



Engineering Classes



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D.K.Prajapati (9909057487)

SUPERVISOR INSTRUCTOR MATERIAL FOR COMPUTER TRADE

❖ DBMS QUESTIONS :-

1. DBMS

- a. Database Management System

2. RDBMS

- a. Relational Database Management System

3. DBA

- a. Database Administrator

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

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

5. 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

6. The overall description of a database is called _____ :

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

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

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



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8. DDL

- a. Data definition language

9. DML

- a. Data manipulation language

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

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

11. Data are stored in _____ as database:

- a. Data files**
- b. Data dictionary
- c. Database
- d. Data administrator

12. Which is the person responsible for overall control of the database system:

- a. DDL
- b. DBMS
- c. DBA**
- d. SDL

13. IN Which DBMS keeps back-up copies of the database:

- a. Backup**
- b. Recovery
- c. Both
- d. None

14. 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



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15. Which is stored information about description of data in the database:

- a. Data files
- b. Data dictionary**
- c. Database
- d. Data administrator

16. Which is installs, configures, troubleshoots and maintains a database system:

- a. DBA**
- b. DDL
- c. DML
- d. SDL

17. SQL

- a. Structured Query Language**

18. PDF

- a. Portable Document Format**

19. Which is refers to the collection of related data values or items called

- a. Record**
- b. Record blocking
- c. Fixed-length record
- d. Variable-length record

20. _____ is a collection of all occurrences of similar types of records:

- a. Data
- b. Data item
- c. File**
- d. All of these

21. How many types of recodes in a file-based system:

- a. 2**
- b. 4
- c. 6
- d. 8



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22. ODBC

- a. Open Database Connection

23. The following are components of a database except _____ .

- a. user data
- b. metadata
- c. reports**
- d. indexes

24. Entities having primary key are called ?

- a. Primary Entities
- b. Strong Entities**
- c. Weak Entities
- d. Primary Key

25. The default date format in SQL is ?

- a. DD-MON-YY**
- b. DD-MM-YY
- c. MM-DD-YYY
- d. MM-DD-YY

26. You can add a row using SQL in a database with which of the following?

- a. ADD
- b. CREATE
- c. INSERT**
- d. MAKE

27. E-R

- a. Entity relationship

28. SQL is used for interacting with _____ :

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



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29. SQL has how many main commands for DDL:

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

30. Which are main commands for DDL in SQL:

- a. CREATE
- b. ALTER
- c. DROP
- d. **All of these**

31. is a query that retrieves rows from more than one table?

- a. **Start**
- b. End
- c. **Join**
- d. All of the above

32. Which command defines its columns, integrity constraint in table:

- a. **CREATE table**
- b. ALTER table
- c. DROP table
- d. All of these

33. Which command is use for removing a table and all its data from the database?

- a. CREATE table
- b. ALTER table
- c. **DROP table**
- d. None of above

34. A view is which of the following?

- a. **A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands**
- b. A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands
- c. A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands
- d. A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands



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35. Which command is used to add the views to the database:

- a. DATABASE VIEW
- b. CREATE VIEW**
- c. CREATE OPTION
- d. None of these

36. In which year ORACLE, an SQL product was released:

- a. 1976
- b. 1977
- c. 1978**
- d. 1979

37. Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?

- a. SELECT, FROM, WHERE**
- b. FROM, WHERE, SELECT
- c. WHERE, FROM, SELECT
- d. SELECT, WHERE, FROM

38. A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement is enclosed in:

- a. braces -- {...}
- b. CAPITAL LETTERS.
- c. parenthesis -- (...)**
- d. brackets -- [...]

39. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n) _____ .

- a. report
- b. form
- c. file
- d. table**

40. Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL?

- a. COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN**
- b. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT
- c. SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN
- d. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME



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41. In an SQL SELECT statement the asterisk (*) means that:

- a. all columns of the table are to be returned.
- b. all records meeting the full criteria are to be returned.
- c. all records with even partial criteria met are to be returned.
- d. None of the above is correct.

