Department of Computer Science and Engineering

CS8492 - DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Unit I - MCQ Bank

1. A relational database consists of a collection of

    a. Tables

    b. Fields

    c. Records

    d. Keys

    Answer: a

2. A_____in a table represents a relationship among a set of values.

    a. Column

    b. Key

    c. Row

    d. Entry

    Answer : c

3. The term_____is used to refer to a row.

    a. Attribute

    b. Tuple

    c. Field

    d. Instance

    Answer: b

4. The term attribute refers to a _____of a table.

    a. Record

    b. Column

    c. Tuple

    d. Key

Answer: b

5. For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values, called the _____ of that attribute.

    a. Domain

    b. Relation

    c. Set

    d. Schema

    Answer: a

6. Database _____which is the logical design of the database, and the database_____ which is a snapshot of the data in the database at a given instant in time.

    a. Instance, Schema

    b. Relation, Schema

    c. Relation, Domain

    d. Schema, Instance

    Answer: d

7. Course(course_id,sec_id,semester)

Here the course_id,sec_id and semester are and course is a

    a. Relations, Attribute

    b. Attributes, Relation

    c. Tuple, Relation

    d. Tuple, Attributes

    Answer: b

8. Department (dept name, building, budget) and Employee (employee_id, name, deptname, salary) Here the dept_name attribute appears in both the relations. Here using common attributes in relation schema is one way of relating _____relations.

    a. Attributes of common

    b. Tuple of common

    c. Tuple of distinct

    d. Attributes of distinct

Answer: c

9. A domain is atomic if elements of the domain are considered to be _____units.

    a. Different

    b. Indivisbile

    c. Constant

    d. Divisible

    Answer: b

10. The tuples of the relations can be of _____ order.

    a. Any

    b. Same

    c. Sorted

    d. Constant

    Answer: a

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

    a. Candidate key

    b. Sub key

    c. Super key

    d. Foreign key

    Answer: c

12. Consider attributes ID, CITY and NAME. Which one of this can be considered as a super key?

    a. NAME

    b. ID

    c. CITY

    d. CITY, ID

    Answer: b

13. The subset of a super key is a candidate key under what condition?

    a. No proper subset is a super key

    b. All subsets are super keys

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    c. Subset is a super key

    d. Each subset is a super key

    Answer: a

14. A _____is a property of the entire relation, rather than of the individual tuples in which each tuple is unique.

    a. Rows

    b. Key

    c. Attribute

    d. Fields

    Answer: b

15. Which one of the following attribute can be taken as a primary key?

    a. Name

    b. Street

    c. Id

    d. Department

    Answer: c

16. Which one of the following cannot be taken as a primary key?

    a. Id

    b. Register number

    c. Dept_id

    d. Street

    Answer: d

17. An attribute in a relation is a foreign key if the_____key from one relation is used as an attribute in that relation.

    a. Candidate

    b. Primary

    c. Super

    d. Sub

    Answer: b

18. The relation with the attribute which is the primary key is referenced in another relation. The relation which has the attribute as a primary key is called____

    a. Referential relation

    b. Referencing relation

    c. Referenced relation

    d. Referred relation

    Answer: c

19. The____is the one in which the primary key of one relation is used as a normal attribute in another relation.

    a. Referential relation

    b. Referencing relation

    c. Referenced relation

    d. Referred relation

    Answer: c

20. A _____integrity constraint requires that the values appearing in specified attributes of any tuple in the referencing relation also appear in specified attributes of at least one tuple in the referenced relation.

    a. Referential

    b. Referencing

    c. Specific

    d. Primary

    Answer: a

21. Using which language can a user request information from a database?

    a. Query

    b. Relational

    c. Structural

    d. Compiler

    Answer: a

22. Student(ID, name, dept name, tot_cred)

In this query which attributes form the primary key?

    a. Name

    b. Dept

    c. Tot_cred

    d. ID

    Answer: d

23. Which one of the following is a procedural language?

    a. Domain relational calculus

    b. Tuple relational calculus

    c. Relational algebra

    d. Query language

    Answer: c

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

    a. Select

    b. Join

    c. Union

    d. Intersection

    Answer: b

25. The result which operation contains all pairs of tuples from the two relations, regardless of whether their attribute values match.

