

1.A collection of conceptual tools for describing data, relationships, semantics and constraints is referred to as

- 1.**Data Model** 2.E-R Model
3.DBMS 4.All of the above

2.Dr.5.F. Codd represented rules that a database must obey if it has to be considered truly relational.

- 1.10 2.15 3.14 **4.12**

3.In E-R Diagram, weak entity is represented by.....

- 1.Rectangle 2.Square
3.Double Rectangle 4.Circle

4.An entity that is related with itself is known as.....

- 1.binary relationship **2.recursive relationship**
3.ternary relationship 4.None of the above

5..... is a bottom-up approach in which two lower level entities combine to form a higher level entity.

- 1.Aggregation 2.Specialization
3.Generalization 4.None of the above

6.An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key, is a

- 1.Primary entity set **2.Weak entity set**
3.Strong entity set 4.None of the above

7.Which SQL command delete all the records and does not remove the structure?

- 1.Drop 2.Insert **3.Truncate**
4.None of the above

8.Which of the following is a Data Definition Language (DDL) command?

- 1.Delete 2.Insert **3.Drop** 4.Merge

9.In database, data is organized in the form of trees with nodes.

- 1.Hierarchical** 2.Relational
3.Network 4.None of the above

10.Which command is used to retrieve records from one or more table?

- 1.Delete 2.Insert 3.Drop **4.Select**

11.Rows of a relation are called _____

- 1.entity 2.degree **3.tuples**
4.None of the above

12.The number of tuples in a relation is termed as

- 1.cardinality** 2.entity 3.column
4.None of the above

13.In SQL, Which of the following is a Data Manipulation Language(DML) command?

- 1.create 2.alter **3.merge** 4.drop

14..... is a top-down approach in which one higher level entity can be divided into two lower level entities.

- 1.Aggregation **2.Specialization**
3.Generalization 4.None of the above

15.Which of the following is not a type of database?

- 1.Hierarchical 2.Relational
3.Network **4.Transition**

16.In a relational database, each tuple is divided into fields called _____

- 1.Relations **2.Domains** 3.Queries
4.None of the above

17 In E-R Diagram, attribute is represented by.....

- 1.Rectangle 2.Square 3.Double Rectangle
4.eclipse

18.In SQL, TCL stands for _____

- 1.Transmission Control Language
2.Transaction Central Language
3.Ternary Control Language
4.Transaction Control Language

19.Which of the following is a part of the Oracle database system?

- 1.Free lists **2.Front end** 3.Network
4.None of the above

20.Which of the following is used with database?

- 1.ATM 2.Payment gateway
3.Data Mining 4.None of the above

21.The language used in application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred to as the

- 1.DML** 2.DDL 3.DCL
4.None of the above

22.In Oracle, who owns the data dictionary?

- 1.DBA **2.SYS** 3.SYSTEM
4.None of the above

23. In SQL, which command is used to update existing row in a table?

1. Insert 2. Delete **3. Update**
4. None of the above

24. A _____ contains the smallest unit of meaningful data, so you might call it the basic building block for a data file.

1. Record **2. Field** 3. Table
4. None of the above

25. A relation between two entities is treated as a single entity is called _____

- 1. Aggregation** 2. Specialization
3. Generalization 4. None of the above

26. Data mining evolve as a mechanism to cater the limitations of _____ systems to deal massive data sets with high dimensionality.

1. OLAP **2. OLTP** 3. DWH
4. None of the above

27. In Relational table, the term "Attribute" is also used to represent _____

1. row **2. column (or) field** 3. entity
4. None of the above

28. Which of the following categories of the data integrity RDBMS will enforce specific business rules?

1. Entity Integrity 2. Domain Integrity
3. User-Defined Integrity 4. None of the above

29. E-R Modeling technique is a _____

- 1. top-down approach** 2. bottom-up approach
3. User-Defin 4. None of the above

30. The number of attributes in a relation is called its

1. row 2. column **3. degree**
4. None of the above

31. A top to bottom relationship among the items in a database is established by a _____

1. Network Schema 2. Relational Schema
3. Hierarchical Schema 4. None of the above

32. Aggregation is a special form of _____

1. Specialization **2. Association**
3. Generalization 4. None of the above

33. In E-R Diagram, _____ represents Key Attribute.

- 1. Ellipse with underlying line**
2. Rectangle with underlying line
3. Double rectangle 4. None of the above

34. Which TCL command is used to permanently save any transaction into database?

1. rollback 2. savepoint **3. commit**
4. None of the above

35. Which TCL command restores the database to last committed state?

- 1. rollback** 2. savepoint 3. commit
4. None of the above

36. _____ is used to control privilege in Database.