42. The SQL -92 wildcards are _____ and _____ .

- a. asterisk (*); percent sign (%)
- b. percent sign (%); underscore (_)
- c. underscore(_); question mark (?)
- d. question mark (?); asterisk (*)

**43. To remove duplicate rows from the results of an SQL SELECT statement, the _____
qualifier specified must be included.**

- a. ONLY
- b. UNIQUE
- c. DISTINCT
- d. SINGLE

44. Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in SQL?

- a. Data types
- b. Primary keys
- c. Default values
- d. All the above

45. Find the SQL statement below that is equal to the following: SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';

- a. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');
- b. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';
- c. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'V';
- d. SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');

46. Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?

- a. SORT BY
- b. ALIGN BY
- c. ORDER BY
- d. GROUP BY



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47. The SQL statement that queries or reads data from a table is

- a. SELECT
- b. READ
- c. QUERY
- d. None of the above is correct.

48. The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used:

- a. for ranges.
- b. to limit the columns displayed.
- c. as a wildcard
- d. None of the above is correct.

49. SQL is:

- a. a programming language.
- b. an operating system.
- c. a data sublanguage.
- d. a DBMS.

50. Row is synonymous with the term:

- a. record.
- b. relation.
- c. column.
- d. field.

51. Which of the following is a group of one or more attributes that uniquely identifies a row?

- a. Key
- b. Determinant
- c. Tuple
- d. Relation

52. In the relational model, relationships between tables are created by using:

- a. composite keys.
- b. determinants.
- c. candidate keys.
- d. foreign keys.

53. A key:

- a. must always be composed of two or more columns.
- b. can only be one column.
- c. identifies a row.
- d. identifies a column.



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54. An attribute is a

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

55. A tuple is a

- a. column of a table.
- b. two dimensional table.
- c. **row of a table.**
- d. key of a table.

56. Which command enables alteration the data stored in existing records:

- a. Create command
- b. **Update command**
- c. Deletion command
- d. All of these

57. 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

58. Which is the process of breaking a relation into multiple relations:

- a. Functional dependency
- b. Database modeling
- c. Normalization
- d. **Decomposition**

59. Who developed the normalization process:

- a. **E.F. codd (Edgar Frank Codd)**
- b. F.F. codd
- c. E.E. codd
- d. None of these



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60. FD

a. Functional dependency

61. E.F.Codd developed the normalization process in the which early

- a. 1969
- b. 1970**
- c. 1971
- d. 1972

62. BCNF

a. Boyce-Codd normal form

63. Normalization data duplication.

- a. eliminates
- b. reduces
- c. increases
- d. maximizes

64. A is a stored program that is attached to a table or a view.

- a. pseudofile
- b. embedded SELECT statement
- c. trigger**
- d. None of the above is correct.

65. SQL views can be used to hide:

- a. columns and rows only.
- b. complicated SQL syntax only.
- c. both of the above can be hidden by an SQL view.**
- d. None of the above is correct.

66. A is a program that performs some common action on database data and that is stored in the database.

- a. trigger
- b. stored procedure**
- c. pseudofile
- d. None of the above is correct.

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67. Which of the following is an SQL trigger supported by Oracle?

- a. BEFORE
- b. INSTEAD OF
- c. AFTER
- d. All of the above.

68. What SQL command can be used to delete columns from a table?

- a. MODIFY TABLE *TableName* DROP COLUMN *ColumnName*
- b. MODIFY TABLE *TableName* DROP *ColumnName*
- c. ALTER TABLE *TableName* DROP COLUMN *ColumnName*
- d. ALTER TABLE *TableName* DROP *ColumnName*

69. What SQL command can be used to add columns to a table?

- a. MODIFY TABLE *TableName* ADD COLUMN *ColumnName*
- b. MODIFY TABLE *TableName* ADD *ColumnName*
- c. ALTER TABLE *TableName* ADD COLUMN *ColumnName*
- d. ALTER TABLE *TableName* ADD *ColumnName*

70. What is the maximum allowed field size for Boolean (Yes/No) fields?

- a. 1
- b. 8
- c. 50
- d. 255

71. What is the size of Data & Time field type?

- a. 1
- b. 8
- c. 50
- d. 255

72. The overall design of database is called

- a. Schema of the database
- b. structure of the database
- c. Screen of the database
- d. View of the database

