TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
IV SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT I EXAMINATIONS
COMPUTER SCIENCE (DBMS) QUESTION BANK

I. Multiple choice questions.

1. A data dictionary is a repository that manages_____ [   ]

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

2. Column header is referring as [   ]

a. Table   b. Relation   c. Attributes   d. Domain

3. A relational database developer refers to a record as [   ]

a. Criteria   b. A tuple   c. A relation   d. An attribute

4. Relational algebra is a_____ [   ]

a. Procedural language   b. Non-procedural language

c. Data definition language   d. High level language

5. Which of the following is a valid SQL type? [   ]

a. CHARACTER   b. NUMERIC   c. FLOAT   d. All of the above

6. Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve only unique values? [   ]

a. DISTINCTIVE   b. UNIQUE   c. DISTINCT   d. DIFFERENT

7. Which of the following SQL commands is used to retrieve data? [   ]

a. DELETE   b. INSERT   c. SELECT   d. JOIN

8. The database environment has all of the following components [   ]

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

9. Which is a join condition contains an equality operator? [   ]

a. Equi joins   b. Cartesian   c. Natural   d. left

10. Which of the following is a SQL aggregate function? [   ]

a. LEFT   b. AVG   c. JOIN   d. LEN

11. _____ is a collection of data, Relations form the database [a]

a. DBMS   b. RDBMS   c. sql   d. plsql

12. _____ Anomaly is caused due to loss of useful information   [a]

a. Deletion   b. Insertion   c. Delete   d. None

13. The following are used in normalization.   [d]

a. Functional dependency   b. Transitive Dependency   c. Multi-values Dependency   d. All

14. _____ is a process of splitting a relation into its projections that will not be disjoint.   [b]

a. Composition   b. Decomposition   c. Both   d. None

15. _____ file organization is a multi-inden linked file organization

a. File organization   b. Multi-list file   c. Inverted file   d. None

16. sql stands for   [b]

a. Structured question language   b. structured query language   c. Structured query logs   d. None

17. Which of the following are DDL commands   [d]

a. Create   b. Alter   c. Drop   d. None

18. _____ command is used to remove an object from the database   [b]

a. Truncate   b. Drop   c. Delete   d. None

19. DML stands for _____   [a]

a. Data Manipulation Language   b. Data Maintain Language   b. Data Manage Language   c. None

20. The following is not a DCl command   [d]

a. Update   b. Create   c. Delete   d. All

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. DBA stands for_____

2. A subschema expresses_____

3. Files are referred to as_____in database terminology.

4. The _____ operation, denoted by-,allows us to find tuples that are in one relation but are

   not in another.

5. _____Is the powerful language for working with RDBMS.

6. Data integrity refers to _____of the data.

7. _____Produces the relation that has attributes of two relation say R1and R2.

8. The default extension for an SQL*plus file is_____

9._____Keyword is used to select only unique items from the relation.

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

11. DBMS stands for Database Management System

12. DBA stands for Data Base Administrator

13. A Key is a combination of more than one attribute or just a single attribute.

14. E-R model stands Entity relationship

15. A Relationship describes an association among two or more entities.

16. An entity set is the collection of entities of the same type.

17. An attribute is a property of characteristic of a entity type.

18. Normalization process of evaluating and correcting table structures for eliminating redundancy and

inconsistency of data.

19. BCNF stands Boyce codd normd form

20. sql stands for Structured querry language

III . Answer the following questions.
1. Define database?

2. Define DBA?

3. What is schema?

4. List DDL commands?

5. What is join?

6. What is normalization?

7. What is a key?

8. What is E-R model?

9. Define Attribute?

10. What is DBMS?