1. Data Manipulation Language
2. Data Definition Language
3. Data Query Language
4. Data Control Language

37. Which model remains operative until the software is required?

1. Waterfall model 2. Incremental model
3. Prototyping model **4. Spiral model**

38. In oracle, which tablespace is the minimum required when creating a database?

- 1. System tablespace** 2. Undo tablespace
3. temporary tablespace 4. None of the above

39. Which of the following is another name for weak entity?

1. Dominant **2. Child** 3. Owner
4. None of the above

40. ODBC is based on _____

1. C++ language 2. RDBMS
3. Structured Query Language 4. C language

41. OLAP stands for _____

1. Online Arithmetic Processing
2. Online Analysis Processing
3. Online Analytical Processing
4. None of the above

42. The _____ operation allows the combining of two relations by merging pairs of tuples, one from each relation, into a single tuple.

- 1. Join** 2. Intersection 3. Union
4. None of the above

43. _____ is the multiplication of all the values in the attributes.

1. Set difference **2. Cartesian product**
3. Intersection 4. None of the above

44. Which command is used to remove a relation from an SQL database?

- 1.Delete 2.Remove 3.**Drop**
4.None of the above

45.In SQL, the spaces at the end of the string are removed by _____ function .

- 1.Lower 2.String 3.**Trim**
4.None of the above

46._____ is used to save permanently any transaction into database.

- 1.**commit** 2.rollback 3.savepoint
4.None of the above

47.A unit of storage that can store one or more records in a hash file organization is denoted as _____

- 1.**Bucket** 2.Disk pages 3.Blocks 4.Nodes

48.Which of the following operator used for appending two strings?

- 1.% 2.& 3.+ 4.**||**

49.The management information system (MIS) structure with one main computer system is called a _____

- 1.Decentralized MIS structure
2.Distributed MIS structure
3.**Centralized MIS structure**
4.None of the above

50.The highest level in the hierarchy of data organization is called _____

- 1.**data base** 2.data file 3.data record
4.None of the above

51.Which SQL statement is used to extract data from a database?

- 1.EXTRACT 2.GET 3.OPEN
4.**SELECT**

52.Which of the following keyword can be used to return different values?

- 1.SELECT 2.GET 3.OPEN
4.**DISTINCT**

53._____ operator is used to display a record if either the first condition or the second condition is true.

- 1.AND 2.**OR** 3.Both 1& 2
4.None of the above

54.Which of the following DBMS provides faster response time and better performance?

- 1.Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)

2.NoSQL DBMS

3.**In-Memory Database Management System (IMDBMS)**

4.None of the above

55._____ is suitable for data warehouses that have a large number of similar data items.

1.Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)

2.**Columnar Database Management system (CDBMS)**

3.In-Memory Database Management System (IMDBMS)

4.None of the above

56.Which of the following is standard interactive and programming language for getting information from and updating a database.

- 1.**SQL** 2.PHP 3.ASP

4.None of the above

57._____ keyword sorts the record in ascending order by default.

- 1.**ORDER BY** 2.SORT BY 3.SORT

4.None of the above

58.Which of the following is an open standard Application Programming Interface (API) for accessing a database?

1.Universal Data Access

2.**Open Database Connectivity**

3.Command Line Interface

4.Open Data-Link Interface

59.Which SQL statement is used to insert new data in a database?

- 1.**INSERT INTO** 2.ADD NEW

3.ADD RECORD 4.None of the above

60.Which method of Online Analytical Processing stores data in both a relational and a multi dimensional database.

- 1.**Hybrid OLAP** 2.Relational OLAP

3.OLAP 4.None of the above

61.Which operator is used to select values within a range?

- 1.WITHIN 2.RANGE

3.**BETWEEN** 4.None of the above

62.Which of the following is the most common type of Join?

- 1.**INNER JOIN** 2.INSIDE JOIN

3.JOINED 4.None of the above

63.DBMS may be combined with or used by _____ type of transaction manager.

