**MCQ + QUIZ Data IT244**

**QUIZ 1**

**Question 1**

1 out of 1 points

1.     Every time attribute A appears, it is matched with the same value of attribute B, but not the same value of attribute C. Therefore, it is true that:

Selected Answer:

a.

A → B

Answers:

a.

A → B

b.

A → C

c.

A → (B,C)

d.

(B,C) → A

Question 2

1 out of 1 points

What does HTML stand for?

Selected Answer:

c.

Hyper Text Markup Language

Answers:

a.

Home Tool Markup Language

b.

Hyperlinks and Text Markup Language

c.

Hyper Text Markup Language

d.

High Tool Markup Language

Question 3

1 out of 1 points

SQL Stands for

Selected Answer:

b.

Structured Query Language

Answers:

a.

Sequel language developed

b.

Structured Query Language

c.

Sequel Query Language

d.

Structured language developed

Question 4

1 out of 1 points

What command is used to get back the privileges offered by the GRANT command?

Selected Answer:

b.

Revoke

Answers:

a.

Grant

b.

Revoke

c.

Execute

d.

Run

Question 5

1 out of 1 points

Having the same number of attributes is called:

Selected Answer:

a.

same arity

Answers:

a.

same arity

b.

compatiblilty

c.

unity

d.

identity

**addition Q**

**NOTE:) ( مشابههة لاسئلة للمنهج )**

1. In SQL, which command is used to remove a stored function from the database?

A) REMOVE FUNCTION

B) DELETE FUNCTION

C) DROP FUNCTION

D) ERASE FUNCTION

2. In SQL, which command is used to select only one copy of each set of duplicate rows

A) SELECT DISTINCT

B) SELECT UNIQUE

C) SELECT DIFFERENT

D) All of the above

3. Count function in SQL returns the number of

A) Values

B) Distinct values

C) Groups

D) Columns

4. Composite key is made up of ................

A) One column

B) One super key

C) One foreign key

D) Two or more columns

5. What command is used to get back the privileges offered by the GRANT command?

A) Grant

B) Revoke

C) Execute

D) Run

6. Which command displays the SQL command in the SQL buffer, and then executes it?

A) CMD

B) OPEN

C) EXECUTE

D) RUN

7. What is a DATABLOCK?

A) Set of Extents

B) Set of Segments

C) Smallest Database storage unit

D) Set of blocks

8. If two groups are not linked in the data model editor, what is the hierarchy between them?

A) There is no hierarchy between unlinked groups.

B) The group that is right ranks higher than the group that is to right or below it.

C) The group that is above or leftmost ranks higher than the group that is to right or below it.

D) The group that is left ranks higher than the group that is to the right.

9. Which of the following types of triggers can be fired on DDL operations?

A) Instead of Trigger

B) DML Trigger

C) System Trigger

D) DDL Trigger

10. What operator performs pattern matching?

A) IS NULL operator

B) ASSIGNMENT operator

C) LIKE operator

D) NOT operator

Answers:

1. In SQL, which command is used to remove a stored function from the database?

C) DROP FUNCTION

2. In SQL, which command is used to select only one copy of each set of duplicate rows

A) SELECT DISTINCT

3. Count function in SQL returns the number of

A) Values

4. Composite key is made up of ................

D) Two or more columns

5. What command is used to get back the privileges offered by the GRANT command?

B) Revoke

6. Which command displays the SQL command in the SQL buffer, and then executes it?

D) RUN

7. What is a DATABLOCK?

C) Smallest Database storage unit

8. If two groups are not linked in the data model editor, what is the hierarchy between them?

C) The group that is above or leftmost ranks higher than the group that is to right or below it.

9. Which of the following types of triggers can be fired on DDL operations?

C) System Trigger

10. What operator performs pattern matching?

C) LIKE operator

[Set-1](http://www.siteforinfotech.com/2013/05/solved-mcq-of-sql-server-set-1.html)

1. ........................ is the full form of SQL.

