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Department of Computer Science and Engineering

**503201 – Advanced Database Technology**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. What is the full form of DBMS?
   a) Data of Binary Management System
   b) Database Management System
   c) Database Management Service
   d) Data Backup Management System

   Ans: b

2. What is a database?
   a) Organized collection of information that cannot be accessed, updated, and managed
   b) Collection of data or information without organizing
   c) Organized collection of data or information that can be accessed, updated, and managed
   d) Organized collection of data that cannot be updated.

   Ans: c

3. Which type of data can be stored in the database?
   a) Image oriented data
   b) Text, files containing data
   c) Data in the form of audio or video
   d) All of the above

   Ans: d

4. In which of the following formats data is stored in the database management system?
   a) Image
   b) Text
   c) Table
   d) Graph

   Ans: c

5. Which of the following is not a type of database?
   a) Hierarchical
   b) Network
   c) Distributed
   d) Decentralized

   Ans: d

6. Which of the following is not an example of DBMS?
   a) MySQL
   b) Microsoft Acess
   c) IBM DB2
   d) Google

   Ans: d

7. Which of the following is a feature of the database?
   a) No-backup for the data stored
   b) User interface provided
   c) Lack of Authentication
   d) Store data in multiple locations

   Ans: b

8. Which of the following is a function of the DBMS?
   a) Storing data
   b) Providing multi-users access control
   c) Data Integrity
   d) All of the above

   Ans: d

9. Which of the following is a component of the DBMS?
   a) Data
   b) Data Languages
   c) Data Manager
   d) All of the above

   Ans: d

10. Which of the following is known as a set of entities of the same type that share same properties, or attributes?
   a) Relation set
   b) Tuples
   c) Entity set
   d) Entity Relation model

   Ans: c

11. What is information about data called?
   a) Hyper data
   b) Tera data
   c) Meta data
   d) Relations

   Ans: c

12. What does an RDBMS consist of?
   a) Collection of Records
   b) Collection of Keys
   c) Collection of Tables
   d) Collection of Fields

   Ans: c

13. _____ is a hardware component that is most important for the operation of a database management system. Gate ‘2015
   a) Microphone
   b) High speed, large capacity disk to store data
   c) High-resolution video display
   d) Printer

   Ans: b

14. The DBMS acts as an interface between _____ and _____ of an enterprise-class system. Gate'2018
    a) Data and the DBMS
    b) Application and SQL
    c) Database application and the database
    d) The user and the software

    Ans: c

15. The ability to query data, as well as insert, delete, and alter tuples, is offered by _____
    a) TCL (Transaction Control Language)
    b) DCL (Data Control Language)
    c) DDL (Data Definition Langauge)
    d) DML (Data Manipulation Langauge)

    Ans: d

16. What is a repository of data, intended to assist proficient storage of data, retrieval and preservation called?
    a. DBMS
    b. ADBMS
    c. Database
    d. RDBMS

    Ans: c

17. For sharing data among clients, the most frequent way is the creation of two-tier client/server databses. (True/False)

    a) True

    b) False

    Ans: A

18. RMI stands for?
    a) Remote Mail Invocation
    b) Remote Message Invocation
    c) Remaining Method Invocation
    d) Remote Method Invocation

    Ans: d

19. A typical _____ program creates some remote objects, makes references to these objects accessible, and waits for clients to invoke methods on these objects. Gate' 2018
    a) Server
    b) Client
    c) Thread
    d) Concurrent

    Ans: a

20. An attribute is a _____ in a relation.
    a) Row
    b) Column
    c) Value
    d) Tuple

    Ans: b

**21.** A relational database consists of a collection of _____
    **a)** Tables
    **b)** Fields
    **c)** Records
    **d)** Keys

    Ans: a

**22. A _____ is a query that retrieves rows from more than one table or view.**

(A) Start

(B) End

(C) Join

(D) None of the mentioned Ans : c

**23.** ____ Data refers to describing the data description, representing data semantics, and describing the consistency constraints that apply to the data