1.DB2

2.Customer Information Control System (CICS)

3.Oracle 4.None of the above

64.The _____ clause is used to specify the number of records to return.

1.FROM 2.WHERE **3.SELECT TOP**

4.None of the above

65.In SQL, Wildcard characters are used with the _____ operator.

1.LIKE 2.RANGE 3.BETWEEN

4.None of the above

66.Which operator allows to specify multiple values in a WHERE Clause?

1.LIKE **2.IN** 3.BETWEEN

4.None of the above

67.In SQL,which of the following wildcard character is used as a substitute for Zero or more characters?

1.* 2._ 3.^ **4.%**

68.The basic unit of PL/SQL variant is called a

1.block 2.cell 3.table

4.None of the above

69.Which of the following is a special type of stored procedure that is automatically invoked whenever the data in the table is modified?

1.Curser **2.Trigger** 3.Both 1& 2

4.None of the above

70._____ are used to temporarily rename a table or heading of a column.

1.Wildcards 2.Constraints 3.Joins **4.Aliases**

71._____ is the complex search criteria in the where clause.

1.Substring 2.Drop Table **3.Predicate**

4.None of the above

72.Which of the following clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result?

1.Having 2.Group-by 3.Select

4.Order by

73._____ is the process of organizing data into related tables.

1.Generalization **2.Normalization**

3.Specialization 4.None of the above

74.Which of the following is used to determine whether of a table contains duplicate rows?

1.Unique predicate 2.Like Predicate

3.Null predicate 4.In predicate

75.The candidate key is that you choose to identify each row uniquely is called_____

1.Primary Key 2.Foreign Key

3.Alternate Key 4.None of the above

76.An operator is basically a join followed by a project on the attributes of first relation is known as_____

1.Join 2.Inner Join 3.Full Join

4.Semi-Join

77.Which of the following is a special type of integrity constraint that relates two relations and maintains consistency across the relations?

1.Entity Integrity Constraints

2.Referential Integrity Constraints

3.Domain Integrity Constraints

4.None of the above

78.Each modification done in database transaction are first recorded into the_____

1.Hard Drive

2.Disk

3.Log File

4.Data Mart

79.Which of the following is preferred method for enforcing data integrity?

1.Cursors **2.Constraints** 3.Triggers

4.None of the above

80.Which allows to make copies of the database periodically to help in the cases of crashes and disasters?

1.Recovery utility

2.Data loading utility

3.Monitoring utility

4.Backup Utility

81._____ allows a unique number to be generated when a new record is inserted into a table.

1.Insert Into Select 2.Insert Into 3.Select Into

4.Auto Increment

82.Which of the following constraint is used to limit the value range that can be placed in a column?

1.Check 2.Default 3.Unique

4.None of the above

83.A Foreign key in one table points to a _____ key in another table.

1.Alternate 2.Default

3.Primary

4.None of the above

84. Domain constraints, functional dependency and referential integrity are special forms of _____

1. Foreign key 2. Primary key
3. Referential constraint **4. Assertion**

85. 4NF stands for _____

1. Fourth Normal File
2. Fourth Normal Form
3. Fourth Normal Fraction
4. Fourth Negative File

86. Which of the following field type is used to store photograph of employees?

1. Memo 2. Picture **3. OLE** 4. Photo

87. _____ statement is used in conjunction with the aggregate functions to group the result-set by one or more columns.

1. Select **2. Group By** 3. Distinct
4. None of the above

88. Which of the following method can be used to add more tables in a database?

1. Design View 2. Table Wizard
3. Both 1 & 2 4. None of the above

89. Which of the following field type is the best to store serial numbers?

1. Number **2. Auto Number** 3. Text
4. Memo

90. The feature that database allows to access only certain records in database is _____

- 1. Queries** 2. Reports 3. Forms 4. Tables

91. Which of the following is used to generate a square root of a number?

- 1. MySQL SQRT Function**
2. MySQL RAND Function
3. MySQL AVG Function
4. None of the above