A) Standard Query Language

B) Sequential Query Language

C) Structured Query Language

D) Server Side Query Language

2. SQL Server 2005 NOT includes the following system database .............

A) tempdb Database

B) Master Database

C) Model Database

D) sqldb Database

3. SQL Server stores index information in the ..................... system table.

A) sysindexes

B) systemindexes

C) sysind

D) sysindexes

4. ..................... is a read-only database that contains system objects that are included with SQL Server 2005.

A) Resource Database

B) Master Database

C) Model Database

D) msdb Database1

5. The SQL Server services includes .....................

A) SQL server agent

B) Microsoft distribution transaction coordinator

C) Both a & b

D) None of the above

6. ...................... is a utility to capture a continuous record of server activity and provide auditing capability.

A) SQL server profile

B) SQL server service manager

C) SQL server setup

D) SQL server wizard

7. The query used to remove all references for the pubs and newspubs databases from the system tables is ..........................

A) DROP DATABASE pubs, newpubs;

B) DELETE DATABASE pubs, newpubs;

C) REMOVE DATABASE pubs, newpubs;

D) DROP DATABASE pubs and newpubs;

8. ...................... clause specifies the groups into which output rows are to be placed and, if aggregate functions are included in the SELECT clause.

A) ORDER BY

B) GROUP

C) GROUP BY

D) GROUP IN

9. .................. are predefined and maintained SQL Server where users cannot assign or directly change the values.

A) Local Variables

B) Global Variables

C) Assigned Variables

D) Direct Variables

10. Microsoft SQL Server NOT uses which of the following operator category?

A) Bitwise Operator

B) Unary Operator

C) Logical Operator

D) Real Operator

Answers:

1.  C) Structured Query Language

2.  D) sqldb Database

3.  D) sysindexes

4.  A) Resource Database

5.  C) Both a & b

6.  B) SQL server service manager

7.  A) DROP DATABASE pubs, newpubs;

8.  C) GROUP BY

9.  B) Global Variables

10.D) Real Operator

## [MCQ Of SQL Server Set-2](http://www.siteforinfotech.com/2013/06/solved-mcq-of-sql-server-set-2.html)

1. ......................... are predefined and maintained SQL Server and users cannot assign or directly change the values.  
A) Global variables  
B) Local Variables  
C) Integer Variables  
D) Floating Variables  
  
2. A local variable is shown ........................... preceding its name.  
A) One @ symbol  
B) Two @@ symbol  
C) One # symbol  
D) Two ## symbol  
  
3. Constraint checking can be disabled on existing ........... and ............. constraints so that any data you modify or add to the table is not checked against the constraint.  
A) CHECK, FOREIGN KEY  
B) DELETE, FOREIGN KEY  
C) CHECK, PRIMARY KEY  
D) PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY  
  
4. ................ and ................... are the Transact - SQL control-of-flow key words.  
A) Continue, Stop  
B) Break, Stop  
C) Continue, While  
D) While, Going to  
  
5. The type of constraint ........................ specifies data values that are acceptable in a column.  
A) DEFAULT  
B) CHECK  
C) PRIMARY  
D) UNIQUE  
  
6. The ..................... constraint defines a column or combination of columns whose values match the primary key of the same or another table.  
A) DEFAULT  
B) CHECK  
C) PRIMARY  
D) FOREIGN KEY  
  
7. The control-of-flow statement ..................... defines conditional, and optionally, alternate execution when a condition is FALSE.  
A) WHILE  
B) WAITFOR  
C) IF........ELSE  
D) BEGIN.......... END  
  
8. In SQL Server, ..................... is based on relationships between foreign keys and primary keys or between foreign keys and unique keys.  
A) Entity integrity  
B) Domain integrity  
C) Referential integrity  
D) User-defined integrity  
  
9. When a ................. clause is used, each item in the select list must produce a single value for each group.  
A) ORDER BY  
B) GROUP  
C) GROUP BY  
D) GROUP IN  
  
10. MS SQL Server uses a variant of SQL called T-SQL, or Transact SQL, an implementation of .................. with some extensions.  
A) MS SQL Server  
B) Tabular Data Set  
C) SQL-92  
D) Tabular Data Stream