A. Adding
B. Modifying
C. Modeling
D. Refining

Ans : c

24. As data objects and relationships among them are represented logically in an _____.

A. Relational Data Model
B. ER Model
C. Object-based Model
D. Semi-structured Data Model

Ans: b

25. What does object refer to in an Object-based data model?

A. Data carrying its properties
B. Objects carrying its properties
C. Relations carrying its properties
D. Models carrying its properties

Ans: a

26. In many cases, semi-structured data is represented using _____.

A. Extensible Markup Language
B. Extension Markup Language
C. Extra Markup Language
D. Extract Markup Language

Ans: a

27. Instance and Schemas are part of the –

A. Data Definition
B. Data Manipulation
C. Data Models
D. Data Redundancy

Ans: c

28. The _____ of a database describes its overall structure.

A. Schema
B. Instance
C. Design
D. Structure

Ans: a

29. What is the process of database creation known as?

A. Data Creation
B. Data Processing
C. Data Modelling
D. Data Defining

Ans: c

30. ____ are designed by database designers to facilitate communications between the database and the software.

A. Database Instances
B. Database Schemas
C. Database Roles
D. Database Structure

Ans: b

31. The first Network was called _____
a) CNNET
b) NSFNET
c) ASAPNET
d) ARPANET

Ans: d

32. A _____ set of rules that governs data communication.
a) Protocols
b) Standards
c) RFCs
d) Servers

Ans: a

33. Communication channel is shared by all the machines on the network in _____
a) broadcast network Gate ‘2012
b) unicast network
c) multicast network
d) anycast network

Ans: a

34. Bluetooth is an example of _____
a) personal area network
b) local area network
c) virtual private network
d) wide area network

Ans: a

35. A _____ is a device that forwards packets between networks by processing the routing information included in the packet.
a) bridge
b) firewall
c) router
d) hub

Ans: c

36. A list of protocols used by a system, one protocol per layer, is called _____
a) protocol architecture
b) protocol stack
c) protocol suite
d) protocol system

Ans: a

37. Network congestion occurs _____
a) in case of traffic overloading
b) when a system terminates
c) when connection between two nodes terminates
d) in case of transfer failure

Ans: a

38. A distributed database has which of the following advantages over a centralized database?

A. Software cost Gate'2016

B. Software complexity

C. Slow Response

D. Modular growth

Ans: d

39. A transaction manager is which of the following?

A. Maintains a log of transactions

B. Maintains before and after database images

C. Maintains appropriate concurrency control

D. All of the above

Ans: d

40. Location transparency allows for which of the following?

A. Users to treat the data as if it is at one location

B. Programmers to treat the data as if it is at one location

C. Managers to treat the data as if it is at one location

D. All of the above.

Ans : b

41. Storing a separate copy of the database at multiple locations is which of the following?

A. Data Replication
B. Horizontal Partitioning
C. Vertical Partitioning
D. Horizontal and Vertical Partitioning

Ans: a

42. A distributed database is which of the following?

A.) A single logical database that is spread to multiple locations and is interconnected by a network
B) A loose collection of file that is spread to multiple locations and is interconnected by a network
C.) A single logical database that is limited to one location.
D). A loose collection of file that is limited to one location.

Ans: a

43. A distributed database can use which of the following strategies?

A. Totally centralized at one location and accessed by many sites

B. Partially or totally replicated across sites

C. Partitioned into segments at different sites
D. All of the above

Ans: d

44. Which of the following is not one of the stages in the evolution of distributed DBMS?

A. Unit of work
B. Remote unit of work
C. Distributed unit of Work
D. Distributed request

Ans: a

45. Commit and rollback are related to .....

A. data integrity
B. data consistency
C. data sharing
D. data security

Ans: b

46. The transaction wants to edit the data item is called as .....

A. Exclusive Mode
B. Shared Mode
C. Inclusive Mode
D. Unshared Mode Ans: a

47. A transaction processing system is also called as .....

A. processing monitor
B. transaction monitor
C. TP monitor
D. monitor

Ans: c

48. ..... servers which are widely used in relational database systems.