92. Which datatype is used to store up to 65,536 characters?

- 1. Memo** 2. Text 3. Integer
4. None of the above

93. Which of the following operator combines two or more SELECT statements?

1. In 2. Like **3. Union**
4. None of the above

94. Long datatype allows whole numbers between 1.0 to 255 2. -32,768 to 32,767

3. -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647

4. None of the above

95. Which of the following datatype holds a string with maximum length of 255 characters?

1. Text 2. Medium Text 3. Long Text
4. Tiny Text

96. In E-R Diagram, the total participation by entities is represented as _____

1. Dashed line 2. Rectangle
3. Double rectangle **4. Double line**

97. Intersection operator is used to obtain the _____ tuples.

1. Unique **2. Common** 3. Different
4. None of the above

98. Which is a low level operator?

1. Insert 2. Update **3. Directory**
4. None of the above

99. The LAST() function is only supported in

1. MS Word **2. MS Access** 3. MS Excel
4. None of the above

100. _____ are used to specify the rules for the data in a table.

- 1. Constraints** 2. Aliases 3. Wildcards
4. None of the above

101. What type of failure occurs when Oracle fails due to an operating system or computer hardware failure?

1. Application failure **2. Instance Failure**
3. Media Failure 4. Roll back failure

102. Which Oracle backup and recovery file contains user and system data?

1. Control file **2. Data file**
3. Offline Redo file 4. None of the Above

103. When is the System Global Area (SGA) created in an Oracle database environment?

1. When the database is created
2. When a user process is started
3. When the database is mounted
4. When the instance is started

104. What is the type of Oracle backup in which all uncommitted changes have been removed from the data files?

1. Full backup **2. Consistent backup**
3. Inconsistent backup 4. Differential backup

105. Which type of file is a part of the Oracle database?

1. **Control file**
2. Password file
3. Parameter files
4. log files

106. Which password management feature ensures a user cannot reuse a password for a specified time interval?

1. Account Locking
2. **Password History**
3. Password Verification
4. None of the Above

107. Which privilege is required to create a database?

1. **SYSDBA**
2. DBA
3. SYSOPER
4. RESOURCE

108. The most open source DBMS is _____

1. Oracle
2. Microsoft Access
3. **MySQL**
4. None of the Above

109. Which database level is the closest level to the users?

1. Internal
2. **External**
3. Conceptual
4. None of the Above

110. Which Normal Form(NF) is considered adequate for normal relational database design?

1. 2NF
2. 5NF
3. 4NF
4. **3NF**

111. Which of the following is/are feature(s) of Oracle 9i?

1. Scalability
2. Reliability
3. One Development model
4. **All of the above**

112. Which of the following is an example for Embedded SQL Statement?

1. ROLLBACK
2. SETROLE
3. ALTER SYSTEM
4. **FETCH**

113. _____ is a tool for entering and running ad-hoc based database statements.

1. MySQL
2. PL/SQL
3. **SQL*PLUS**
4. None of the above

114. _____ Database is the only database specifically designed as an Internet development and deployment platform

1. Oracle 6i
2. Oracle 7i
3. Oracle 8i
4. **Oracle 9i**

115. Oracle 9i can scale tens of thousands of concurrent users support upto _____ petabytes data.

1. 124
2. 256
3. **512**
4. 624

116. Oracle 9i Reports gives us _____ options for building a Web report.

1. **two**
2. Three
3. Four
4. five

117. Oracle 9i Reports is the solution of _____

1. Paper publishing
2. Web publishing
3. **Both 1 and 2**
4. None of the above

118. The _____ process is used for inter-instance locking in Real Application Clusters.

1. Front Manager Server
2. Back Manager Server
3. **Lock Manager Server**
4. None of the above

119. The _____ performs recovery when a failed instance starts up again.

1. Log Writer(LGWR)
2. Checkpoint(CKPT)
3. **System Monitor(SMON)**
4. Process Monitor(PMON)

120. The _____ performs process recovery when a user process fails.

1. Log Writer(LGWR)
2. Checkpoint(CKPT)
3. System Monitor(SMON)
4. **Process Monitor(PMON)**

121. An important purpose of the shared pool is to cache the executable versions of _____ statements.

1. SQL
2. PL/SQL
3. **Both 1 and 2**
4. None of the above

122. Which of the following is/are main component(s) of the shared pool?

1. library Cache
2. dictionary Cache
3. **Both 1 and 2**
4. None of the above

123. Oracle Database segregates a small amount of the shared pool for large objects(Over 5KB). The segregated area of the shared pool is called _____