#### Answers:

1. A) Global variables  
   2.  A) One @ symbol  
   3.  A) CHECK, FOREIGN KEY  
   4.  C) Continue, While  
   5.  B) CHECK  
   6.  D) FOREIGN KEY  
   7.  C) IF........ELSE  
   8.  C) Referential integrity  
   9.  C) GROUP BY  
   10.C) SQL-92

## [Solved MCQ Of Database Management System (DBMS) Set - 1](http://www.siteforinfotech.com/2012/12/mcq-of-database-management-system-dbms.html)

1. DBMS is a collection of ………….. that enables user to create and maintain a database.  
  
A) Keys  
  
B) Translators  
  
C) Program  
  
D) Language Activity  
  
  
2. In a relational schema, each tuple is divided into fields called   
  
A) Relations  
  
B) Domains  
  
C) Queries  
  
D) All of the above  
  
  
3. In an ER model, ……………. is described in the database by storing its data.  
  
A) Entity  
  
B) Attribute  
  
C) Relationship  
  
D) Notation  
  
  
4. DFD stands for  
  
A) Data Flow Document  
  
B) Data File Diagram  
  
C) Data Flow Diagram  
  
D) Non of the above  
  
  
5. A top-to-bottom relationship among the items in a database is established by a   
  
A) Hierarchical schema  
  
B) Network schema  
  
C) Relational Schema  
  
D) All of the above  
  
  
6. ……………… table store information about database or about the system.  
  
A) SQL  
  
B) Nested  
  
C) System  
  
D) None of these  
  
  
7. …………..defines the structure of a relation which consists of a fixed set of attribute-domain pairs.  
  
A) Instance   
  
B) Schema  
  
c) Program  
  
D) Super Key  
  
  
8. ……………… clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result.  
  
A) Select  
  
B) Group-by  
  
C) Having  
  
D) Order by  
  
  
9. A logical schema   
  
A) is the entire database  
  
B) is a standard way of organizing information into accessible parts.  
  
C) Describes how data is actually stored on disk.  
  
D) All of the above  
  
  
10. ………………… is a full form of SQL.  
  
A) Standard query language  
  
B) Sequential query language  
  
C) Structured query language  
  
D) Server side query language  
  
  
11) A relational database developer refers to a record as   
  
A. a criteria  
  
B. a relation  
  
C. a tuple  
  
D. an attribute  
  
  
12) .......... keyword is used to find the number of values in a column.  
  
A. TOTAL  
  
B. COUNT  
  
C. ADD  
  
D. SUM  
  
  
13) An advantage of the database management approach is   
  
A. data is dependent on programs  
  
B. data redundancy increases  
  
C. data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs  
  
D. none of the above  
  
  
14) The collection of information stored in a database at a particular moment is called as ......  
  
A. schema  
  
B. instance of the database  
  
C. data domain  
  
D. independence  
  
  
15) Data independence means  
  
A. data is defined separately and not included in programs.  
  
B. programs are not dependent on the physical attributes of data   
  
C. programs are not dependent on the logical attributes of data   
  
D. both B and C   
  
  
16) A ......... is used to define overall design of the database  
  
A. schema  
  
B. application program  
  
C. data definition language  
  
D. code  
  
  
17) Key to represent relationship between tables is called  
  
A. primary key  
  
B. secondary key  
  
C. foreign key  
  
D. none of the above  
  
  
18) Grant and revoke are ....... statements.  
  
