Question bank

1. Which is a unary operation:

a. Selection operation
b. Primitive operation
c. Projection operation
d. Generalized selection

2. Relational calculus can be divided into how many calculi:

a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

3. Which is relation calculus:

a. Tuple relation calculus
b. Domain relational calculus
c. Both
d. None

4. Which calculus is based on specifying a number of tuple variables:

a. Tuple relation calculus
b. Domain relational calculus
c. Both
d. None

5. SQL is used for interacting with___:

a. DBMS
b. RDBMS
c. DDL
d. SDL

6. FD stands for:

a. Functional dependency
b. Facilitate dependency
c. Functional data
d. Facilitate data

7. In which model of database data is stored in tables:

a. Network model
b. Relational model
c. Hierarchical model
d. None of these

8. The relational database model and after that by a researcher at _____:

a. IBM
b. Apple
c. Intel
d. All of these

9. 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

10. A table can be defined as a set of_____:

a. Rows
b. Columns
c. Both
d. None

11. 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

12. How many types of keys in relation database design:

a. Primary key
b. Candidate key
c. Foreign key
d. All of these

13. Which keys are used that are a column in the table:

a. Primary key
b. Candidate key
c. Foreign key
d. All of these

14. Which key is referencing a primary key in a table:

a. Primary key
b. Candidate key
c. Foreign key
d. All of these

15. Which key is used to fined the customer from the table:

a. Primary key
b. Candidate key
c. Foreign key
d. All of these

16. DBA stands for:

a. Database associated
b. **Database administrator**
c. Database application
d. None of these

17. DBMS stands for:

a. Database associated
b. Database administrator
c. Database application
d. **Database management system**

18. Which means a place where data can be stored in a structured manner:

a. CPU
b. **Database**
c. ALU
d. All of these

19. A database is a complex _____:

a. **Data structure**
b. Memory
c. Both
d. None

20. 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

21. How is describing the end-user data:

a. Memory
b. CPU
c. ALU
d. **Data**

22. DBMS is to impose a logical and structured organization on:

a. Register
b. **Data**
c. Memory
d. None of these

23. How many basic operation performed in DBMS:

a. 1
b. **2**
c. 3
d. 4

24. Basic operation performed in DBMS are:

a. Management of data in the database
b. Management of user associated with database
c. **Both**
d. None

25. _____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**

26. _____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

27. _____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

28. 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**

29. 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

30. A DBMS provides users with the conceptual representation of:

a. Register
b. **Data**
c. Logical view
d. Physical view

31. 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

32. A _____view of data expresses the way a user thinks about data

a. **Logical view**
b. Physical view
c. Both
d. None

33. 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

34. 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

35. 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**

36. The overall description of a database is called_____:

a. Data definition
b. Data manipulation
c. Data integrity
d. **Database schema**

37. 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

38. A data dictionary is a repository that manages _____:

a. Database
b. Memory
c. **Metadata**

d. All of these

39. Which languages are used to define and query a database:

a. **Database**
b. Memory
c. Metadata
d. All of these

40. DDL stand for:

a. **Data definition language**
b. Data description languages
c. Data design languages
d. Database dictionary languages

41. Which are the not most frequently used DDL statements:

a. CREATE
b. DROP
c. ALTER
d. **None of these**

42. VDL stand for:

a. View data languages
b. View design languages
c. **View definition languages**
d. View done languages

43. SDL stands for

a. Stand definition languages
b. **Storage definition languages**
c. Select definition languages
d. system definition languages

44. The DDL is used to specify the_____:

a. **Conceptual schemas**
b. Internal schemas
c. Both
d. None

45. The SDL is used to specify the_____:

a. Conceptual schemas
b. **Internal schemas**
c. Both
d. None

46. DML stands for:

a. Data description languages
b. Data design languages
c. Database dictionary languages
d. **Data manipulation languages**

47. Which is used for data retrieval from the database:

a. DDL
b. **DML**
c. SDL
d. VDL

48. Which is used to specify the user views and their mappings to the conceptual schema:

a. DDL
b. DML
c. SDL
d. **VDL**

49. How many types of DML:

a. 1
b. **2**
c. 3
d. 4

50. What are the types of DML:

a. Low level
b. High level
c. Procedural DML
d. **All of these**