A. Data servers
B. Transaction servers
C. Query servers

D. Client servers Ans : b

49. ..... property will check whether all the operation of a transaction completed or none.

A. Atomicity
B. Consistency
C. Isolation
D. Durability

Ans: a

50. The .....is responsible for ensuring correct execution in the presence of failures.

A. Database Manager Gate'2010
B. Transaction Manager
C. Recovery Manager
D. Executive Manager

Ans: a

51. A distributed transaction can be ..... if queries are issued at one or more nodes.

A. fully read-only
B. partially read-only
C. fully read-write
D. partially read-write

Ans: b

52. The transactions are always ..... if it always locks a data item in shared mode before reading it.

A. well formed
B. well distributed
C. well locked
D. well shared

Ans: a

53. Which of the following is not a property of transactions?

A. Atomicity
B. Concurrency
C. Isolation
D. Durability

Ans: b

54. A transaction that completes its execution successfully is said to be …….

A. committed
B. rolled back
C. partially committed
D. Aborted

Ans: a

55. …….. Means that when it ends, a transaction must leave the database in a consistent state.

A. Data isolation
B. Data duration
C. Data consistency
D. Data non-reputability

Ans: c

56. A management procedure called ___ control is required to control the process of concurrently performing operations on a database.

A. Database
B. Conspiracy
C. Concurrency
D. Relationa

Ans: c

57. What are the two main operations in the database transaction?

A. READ
B. WRITE
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

Ans: C

58. The concurrency ___ allows us to maintain the concurrency of the database**.**

A. Protocols
B. Controls
C. Control Protocols
D. None

Ans: c

59. ollections of operations that form a single logical unit of work are called _____
a) Views
b) Networks
c) Units
d) Transactions

Ans: d

60. Which of the following is a property of transactions?
a) Atomicity
b) Durability
c) Isolation
d) All of the mentioned

Ans: d

61. Execution of translation in isolation preserves the _____ of a database
a) Atomicity
b) Consistency
c) Durability
d) All of the mentioned

Ans: b

62. Which of the following is not a property of a transaction?
a) Atomicity
b) Simplicity
c) Isolation
d) Durability

Ans: b

63. Which of the following systems is responsible for ensuring durability?
a) Recovery system
b) Atomic system
c) Concurrency control system
d) Compiler system Ans: a

64. Which of the following systems is responsible for ensuring isolation?
a) Recovery system
b) Atomic system

c) Concurrency control system
d) Compiler system

An0s: c

65. A transaction that has not been completed successfully is called as _____
a) Compensating transaction
b) Aborted transaction
c) Active transaction
d) Partially committed transaction

Ans: b

66. Which of the following is not a transaction state?
a) Active
b) Partially committed
c) Failed
d) Compensated

Ans: d

67. The execution sequences in concurrency control are termed as _____
a) Serials Gate'2018
b) Schedules
c) Organizations
d) Time tables

Ans: b

68. Which of the following cannot be used to implement a timestamp
a) System clock
b) Logical counter
c) External time counter
d) None of the mentioned

Ans: c

69. A _____ ensures that any conflicting read and write operations are executed in timestamp order Gate'2019
a) Organizational protocol
b) Timestamp ordering protocol
c) Timestamp execution protocol
d) 802-11 protocol

Ans: b

70. A _____ ensures that any conflicting read and write operations are executed in timestamp order
a) Organizational protocol
b) Timestamp ordering protocol
c) Timestamp execution protocol
d) 802-11 protocol

Ans: b

71. The default timestamp ordering protocol generates schedules that are
a) Recoverable
b) Non-recoverable
c) Starving
d) None of the mentioned

Ans: b

72. In which of the following formats data is stored in the database management system?
a) Image
b) Text
c) Table
d) Graph

Ans: c

73. Which of the following is not an example of DBMS?
a) MySQL
b) Microsoft Acess
c) IBM DB2
d) Google

Ans: d

74. Which of the following is not a function of the database?
a) Managing stored data
b) Manipulating data
c) Security for stored data
d) Analysing code