A. DDL  
  
B. TCL   
  
C. DCL  
  
D. DML  
  
  
19) DBMS helps achieve  
  
A. Data independence   
  
B. Centralized control of data  
  
C. Neither A nor B  
  
D. Both A and B   
  
  
20) .......... command can be used to modify a column in a table  
  
A. alter  
  
B. update  
  
C. set  
  
D. create1

#### Answers:

1. C) Program  
2. B) Domains  
3. A) Entity  
4. C) Data Flow Diagram  
5. A) Hierarchical schema   
6. C) System  
7. B) Schema  
8. C) Having  
9. B) is a standard .. accessible parts.  
10. C) Structured query language   
11) C. a tuple  
12) B. COUNT  
13) C. data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs  
14) B. instance of the database  
15) D. both B and C  
16) A. schema  
17) C. foreign key  
18) C. DCL  
19) D. Both A and B  
20) A. alter

## [(DBMS) Set - 2](http://www.siteforinfotech.com/2012/12/solved-mcq-of-database-management.html)

1. The candidate key is that you choose to identify each row uniquely is called ……………..

A) Alternate Key3

B) Primary Key

C) Foreign Key

D) None of the above

2. …………….. is used to determine whether of a table contains duplicate rows.

A) Unique predicate

B) Like Predicate

C) Null predicate

D) In predicate

3. To eliminate duplicate rows ……………… is used

A) NODUPLICATE

B) ELIMINATE

C) DISTINCT

D) None of these

4. State true or false

i) A candidate key is a minimal super key.

ii) A candidate key can also refer to as surrogate key.

A) i-true, ii-false

B) i-false, ii-true

C) i-true, ii-true

D) i-false, ii-false

5. DCL stands for

A) Data Control Language

B) Data Console Language

C) Data Console Level

D) Data Control Level

6. …………………… is the process of organizing data into related tables.

A) Normalization

B) Generalization

C) Specialization

D) None of the above

7. A ………………. Does not have a distinguishing attribute if its own and mostly are dependent entities, which are part of some another entity.

A) Weak entity

B) Strong entity

C) Non attributes entity

D) Dependent entity

8. …………….. is the complex search criteria in the where clause.

A) Sub string

B) Drop Table

C) Predict

D) Predicate

9. ………………… is preferred method for enforcing data integrity

A) Constraints

B) Stored Procedure

C) Triggers

D) Cursors

10. The number of tuples in a relation is called its …………. While the number of attributes in a relation is called it’s ………………..

A) Degree, Cardinality

B) Cardinality, Degree

C) Rows, Columns

D) Columns, Rows

11) The language that requires a user to specify the data to be retrieved without specifying exactly how to get it is

A. Procedural DML

B. Non-Procedural DML

C. Procedural DDL

D. Non-Procedural DDL

12) Which two files are used during operation of the DBMS?

A. Query languages and utilities

B. DML and query language

C. Data dictionary and transaction log

D. Data dictionary and query language

13) The database schema is written in

A. HLL

B. DML

C. DDL

D. DCL

14) The way a particular application views the data from the database that the application uses is a

A. module

B. relational model

C. schema

D. sub schema

15) The relational model feature is that there

A. is no need for primary key data

B. is much more data independence than some other database models

C. are explicit relationships among records.

D. are tables with many dimensions

16) Which one of the following statements is false?

A. The data dictionary is normally maintained by the database administrator

B. Data elements in the database can be modified by changing the data dictionary.

C. The data dictionary contains the name and description of each data element.

D. The data dictionary is a tool used exclusively by the database administrator.

17) Which of the following are the properties of entities?

A. Groups

B. Table

C. Attributes

D. Switchboards

18) Which database level is closest to the users?

A. External

B. Internal

C. Physical

D. Conceptual

19) Which are the two ways in which entities can participate in a relationship?

A. Passive and active

B. Total and partial

C. Simple and Complex

D. All of the above

20) ........ data type can store unstructured data

A. RAW

B. CHAR

C. NUMERIC

D. VARCHAR

#### Answers:

1. B. Primary Key

2. A. Unique predicate

3. C. DISTINCT

4. C. i-true, ii-true

5. A. Data Control Language

6. A. Normalization

7. A. Weak entity

8. D. Predicate

9. A. Constraints

10. B. Cardinality, Degree

11. B. Non-Procedural DML

12.C. Data dictionary and transaction log

13. C. DDL

14. D. sub schema

15. B. is much more data independence than some other database models

16. B. Data elements in the database can be modified by changing the data dictionary.

17. C. Attributes

18. A. External

19. B. Total and partial

20. A. RAW

## [(DBMS) Set - 3](http://www.siteforinfotech.com/2012/12/mcq-of-database-management-system-dbms_11.html)

1. State true or false.  
i) Select operator is not a unary operator.  
ii) Project operator chooses subset of attributes or columns of a relation.  
  