1. Fixed Pool
2. **Reserved Pool**
3. Allocated Pool
4. None of the above

124. Which stores the executable(parsed) form of SQL cursors and PL/SQL programs?

1. **library Cache**
2. dictionary Cache
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the above

125. Information stored in dictionary cache includes

1. User names
2. Profile data
3. table space information
4. **All of the above**

126. When a query is submitted to oracle server for execution, oracle checks if same query has been

executed previously. If found the same then this event is known as _____

1. Library cache hit
2. soft parsing
- 3. Both 1 and 2**
4. None of the above

127.If the parsed form of the statement is not found in the shared pool then new statement is parsed and its parsed version is stored in Shared SQL area. This is known as _____

1. Library cache hit
2. Soft parsing
- 3. Hard parsing**
4. None of the above

128.Shared pool size is an important factor for _____ applications.

- 1. On-line Transaction Processing (OLTP)**
2. Decision Support Systems (DSS)
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the above

129.The shared pool is also able to support _____ in data warehousing applications.

1. Shared SQL
2. Stored SQL
3. Unsorted SQL
- 4. Unshared SQL**

130.Reuse of shared SQL for multiple users running the same application avoids _____

1. Library cache hit
2. Soft parsing
- 3. Hard parsing**
4. None of the above

131._____ is described as extracting the information from large amount of data in a database.

1. Data Modeling
2. Data Warehousing
- 3. Data Mining**
4. None of the Above

132._____ is a type of data mining used in Customer Relationship Management(CRM)

1. Clustering
- 2. Web mining**
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the Above

133._____ is the process of using graph theory to analyse the node and connection structure of a web site.

1. Web structure mining

2. Web content mining
3. Web usage mining
4. None of the Above

134.The information gathered through web mining is evaluated by using _____

1. clustering
2. classification
3. Association
- 4. All of the Above**

135.Which of the following is used to examine data collected by search engines and web spiders?

1. Web structure mining
- 2. Web content mining**
3. Web usage mining
4. None of the Above

136._____ a special type of computational cluster that is specifically designed for storing and analysing large amount of unstructured data.

- 1. Hadoop Cluster**
2. Failover Cluster
3. Both 1.and 2
4. None of the Above

137.The process of grouping a set of objects into classes of similar objects is called _____

- 1. clustering**
2. classification
3. Association
4. All of the Above

138.Which parameter is used to discover patterns in data that can lead to reasonable predictions about the future?

1. clustering
2. classification
3. Association
- 4. Forecasting**

139.Which of the following is the process of detecting and correcting the wrong data?

1. Data Selection
- 2. Data Cleaning**
3. Data Integration
4. None of the Above

140.Which of the following is the process of combining data from different resources?

1. Data Selection
2. Data Cleaning
- 3. Data Integration**
4. None of the Above

141._____ is a centralized repository that stores data from multiple sources and transforms them into a common, multi dimensional model for efficient querying and analysis.

1. Data Selection
2. Data Cleaning
3. Data Integration
- 4. Data Warehouse**

142.Who is known as the father of data warehousing?

1. Grace Hopper
2. Niklaus Wirth
3. James Gosling
- 4. William H.Imnon**

145._____ is a simple form of Data Warehouse that is focused on single subject.

1. Spread Mart
- 2. Data Mart**
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the Above

146.Which is/are the basic operation(S) in Online Analytical Processing (OLAP)?

1. Consolidation
2. Drill- down
3. Slicing and Dicing
- 4. All of the Above**

147. _____ is a class of software programs capable of supporting large number of short online transactions?

1. OLAP
- 2. OLTP**
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the Above

148. Which performs multidimensional analysis of business data and provides the capability for complex calculations, trend analysis and sophisticated data modeling?

- 1. OLAP**
2. OLTP
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the Above

149. Which of the following is the simplest and less technical type of data warehouse?

1. Real Time Data Warehouse
2. Integrated Data Warehouse
3. Offline Data Warehouse
- 4. Offline operational Data Warehouse**

150. Which of the following Data Warehouse is updated from data in the operational systems on a regular basis?

1. Real Time Data Warehouse
2. Integrated Data Warehouse
- 3. Offline Data Warehouse**
4. Offline operational Data Warehouse

151. _____ is a data warehouse that can assemble data from different areas of business.