Ans: d

75. What is information about data called?
a) Hyper data
b) Tera data
c) Meta data
d) Relations

Ans: c

76. The DBMS acts as an interface between _____ and _____ of an enterprise-class system. Gate'2012
a) Data and the DBMS
b) Application and SQL
c) Database application and the database
d) The user and the software

Ans: c

77. The ability to query data, as well as insert, delete, and alter tuples, is offered by _____
a) TCL (Transaction Control Language)
b) DCL (Data Control Language)
c) DDL (Data Definition Langauge)
d) DML (Data Manipulation Langauge)

Ans: d

78. Which command is used to remove a relation from an SQL?
a) Drop table
b) Delete
c) Purge
d) Remove

Ans: a

79. A system is in a _____ state if there exists a set of transactions such that every transaction in the set is waiting for another transaction in the set.
a) Idle
b) Waiting
c) Deadlock
d) Ready

Ans: c

80. The deadlock state can be changed back to stable state by using _____ statement.
a) Commit
b) Rollback
c) Savepoint
d) Deadlock

Ans: b

81. hat are the ways of dealing with deadlock?
a) Deadlock prevention
b) Deadlock recovery
c) Deadlock detection
d) All of the mentioned

Ans: d

82. The situation where the lock waits only for a specified amount of time for another lock to be released is
a) Lock timeout
b) Wait-wound
c) Timeout
d) Wait

Ans: a

83. The deadlock in a set of a transaction can be determined by
a) Read-only graph
b) Wait graph
c) Wait-for graph
d) All of the mentioned

Ans: a

84. A deadlock exists in the system if and only if the wait-for graph contains a _____
a) Cycle
b) Direction
c) Bi-direction
d) Rotation

Ans: a

85. Which of the following makes the transaction permanent in the database?
a) View
b) Commit
c) Rollback
d) Flashback

Ans: b

86. In order to undo the work of transaction after last commit which one should be used?
a) View
b) Commit
c) Rollback
d) Flashback

Ans: c

87. In order to maintain the consistency during transactions, database provides
a) Commit
b) Atomic
c) Flashback
d) Retain

Ans: b

88. Which of the following is used to get back all the transactions back after rollback?
a) Commit
b) Rollback
c) Flashback
d) Redo

Ans: c

89. HTML stands for _____
A. Hypo text made up language
B. Hypertext markup language

C. Heuristic language
D. Hypertext Manipulation language

Ans: b

90. WWW stands for _____.
A. World Wide Weapon
B. World Wide Windows
C. World Wide Web
D. World Wide Writers

Ans: c

91. HTTP stands for_____.
A. Hypertext Transfer Protocol
B. Hypertext Transmission Protocol
C. Hyper Text Transfer Program
D. Hyper text Traditional Protocol

Ans: a

92. _____ is known as father of World Wide Web.
A. Robert Cailliau
B. Tim Thompson
C. Charles Darwin
D. Tim Berners-Lee

Ans: d

93. An _____ is a company that provides internet access to users or subscribers of its service.
A. ARPAnet Gate'2014
B. Cyber net
C. Internet Provider
D. Internet Service Provider

Ans: d

94. The process of transferring files from a web page on the internet to your computer is called.
A. Uploading
B. Forwarding
C. Transferring
D. Downloading Ans : d

95. Verification of a login name and password is known as_____.
A. configuration
B. accessibility
C. authentication
D. logging in

Ans: c

96. The internet supports a large system called the _____.
A. Private Network Access
B. World Wide Web
C. World Wide Access Point
D. Network Access Point

Ans: b

97. _____ are set of rules and procedures for communicating.
A. Programs
B. Algorithms
C. Protocols
D. Mails

Ans: c

98. A homepage is _____.
A. an index of encyclopedia articles
B. where all Internet data is stored
C. required for access to the Internet
D. the first page of a website

Ans: d

99. Employee in an organization can use a part of the private intranet is called _____.
A. internet Gate'2016
B. intranet private
C. extranet
D. cybernet