    a. Join

    b. Cartesian product

    c. Intersection

    d. Set difference

    Answer: b

26. The_____operation performs a set union of two "similarly structured" tables

    a. Union

    b. Join

     c. Product

     d. Intersect

     Answer: a

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

     a. Join

     b. Projection

     c. Select

     d. Union

     Answer: c

28. The_____ operator takes the results of two queries and returns only rows that appear in both result sets.

     a. Union

     b. Intersect

     c. Difference

     d. Projection

     Answer : b

29. A _____is a pictorial depiction of the schema of a database that shows the relations in the database, their attributes, and primary keys and foreign keys.

     a. Schema diagram

     b. Relational algebra

     c. Database diagram

     d. Schema flow

     Answer: a

30. The_____provides a set of operations that take one or more relations as input and return a relation as an output.

     a. Schematic representation

     b. Relational algebra

     c. Scheme diagram

d. Relation flow

Answer: b

31. Which one of the following is used to define the structure of the relation, deleting relations and relating schemas?

    a. DML(Data Manipulation Langauge)

    b. DDL(Data Definition Langauge)

    c. Query

    d. Relational Schema

    Answer: b

32. Which one of the following provides the ability to query information from the database and to insert tuples into, delete tuples from, and modify tuples in the database?

    a. DML(Data Manipulation Langauge)

    b. DDL(Data Definition Langauge)

    c. Query

    d. Relational Schema

    Answer: a

33. CREATE TABLE employee (name VARCHAR, id INTEGER)

What type of statement is this?

    a. DML

    b. DDL

    c. View

    d. Integrity constraint

    Answer: b

34. SELECT * FROM employee

What type of statement is this?

    a. DML

    b. DDL

    c. View

    d. Integrity constraint

Answer: a

35. The basic data type char(n) is a _____length character string and varchar(n) is _____length character.

    a. Fixed, equal

    b. Equal, variable

    c. Fixed, variable

    d. Variable, equal

    Answer: c

36. An attribute A of datatype varchar(20) has the value "Avi". The attribute B of datatyph char(20) has value "Reed". Here attribute A has _____spaces and attribute B has _____spaces.

    a. 3, 20

    b. 20, 4

    c. 20, 20

    d. 3, 4

    Answer: a

37. To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the_____ command.

    a. Delete

    b. Purge

    c. Remove

    d. Drop table

    Answer: d

38. DELETE FROM r;   //r - relation

This command performs which of the following action?

    a. Remove relation

    b. Clear relation entries

    c. Delete fields

    d. Delete rows

    Answer: b

39. INSERT INTO instructor VALUES (10211, 'Sm ith', 'Biology', 66000);

What type of statement is this?

    a. Query

    b. DML

    c. Relational

    d. DDL

       Answer: b

40. Updates that violate_____ are disallowed.

    a. Integrity constraints

    b. Transaction control

    c. Authorization

    d. DDL constraints

       Answer: a

41. Which of these query will display the table given bellow?

Name

Annie

Bob

Callie

    a. Select employee from name

    b. Select name

    c. Select name from employee

    d. Select employee

       Answer : c

42. Here which of the following displays the unique values of the column?

SELECT_____dept_name FROM instructor;

    a. All

    b. From

    c. Distinct

    d. Name

       Answer: c

43. The _____clause allows us to select only those rows in the result relation of the clause that satisfy a specified predicate.

    a. Where, from

    b. From, select

    c. Select, from

    d. From, where

    Answer: a

44. The query given below will not give an error. Which one of the following has to be replaced to get the desired output?

SELECT ID, name, dept name, salary * 1.1 WHERE instructor;

    a. Salary*1.1

    b. ID

    c. Where

    d. Instructor

    Answer: c

45. The_____clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result of a query.

    a. Where

    b. Select

    c. From

    d. Distinct

    Answer: b

46. This Query can be replaced by which one of the following?

SELECT name, course_id FROM instructor, teaches WHERE instructor_ID= teaches_ID;

    a. Select name,course_id from teaches,instructor where instructor_id=course_id;

    b. Select name, course_id from instructor natural join teaches;

    c. Select name, course_id from instructor;

    d. Select course_id from instructor join teaches;

    Answer: b

47. Which is a join condition contains an equality operator:

    a. Equijoins

    b. Cartesian

    c. Natural

    d. LeG

    Answer: a

48. In precedence of set operators, the expression is evaluated from

    a. LeG to leG

    b. LeG to right

    c. Right to leG

    d. From user specification

    Answer: b

49. Which of the following is not outer join?

    a. LeG outer join

    b. Right outer join

    c. Full outer join

    d. All of the mentioned

    Answer: d

50. The_____operation, denoted by −, allows us to find tuples that are in one relation but are not in another.

    a. Union

    b. Set-difference

    c. Difference

    d. Intersection

    Answer: b