1. Real Time Data Warehouse
- 2. Integrated Data Warehouse**
3. Offline Data Warehouse
4. Offline operational Data Warehouse

152. _____ is updated for every transaction performed on the source data.

- 1. Real Time Data Warehouse**
2. Integrated Data Warehouse
3. Offline Data Warehouse
4. Offline operational Data Warehouse

153. Which handles the SQL requests and converts it into a request the individual database understands?

1. Graphical User Interface(GUI)
2. ActiveX Data Objects (ADO)
3. Universal Data Access (UDA)
- 4. Open Database Connectivity(ODBC)**

154. _____ is a database that contains billions of table rows.

- 1. Very Large Database (VLDB)**
2. Holographic storage
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the Above

155. ACID is a concept that defines four transaction properties of a database. ACID stands for _____

1. Accuracy, Characteristics, Interface, Data mart
2. Atomicity, Consistency, Interface, Data mart
3. Accuracy, Characteristics, Isolation, Data mart
- 4. Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability**

156. Which of the following is middle ware designed to support rapid high volume on-line transactions?

1. Oracle
- 2. Customer Information Control System(CICS)**
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the Above

157. Which of the following middle ware technology might need the Interface Definition Language (IDL)?

1. COBOL
2. RAI
- 3. CORBA**
4. None of the Above

158. CORBA stands for _____

1. Common Object Request Broker Application
2. Common Oriented Request Broker Application
3. Common Oriented Request Broker Architecture
- 4. Common Object Request Broker Architecture**

159. The basic unit of PL/SQL is called _____

1. Array
2. Row
3. Unit
- 4. Block**

160. _____ is a refinement process of organizing data in the database to avoid data redundancy and anomalies in insert, delete and update operations.

1. Data Modeling
- 2. Normalization**
3. Clustering
4. None of the Above

161. Which term is used to describe the process of forecasting or discovering pattern in data?

1. Data Modeling
2. Data Warehousing
- 3. Data Mining**
4. Normalization

162. Which of the following technology was Microsoft's first attempt at an object-oriented database interface?

- 1. Data Access Objects (DAO)**
2. ActiveX Data Objects (ADO)
3. Universal Data Access (UDA)
4. None of the Above

163. _____ manages clients in remote locations where network bandwidth control is required.

- 1. Secondary Site**
2. Central Administration Site
3. Primary Site
4. All of the Above
5. None of the Above

Secondary Site Controls content distribution for clients in remote locations across links that have limited network bandwidth. Secondary sites can send content distribution to other secondary sites. It can Participate in database replication.

164. Which of the following is the top-level site that has one or more primary child sites?

1. Secondary Site
- 2. Central Administration Site**
3. Primary Site
4. All of the Above
5. None of the Above

A central administration site as the top-level site that has one or more primary child sites. The primary sites can each support secondary sites. It does not accept client assignments. It participates in database replication.

165. Which of the following manages clients in connected networks?

1. Secondary Site
2. Central Administration Site
- 3. Primary Site**
4. All of the Above
5. None of the Above

Primary Site manages clients in well connected networks. It requires SQL Server and participates in database replication.

166. _____ is the frequent electronic copying data from a database in one computer or server to a database in another.

1. Database Management
- 2. Database Replication**
3. Database Mirroring
4. All of the Above
5. None of the Above

The process of creating and managing duplicate versions of a database is known as Database replication. It is the frequent electronic copying data from a database in one computer or server to a database in another so that all users share the same level of information.

167. Which of the following can be used in conjunction with replication to improve availability for the publication database?

1. Database Management
2. Database Replication
- 3. Database Mirroring**
4. All of the Above
5. None of the Above

Database mirroring can be used in conjunction with replication to improve availability for the publication database. Database mirroring involves two copies of a single database that typically reside on different computers.

168. Database replication can be divided into _____ types

1. One
2. Two
- 3. Three**
4. Four
5. None of the Above

Database replication can be divided into three types namely viz Snapshot replication, Merging replication and Transactional replication.

169. In, which of the following replication, users receive full initial copies of the database and then receive automated periodic updates as data changes between databases?

1. Snapshot replication
2. Merging replication
- 3. Transactional replication**
4. Remote replication
5. Synchronous replication

In transactional replication Users receive full initial copies of the database and then receive automated periodic updates as data changes between databases.