A) i-True, ii-False  
  
B) i-True, ii-True  
  
C) i-False, ii-True  
  
D) i-False, ii-False  
  
  
2. …………… database is used as template for all databases created.  
  
A) Master  
  
B) Model  
  
C) Tempdb  
  
D) None of the above  
  
  
3. One aspect that has to be dealt with by the integrity subsystem is to ensure that only valid values can be assigned to each data items. This is referred to as  
  
A) Data Security  
  
B) Domain access  
  
C) Data Control  
  
D) Domain Integrity  
  
  
4. ………………….. operator is basically a join followed by a project on the attributes of first relation.  
  
A) Join  
  
B) Semi-Join  
  
C) Full Join  
  
D) Inner Join  
  
  
5. Which of the following is not a binary operator in relational algebra?  
  
A) Join   
  
B) Semi-Join  
  
C) Assignment  
  
D) Project  
  
  
6. Centralizing the integrity checking directly under the DBMS ………….. Duplication and ensures the consistency and validity of the database.  
  
A) Increases  
  
B) Skips  
  
C) Does not reduce  
  
D) Reduces  
  
  
7. Which of the following is/are the DDL statements?  
  
A) Create  
  
B) Drop  
  
C) Alter  
  
D) All of the above  
  
  
8. In snapshot, …………………. clause tells oracle how long to wait between refreshes.  
  
A) Complete  
  
B) Force  
  
C) Next  
  
D) Refresh  
  
  
9. ……………… 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  
  
  
10. For like predicate which of the following is true.  
i) % matches zero of more characters.  
ii) \_ matches exactly one character.  
  
A) i-only  
  
B) ii-only  
  
C) Both of them  
  
D) None of them

#### Answers:

1. C) i-False, ii-True  
   2. B) Model  
   3. D) Domain Integrity  
   4. B) Semi-Join  
   5. D) Project   
   6. D) Reduces  
   7. D) All of the above  
   8. D) Refresh  
   9. B) Constraint  
   10. C) Both of them

## [MCQ Of Database Management System With Answer Set-4](http://www.siteforinfotech.com/2013/01/mcq-of-database-management-system-dbms.html)

1. 1. In SQL, which command is used to issue multiple CREATE [TABLE](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Table_%28database%29), CREATE VIEW and GRANT statements in a single transaction?
2. A) CREATE PACKAGE  
     
   B) CREATE SCHEMA  
     
   C) CREATE CLUSTER  
     
   A) All of the above
3. 2. In SQL, the CREATE TABLESPACE is used  
     
   A) to create a place in the database for storage of scheme objects, rollback segments, and naming the data files to comprise the tablespace.  
     
   B) to create a [database trigger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_trigger).  
     
   C) to add/rename data files, to change storage  
     
   D) All of the above
4. 3. Which character function can be used to return a specified portion of a [character string](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/String_%28computer_science%29)?  
     
   A) INSTR  
     
   B) SUBSTRING  
     
   C) SUBSTR  
     
   D) POS
5. 4. Which of the following is TRUE for the System Variable $date$?  
     
   A) Can be assigned to a global variable.  
     
   B) Can be assigned to any field only during design time.  
     
   C) Can be assigned to any variable or field during run time.  
     
   D) Can be assigned to a local variable.  
     
     
   5. What are the different events in Triggers?  
     
   A) Define, Create  
     
   B) Drop, Comment  
     
   C) Insert, Update, Delete  
     
   D) Select, Commit  
     
     
   6. Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Oracle Database Structures, including tables?  
     