73. Sql programs can be stored in a database as

- a. Stored functions
- b. sql dbms
- c. Stored procedure
- d. Both a and b

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74. In database records are called:

- a. Attributes
- b. Entity
- c. Tuples**
- d. Relations

75. A user that manages the files of application in DBMS is called:

- a. Administrator
- b. Database analyst
- c. File Manager**
- d. None of these

76. The most open source DBMS

- a. Microsoft SQL Server
- b. Microsoft Access
- c. MySQL**
- d. Oracle

77. ODBC stands for

- a. Object Database Connectivity.
- b. Oral Database Connectivity.
- c. Oracle Database Connectivity.
- d. Open Database Connectivity.**

78. NULL is

- a. the same as 0 for integer
- b. the same as blank for character
- c. the same as 0 for integer and blank for character
- d. not a value**

79. A data manipulation command the combines the records from one or more tables is called

- a. SELECT
- b. PROJECT
- c. JOIN**
- d. PRODUCT

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80. Duplication of data at several places is called as

- a. Data Redundancy
- b. Data isolation
- c. Data inconsistency
- d. Atomicity problem

81. joins are SQL server default

- a. Outer
- b. Inner**
- c. Equi
- d. None of the above

82. 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**

83. 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

84. In RDBMS, Data is presented as a collection of

- a. Table
- b. Attributes
- c. Relations**
- d. Entities

85. The operator preserves unmatched rows of the relations being joined.

- a. Inner join
- b. Outer join**
- c. Union
- d. Union join

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86. For using a specific database command is used.

- a. use database
- b. databasename use
- c. Both A & B
- d. None of them

87. Which of the following is not comparison operator?

- a. <>
- b. <
- c. =<
- d. >=

88.specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate.

- a. GROUP BY Clause
- b. HAVING Clause**
- c. FROM Clause
- d. WHERE Clause

89.means to hide certain details of how data is stored and maintain

- a. Data abstraction**
- b. Data integrity
- c. Data isolation
- d. None of above

90. database is used as template for all databases created.

- a. Master
- b. Model**
- c. Tempdb
- d. None of the above

91. 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

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92. DCL stands for

- a. Data Control Language
- b. Data Console Language
- c. Data Console Level
- d. Data Control Level

93. is the process of organizing data into related tables.

- a. Normalization
- b. Generalization
- c. Specialization
- d. None of the above

94. DFD

- a. Data Flow Diagram

95. 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

96. NF

- a. Normal Form

97. Processed data is called

- a. Raw data
- b. Information
- c. Useful data
- d. Source

98. SQL server stores index information in the system table

- a. systindexes
- b. systemindexes
- c. sysind
- d. sysindexes

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99. Map of concept and their relationship is represented by.....

- a. Logical Schema
- b. Conceptual Schema**
- c. Physical Schema
- d. None of these

100. Map of entities and their attributes and relation is represented by.....

- a. Logical Schema**
- b. Conceptual Schema
- c. Physical Schema
- d. None of these

101. Overall design of database is called.....

- a. Database Abstraction
- b. Database schema**
- c. Database instance
- d. None of these

102. The environment of database is called

- a. Database Abstraction
- b. Database schema
- c. Database instance**
- d. None of these

103.interface between database and application program

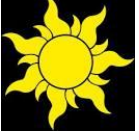
- a. Database Server
- b. Database Manager**
- c. Database Associator
- d. None of these

104. Database Manager performs following query related operation?

- a. Drop Table
- b. Creating view
- c. Retrieving Record**
- d. Creating Schema

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105. Who detect the failure of the system and restore the database to consistent state?

- a. Native User
- b. Storage Manager(Database Manager)**
- c. Database Administrator
- d. Application Programmer

106. TCL

- a. Transaction Control Language**

107. User which interact with the system using database query language is called as

- a. Native user
- b. Application Programmer
- c. Sophisticated user**
- d. Specialized user

108. Who is called master of complete boss of database system

- a. Native User
- b. Storage Manager(Database Manager)
- c. Database Administrator**
- d. Application Programmer

ધ્યેય વિનાનું જીવન એ સુકાન વિનાની નૌકા સમાન છે.
આશા ની છીપલી માં સિદ્ધિના મોતી હોય છે.

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