170. _____ refers to a simple replication method between databases.

- 1. Snapshot replication**
2. Merging replication
3. Transactional replication
4. Remote replication
5. All of the Above

Snapshot replication refers to a simple replication method between one server to another server, or to another database on the same server.

171. Which of the following writes data to the primary and secondary sites at the same time?

1. Snapshot replication
2. Merging replication
3. Transactional replication
4. Remote replication
- 5. Synchronous replication**

Remote replication is the process of copying production data to a device at a remote location for data protection. It can be either synchronous or asynchronous. Most synchronous replication products write data to primary storage and the replica simultaneously.

172. A process where there is a delay before data is copied to a secondary site is called _____

1. Snapshot replication
2. Merging replication
3. Transactional replication
4. Remote replication
- 5. Asynchronous replication**

A process where there is a delay before data is copied to a secondary site Asynchronous replication

173. Which of the following uniquely identifies each record in the table?

1. Foreign Key
2. Secondary Key
- 3. Primary Key**
4. All of the Above
5. None of the Above

The primary key of a relational table uniquely identifies each record in the table.

174. Which of the following is also referred to as an EQUIJOIN?

- 1. Inner Join**
2. Left Outer Join
3. Right Outer Join
4. Natural Join
5. None of the Above

Inner Join, one of the most frequently used joins is also referred to as an EQUIJOIN.

175. The multivalued dependency plays a role in the _____ database normalization.

1. 1NF
2. 2NF
3. 3NF
- 4. 4NF**
5. None of the Above

The multivalued dependency plays a role in the 4NF database normalization.

176. Which of the following normal form is considered adequate for normal relational database design?

1. 1NF
2. 2NF
- 3. 3NF**
4. 4NF
5. None of the Above

3NF is considered adequate for normal relational database design

177. Which of the following key is also known as minimal super key?

1. Foreign Key
2. Secondary Key
3. Primary Key
- 4. Candidate Key**
5. None of the Above

A candidate key is a minimal set of attributes necessary to identify a tuple. It is also known as minimal super key.

178. BCNF stands for _____

1. Binary-Coded Normal Form
- 2. Boyce-Codd Normal Form**
3. Binary-Codd Normal Form
4. Boyce-Code Normal Form
5. Binary-Code Normal Form

Boyce-Codd normal form (or BCNF or CENF) is a normal form used in database normalization.

179. Which of the following is considered a special condition of third Normal form?

1. 4NF
- 2. BCNF**
3. 5NF
4. 3NF
5. None of these

Boyce Codd Normal Form (BCNF) is considered a special condition of third Normal form.

180. Which of the following is an aggregate function in MySQL

1. COUNT
2. AVG
3. SUM
4. MAX
- 5. All of the Above**

MySQL provides aggregate functions that include AVG, COUNT, SUM, MIN, MAX, etc.,

181. Which of the following statement allows you to get the data from tables or views?

- 1. Select**
2. Distinct
3. Where
4. In
5. Like

Select statement allows you to get the data from tables or views

182. Which of the following clause allows you to specify exact rows to select based on a particular filtering condition?

1. Select
2. Distinct
- 3. Where**
4. In
5. Like

“Where” clause allows you to specify exact rows to select based on a particular filtering condition

183. Which of the following is suited for loosely defined data structures?

1. CDBMS
2. IMDBMS
3. Column Database Management System
4. Cloud based Data Management System
- 5. NoSQL DBMS**

No SQL is suited for loosely defined data structures. NoSQL is used loosely to refer to non-relational databases

184. In NoSQL Database, NoSQL refers?

1. Non SQL
2. Non relational
3. Not only SQL
- 4. All of the Above**
5. None of the Above

NoSQL refers to Non SQL or Non relational or Not only SQL

185. Which of the following database provides faster response time and better performance?

1. CDBMS
- 2. IMDBMS**
3. Column Database Management System
4. Cloud based Data Management System
5. NoSQL DBMS

An In-Memory Database (IMDB) aka Main Memory Database System (MMDB) or Memory Resident Database is a database management system that primarily relies on main memory for computer data storage.