Ans: c

100. ____is a document commonly written in Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) that is accessible through the Internet or other network using an internet browser.
A. Word Gate'2015
B. Web page
C. Web Site
D. Windows Ans : b

101. In order to upload a HTML file to a web server, you use_____
A. HTTP
B. SMTP
C. TCP
D. FTP

Ans: d

102. A web page is located using a _____.
A. Universal Record Linking
B. Uniform Resource Locator
C. Universal Record Locator
D. Uniformly Reachable Links

Ans: b

103. Which of the following protocol is used for WWW?
A. FTP
B. SMTP
C. TCP
D. HTTP

Ans: d

104. A webpage displays a picture. What tag was used to display that picture?
A. Picture
B. Image.
C. img.
D. src

Ans: b

105. A piece of icon or image on a web page associated with another webpage is called_____. Gate'2015

A. url
B. hyperlink
C. plugin
D. connection

Ans: b

106. _____ is a computer program running to serve the requests of other programs.

A. Server
B. Client
C. Software
D. Application

Ans: a

107. A web cookie is a small piece of data _____.

A. sent from a website and stored in users web browser while a user is browsing a website
B. sent from user and stored in the server while a user is browsing a website
C. sent from root server to all servers
D. none of the mentioned

Ans: a

108. . _____ programs are automatically loaded and operates as a part of browser.

A. Utilities
B. Plug-ins
C. Widgets
D. Add-ons

Ans: b

109. A website's _____ structure is more important to a user than its physical structure.

A. Commercial
B. logical
C. file
D. data

Ans: b

110. A site that links every page to every other page could be considered to exhibit a structured called a _____.
A. mixed form
B. mixed hierarchy
C. full mesh
D. pure tree

Ans: c

111. W3C is known as _____.
A. World Wide Web Consortium
B. World Wide Web Consul
C. World Wide Web Code
D. World Wide Web Command

Ans: a

112. _____ normally operates within the browser window.
A. Plug-ins
B. Program
C. Code
D. Data

Ans: a

113. _____ is an FTP search tool for the internet
A. Google
B. Archie
C. Alta Vista
D. Gopher

Ans: b

114. SMTP stands for_____
A. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
B. Simple Message Transfer Program
C. Simple Mode Texting Program
D. Simple Memory Transfer Protocol

Ans: a

115. What is JavaScript?
a) JavaScript is a scripting language used to make the website interactive
b) JavaScript is an assembly language used to make the website interactive
c) JavaScript is a compiled language used to make the website interactive
d) None of the mentioned

Ans: a

116. Which of the following is correct about JavaScript?
a) JavaScript is an Object-Based language
b) JavaScript is Assembly-language
c) JavaScript is an Object-Oriented language
d) JavaScript is a High-level language

Ans : a

117. Cookies were originally designed for _____
a) Client-side programming
b) Server-side programming
c) Both Client-side & Server-side programming
d) Web programming

Ans: b

118. Which of the following is the world's first cellular system to specify digital modulation and network level architecture?
a) GSM
b) AMPS
c) CDMA
d) IS-54

Ans: a

119. Previously in 1980s, GSM stands for _____
a) Global system for mobile
b) Groupe special mobile
c) Global special mobile
d) Groupe system mobile

Ans: b

120. Which of the following does not come under the teleservices of GSM?
a) Standard mobile telephony
b) Mobile originated traffic
c) Base originated traffic
d) Packet switched traffic

Ans: d

121. Which of the following memory device stores information such as subscriber's identification number in GSM?
a) Register
b) Flip flop
c) SIM
d) SMS

Ans: c

122. Which of the following feature makes impossible to eavesdrop on GSM radio transmission?
a) SIM
b) On the air privacy
c) SMS
d) Packet switched traffic

Ans: b

123. Which of the following subsystem provides radio transmission between mobile station and MSC?
a) BSS
b) NSS
c) OSS
d) BSC

