b

61. A database management system is a type of_____software.
a) It is a type of system software
b) It is a kind of application software
c) It is a kind of general software
d) Both A and C
Ans. a

62. The Term 'FAT' is stands for _____
a) File allocation tree
b) File allocation table
c) File allocation Graph
d) All of these
Ans. b

63. Which of the following can be used to extract or filter the data & information from the data warehouse?
a) Data redundancy
b) Data recovery tool
c) Data mining
d) Both B and C
Ans. c

1. What is the full form of DBMS?
a) Data of Binary Management System
b) Database Management System
c) Database Management Service
d) Data Backup Management System

2. What is a database?
a) Organized collection of information that cannot be accessed, updated, and managed
b) Collection of data or information without organizing
c) Organized collection of data or information that can be accessed, updated, and managed
d) Organized collection of data that cannot be updated

3. Who created the first DBMS?
a) Edgar Frank Codd
b) Charles Bachman
c) Charles Babbage
d) Sharon B. Codd

4. In which of the following formats data is stored in the database management system?
a) Image b) Text c) Table d) Graph

5. Which of the following is not an example of DBMS?
a) MySQL b) Microsoft Acess c) IBM DB2 d) Google

6. Which of the following is not a feature of DBMS?
a) Minimum Duplication and Redundancy of Data
b) High Level of Security
c) Single-user Access only
d) Support ACID Property

7. Which of the following is a feature of the database?
a) No-backup for the data stored
b) User interface provided
c) Lack of Authentication
d) Store data in multiple locations

8. What is information about data called?
a) Hyper data
b) Tera data
c) Meta data
d) Relations

9. What does an RDBMS consist of?
a) Collection of Records
b) Collection of Keys
c) Collection of Tables
d) Collection of Fields

10. _____is a hardware component that is most important for the operation of a database management system.
a) Microphone
b) High speed, large capacity disk to store data
c) High-resolution video display
d) Printer