   A) Data Definition Language  
     
   B) [Data Manipulation Language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_manipulation_language)  
     
   C) Data Described Language  
     
   D) Data Retrieval Language  
     
     
   7. The SQL statement SELECT SUBSTR('123456789', INSTR('abcabcabc','b'), 4) FROM EMP; prints1  
     
   A) 6789  
     
   B) 2345  
     
   C) 1234  
     
   D) 456789  
     
     
   8. Which of the following SQL command can be used to modify existing data in a database table?  
     
   A) MODIFY  
     
   B) UPDATE  
     
   C) CHANGE  
     
   D) NEW  
     
     
   9. When SQL statements are embedded inside 3GL, we call such a program as ..........  
     
   A) nested query  
     
   B) nested programming  
     
   C) distinct query  
     
   D) embedded SQL  
     
     
   10. ................ provides option for entering [SQL queries](http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=45498) as execution time, rather than at the development stage.  
     
   A) PL/SQL  
     
   B) SQL\*Plus  
     
   C) SQL  
     
   D) Dynamic SQL  
     
     
     
   11) The RDBMS terminology for a row is   
     
   A. tuple  
     
   B. relation  
     
   C. attribute   
     
   D. degree  
     
     
   12) To change column value in a table the ......... command can be used.  
     
   A. create  
     
   B. insert  
     
   C. alter  
     
   D. update  
     
     
   13) The full form of DDL is   
     
   A. Dynamic Data Language  
     
   B. Detailed Data Language  
     
   C. Data Definition Language  
     
   D. Data Derivation Language  
     
     
   14) To pass on granted privileges to other user the ...... clause is used  
     
   A. create option  
     
   B. grant option  
     
   C. update option  
     
   D. select option  
     
     
   15) A set of possible data values is called  
     
   A. attribute  
     
   B. degree  
     
   C. tuple  
     
   D. domain  
     
     
   16) ......... is critical in formulating database design.  
     
   A. row column order  
     
   B. number of tables  
     
   C. functional dependency  
     
   D. normalizing  
     
     
   17) A primary key if combined with a foreign key creates  
     
   A. Parent-Child relationship between the tables that connect them  
     
   B. Many to many relationship between the tables that connect them  
     
   C. Network model between the tables that connect them  
     
   D. None of the above  
     
     
   18) A ............. represents the number of entities to which another entity can be associated   
     
   A. mapping cardinality  
     
   B. table  
     
   C. schema  
     
   D. information  
     
     
   19) Which two files are used during operation of the DBMS  
     
   A. Query languages and utilities  
     
   B. DML and query language  
     
   C. Data dictionary and transaction log  
     
   D. Data dictionary and query language  
     
     
   20) A ........... is a set of column that identifies every row in a table.  
     
   A. composite key  
     
   B. candidate key  
     
   C. foreign key  
     
   D. super key

#### 

#### Answers:

1. B) CREATE SCHEMA  
2. A) to1 create a place in the database for storage of scheme objects, rollback segments, and naming  the data files to comprise the table-space.  
3. C) SUBSTR  
4. B) Can be assigned to any field only during design time.  
5. C) Insert, Update, Delete  
6. A) Data Definition Language  
7. B) 2345  
8. B) UPDATE  
9. D) embedded SQL  
10.D) Dynamic SQL  
11) A. tuple  
12) D. update  
13) C. Data Definition Language  
14) B. grant option  
15) D. domain  
16) C. functional dependency  
17) A. Parent-Child relationship between the tables that connect them  
18) A. mapping cardinality  
19) C. Data dictionary and transaction log  
20) D. super key

## [(DBMS) Set - 5](http://www.siteforinfotech.com/2013/01/solved-mcq-of-database-management.html)

1. The relational model is based on the concept that data is organized and stored in two-dimensional tables called ……………………….  
  
A) Fields  
  
B) Records  
  
C) Relations  
  
D) Keys  
  
  
2. ……………….. contains information that defines valid values that are stored in a column or data type.  
  