Ans: a

124. _____ manages the switching function in GSM.
a) BSS
b) NSS
c) OSS
d) MSC

Ans: b

125. _____ supports the operation and maintenance of GSM.
a) BSS
b) NSS
c) OSS
d) MSC

Ans: c

126. Identify the characteristics of transactions
a) Atomicity
b) Durability
c) Isolation
d) All of the mentioned

Ans: d

127. The database system must take special actions to ensure that transactions operate properly without interference from concurrently executing database statements. This property is referred to as

a) Atomicity
b) Durability
c) Isolation
d) All of the mentioned

Ans: c

128. The property of a transaction that persists all the crashes is
a) Atomicity
b) Durability
c) Isolation
d) All of the mentioned

Ans: b

129. The data that have a time interval associated with them during which they are valid are called as _____ Gate'2018
a) Timed data
b) Temporal data
c) Model data
d) Clocked data

Ans: b

130. The value of the data at a particular time is called as?
a) Instance
b) Picture
c) Snapshot
d) None of the mentioned

Ans: c

131. Which of the following is the time of temporal data that record when a fact was recorded in a database?
a) Transaction time
b) Valid time
c) Enter time
d) Exit time

Ans: a

132. What is JavaScript?
a) JavaScript is a scripting language used to make the website interactive
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c) JavaScript is a compiled language used to make the website interactive
d) None of the mentioned

Ans: a

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a) JavaScript is an Object-Based language
b) JavaScript is Assembly-language
c) JavaScript is an Object-Oriented language
d) JavaScript is a High-level language

Ans: a

134. A _____ is a special kind of a store procedure that executes in response to certain action on the table like insertion, deletion or updation of data. Gate'2020
a) Procedures
b) Triggers
c) Functions
d) None of the mentioned

Ans: b

135. Triggers are supported in
a) Delete
b) Update
c) Views
d) All of the mentioned

Ans : c

136. The variables in the triggers are declared using
a) –
b) @
c) /
d) /@

Ans : b

137. The default extension for an Oracle SQL*Plus file is: Gate'2016
a) .txt
b) .pls
c) .ora
d) .sql

Ans : d

138. What are the different functions in triggers?
a) Define, Create
b) Drop, Comment
c) Insert, Update, Delete
d) All of the mentioned

Ans : c

139. Which of the following terms does refer to the correctness and completeness of the data in a database?
a) Data security
b) Data constraint
c) Data independence
d) Data integrity

Ans : d

140. Which of the following is the oldest database model?
a) Relational
b) Deductive
c) Physical
d) Network

Ans: d

141. In which of the following formats data is stored in the database management system?
a) Image
b) Text
c) Table
d) Graph

Ans : c

142. Which of the following is a feature of the database?
a) No-backup for the data stored
b) User interface provided
c) Lack of Authentication
d) Store data in multiple locations

Ans : b

143. Which of the following is known as a set of entities of the same type that share same properties, or attributes?
a) Relation set
b) Tuples
c) Entity set
d) Entity Relation model

Ans: c

144. What does an RDBMS consist of?
a) Collection of Records
b) Collection of Keys
c) Collection of Tables
d) Collection of Fields

Ans: c

145. _____ is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record.
a) Primary Key
b) Foreign key
c) Super key
d) Candidate key

Ans : c

146. A collection of data designed to be used by different people is called a/an
a) Organization
b) Database
c) Relationship
d) Schema

Ans: c

147. Which of the following schemas does define a view or views of the database for particular users?
a) Internal schema
b) Conceptual schema
c) Physical schema
d) External schema

Ans : d

148. Which of the following is an attribute that can uniquely identify a row in a table?
a) Secondary key
b) Candidate key
c) Foreign key
d) Alternate key

Ans : b

149. Which of the following are the processes of selecting the data storage and data access characteristics of the database?
a) Logical database design
b) Physical database design
c) Testing and performance tuning
d) Evaluation and selecting

Ans : b

150. Which of the following terms does refer to the correctness and completeness of the data in a database?

a) Data security

b) Data constraint

c) Data independence

d) Data integrity

Ans : d

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