186. Which of the following is suited for data warehouses that have a large number of similar data items?

1. NoSQL DBMS 2. IMDBMS
3. Columnar Database Management System
 4. Cloud based Data Management System
 5. None of these

Columnar Database Management System is suited for data warehouses that have a large number of similar data items.

187.Data warehousing involves which of the following?

1. data cleaning 2. data integration
 3. data consolidations. **4. All of the Above**
 5. None of the Above

Data warehousing involves data cleaning, data integration and data consolidations.

188.Which of the following is a subset of the data warehouse and is usually oriented to a team?

1. Data Cleaning **2. Data Mart**
 3. Data Integration 4. Data consolidations
 5. None of these

Data Mart is a subset of the data warehouse and is usually oriented to a team.

189.Which is a database management system that is hosted by a third-party service provider on a remote server and accessed over the Internet?

1. NoSQL DBMS 2. IMDBMS
 3. Columnar Database Management System
4. Cloud based Data Management System
 5. None of these

Cloud based Data Management System is a database management system that is hosted by a third-party service provider on a remote server and accessed over the Internet.

190.A _____ is a central repository for all or significant parts of the data that an enterprise's various business systems collect.

1. Spread Mart 2. Data Mart
3. Data Warehouse 4. Data consolidations
 5. None of these

A Data Warehouse is a central repository for all or significant parts of the data that an enterprise's various business systems collect.

191.Which of the following is a business data analysis system running on spreadsheets or other desktop databases that is created and maintained by individuals or groups?

- 1. Spread Mart** 2. Data Mart
 3. Data Warehouse 4. Data consolidations
 5. None of these

A spread mart aka spreadsheet data mart is a business data analysis system running on

spreadsheets or other desktop databases that is created and maintained by individuals or groups to perform the tasks normally done by a data mart or data warehouse.

192.Which of the following is characterized by a large number of short on-line transactions (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE)?

- 1. OLTP** 2. OLAP 3. Predictive Analysis
 4. All of these 5. None of these

Online Transaction Processing(OLTP) is characterized by a large number of short on-line transactions (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE).

193.Which of the following refers to the ability of several servers to connect to a single database?

1. Table 2. Object 3. Index
4. Cluster 5. None of these

Cluster refers to the ability of several servers to connect to a single database

194.Which is the smallest unit of Input/Output used by a database?

1. Extent 2. Data File 3. Segment
4. Data Block 5. None of the Above

A data block is the smallest unit of I/O used by a database

195.Which of the following is a set of memory structures that manage database files?

- 1. Database Instance** 2. Data Migration
 3. Data Abstraction 4. Data Isolation
 5. Database Schema

Database Instance is a set of memory structures that manage database files

196.Which of the following represents the logical view of the entire database?

1. Data Isolation 2. Data Migration
 3. Database Abstraction 4. Database Instance
5. Database Schema

Database Schema represents the logical view of the entire database.

197._____ is the reduction of a particular body of data to a simplified representation of the whole.

1. Data Isolation 2. Data Migration
3. Database Abstraction 4. Database Instance
 5. Database Schema

Data abstraction is the reduction of a particular body of data to a simplified representation of the whole

198. Which of the following is the process of transferring data between data storage systems, data formats or computer systems?

1. Data Cleaning
- 2. Data Migration**
3. Data Integration
4. Data consolidations
5. None of these

Data Migration is the process of transferring data between data storage systems, data formats or computer systems.

199. In database systems, _____ is the ACID property which guarantees that transactions that have committed will survive permanently.

1. Cleaning
2. Migration
3. Integration
4. Consolidations
- 5. Durability**

In database systems, Durability is the ACID property which guarantees that transactions that have committed will survive permanently

200. A _____ backup is the one where the database has been shut down

- 1. Consistent**
2. Migration
3. Abstraction
4. Schema
5. None of these

A Consistent backup is the one where the database has been shut down.

201. Which of the following is a variation of the star schema. ?

1. Physical Schema
2. Concept Schema
3. Logical Schema
- 4. Snowflaking Schema**
5. All of these

A snowflake schema is a variation of the star schema.

202. The simplest form of a dimensional model, in which data is organized into facts and dimensions is known as?

1. Physical Schema
2. Concept Schema
3. Logical Schema
- 4. Star Schema**
5. Snowflaking Schema

Star Schema: The simplest form of a dimensional model, in which data is organized into facts and dimensions.

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