A) View  
  
B) Rule  
  
C) Index  
  
D) Default  
  
  
3. Which of the syntax is correct for insert statement?  
i) insert into <table\_name> values <list of values>  
ii) insert into <table\_name> (column list) values <list of values>  
  
A) i-only  
  
B) ii-only  
  
C) Both of them  
  
D) None of them  
  
  
4. ………………. First proposed the process of normalization.  
  
A) Edgar. W  
  
B) Edgar F. Codd  
  
C) Edward Stephen  
  
D) Edward Codd  
  
  
5. For using a specific database …………… command is used.  
  
A) use database  
  
B) database name use  
  
C) Both A &B  
  
D) None of them  
  
  
6. Which of the following is not comparison operator?  
  
A) <>  
  
B) <  
  
C) =<  
  
D) >=  
  
  
7. An outstanding functionality of SQL is its support for automatic ………… to the target data.  
  
A) programming  
  
B) functioning  
  
C) navigation  
  
D) notification  
  
  
8. ………………… is a special type of integrity constraint that relates two relations & maintains consistency across the relations.  
  
A) Entity Integrity Constraints  
  
B) Referential Integrity Constraints  
  
C) Domain Integrity Constraints  
  
D) Domain Constraints  
  
E) Key Constraints  
  
  
9. ……………..specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate.  
  
A) GROUP BY Clause1  
  
B) HAVING Clause  
  
C) FROM Clause  
  
D) WHERE Clause  
  
  
10. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a …………… constraint.  
  
A) Local Key  
  
B) Primary Key  
  
C) Composite Key  
  
D) Foreign Key

#### Answers:

1. C) Relations  
   2. C) Index  
   3. C) Both of them  
   4. B) Edgar F. Codd  
   5. A) use database   
   6. C) =<  
   7. C) navigation  
   8. B) Referential.....Constraints  
   9. B) HAVING Clause  
   10. D) Foreign Key

## [Answer Set-6](http://www.siteforinfotech.com/2013/01/mcq-of-database-management-system-with.html)

1. ............... joins are SQL server default  
  
A) Outer  
  
B) Inner  
  
C) Equi  
  
D) None of the above  
  
  
2. The ..................... is essentially used to search for patterns in target string.  
  
A) Like Predicate1  
  
B) Null Predicate  
  
C) In Predicate  
  
D) Out Predicate  
  
  
3. Which of the following is/are the Database server functions?  
i) Data management            ii) Transaction management  
iii) Compile queries            iv) Query optimization  
  
A) i, ii, and iv only  
  
B) i, ii and iii only  
  
C) ii, iii and iv only  
  
D) All i, ii, iii, and iv  
  
  
4. 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  
  
  
5. .............. is a combination of two of more attributes used as a primary key  
  
A) Composite Key  
  
B) Alternate Key  
  
C) Candidate Key  
  
D) Foreign Key  
  
  
6. Which of the following is not the function of client?  
  
A) Compile queries  
  
B) Query optimization  
  
C) Receive queries  
  
D) Result formatting and presentation  
  
  
7. ............. 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  
  
  
8. ................. requires that data should be made available to only authorized users.  
  
A) Data integrity  
  
B) Privacy  
  
C) Security  
  
D) None of the above  
  
  
9. Some of the utilities of DBMS are .............  
i) Loading          ii) Backup               iii) File organization          iv) Process Organization  
  
A) i, ii, and iv only  
  
B) i, ii and iii only  
  
C) ii, iii and iv only  
  
D) All i, ii, iii, and iv  
  
  
10. ................. allows individual row operation to be performed on a given result set or on the generated by a selected by a selected statement.  
  
A) Procedure  
  
B) Trigger  
  
C) Curser  
  
D) None of above

#### Answers:

1. B) Inner  
   2. A) Like Predicate  
   3. A) i, ii, and iv only  
   4. C) drop ....database\_name  
   5. A) Composite Key   
   6. B) Query optimization  
   7. B) Trigger  
   8. C) Security  
   9. B) i, ii and iii only  
   10. C) Curser

References:

<http://www.siteforinfotech.com/2013/03/solved-mcq-of-database-management-system-dbms.html>