

Subject/Course Title: Advanced Database Management System
QUESTION BANK

- (1) In ADBMS what is meaning of A?
(A) Automatic (B) Automatics **(C) Advance** (D)

None of these

- (2) In SQL what is meaning of Q?
(A) Questions **(B) Query** (C) Quick (D)

None of these

- (3) The duplication of Data is called?
(A) Data Redundancy (B) Data Inconsistency (C) Data Integrity

(D) All of these

- (4) Which command roll the database to previous Commit Point?
(A) Commit (B) Select **(C) Rollback**

(D) Insert

- (5) Which command Terminate the Transaction not the Program?
(A) Commit (B) Select (C) Rollback

(D) Insert

- (6) In Database Recovery system failure also called?
(A) Soft Crash (B) Hard Crash (C) Data Crash (D) None of

these

- (7) In Database Recovery HARD CRASH happened due to?
(A) Soft Crash (B) Data Crash **(C) Media Crash** (D) None of

these

- (8) The Assurance that data will be always Correct, Consistent, Accurate and Accessible with in Database called?

(A) Data Redundancy (B) Data Inconsistency **(C) Data Integrity**

(D) All of these

(9) To avoid Con-Currency Problem we use the Algorithm of?

(A) Dead Lock (B) Security (C) Recovery (D)

All of these

(10) To avoid a Data Corruption we have to do regularly which Process?

(A) Data Restore **(B) Data Backup** (C) Data Redundancy (D)

None of these

(11) When Data Corrupted and we have to do Recover it by which Process?

(A) Data Restore (B) Data Backup (C) Data Redundancy (D)

None of these

(12) In ACID PROPERTIES what is meaning of A?

(A) Automatic (B) Automatics (C) Advance **(D)**

Atomicity

(13) In ACID PROPERTIES what is meaning of C?

(A) Consistency (B) Contract (C) Continuous (D) None of

these

(14) In ACID PROPERTIES what is meaning of I?

(A) Inconsistency **(B) Isolation** (C) Interconnection

(D) Internet

(15) In ACID PROPERTIES what is meaning of D?

(A) Durability (B) Duplication (C) Data (D) Define

(16) Full form of DDL?

(A) Data Data Language (B) Data Define Language

(C) Data Definition Language (D) None of these

(17) Full form of DML?

(A) Data Manipulation Language (B) Data Malware
Language

(C) Data Master Language (D) None of these

(18) Full form of DCL?

(A) Data Calculator Language (B) Data Calculate Language

(C) Data Command Language (D) None of these

(19) Full form of TCL?

(A) Transaction Calculation Language (B) Transaction

Control Language

(C) Transaction Command Language (D) None of these

(20) Which are the SET Operators?

(A) Union (B) Intersect (C) Minus (D) All of

these

(21) In PL/SQL what is meaning of P?

(A) Page Line (B) Process (C) Page (D)

Programming

(22) SQL*PLUS is the whose proprietary interface for executing SQL statements

(A) Oracle (B) SQL (C) Microsoft (D)

None of these

(23) Which is the not PL/SQL Data type?

(A) Number (B) Char (C) Decimal (D)

Boolean

(24) For the Reference Data type hold the value it is called in PL/SQL?

(A) Union (B) Pointer (C) Scalar (D) None of

these

(25) Which PL/SQL attributes to declare variables based on definition of columns in a table & also same data type as that of previously defined variable.

(A) %SAME (B) %DUPLICATE (C) %TYPE

(D) None of these

(26) Which PL/SQL command displayed message on Screen?

(A) DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (msg1)

(B) PRINT_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (msg1)

(C) DBMS_OUTPUT.PRINTLINE (msg1)

(D) All of these

(27) Which PL/SQL statement used to changes the flow of control in PL/SQL block?

(A) JUMP

(B) GOTO

(C) JUMPGO

(D) All of these

(28) To reduce redundant data to the minimum possible oracle allows the creation of and Object called?

(A) View (B) Procedure (C) Function (D)

Trigger

(29) The reason why View are Created?

(A) Data Redundancy (B) Data Security (C) both A & B (D)

None of these

(30) Which is the not type of View?

(A) Void View (B) Read only View (C) Updatable View

(D) None of these

(31) Insert, Update & Delete is possible in which type of View?

- (A) Void View (B) Read only View (C) Updatable View
(D) None of these

(32) Which procedure parameter enables the caller to pass in a value and get back a value?

- A) IN
B) OUT
C) INOUT
D) GETINOUT

(33) _____ commands in SQL allow controlling access to data within database.

- A) Database
B) Data
C) Data control
D) All of the Mentioned

34. A transaction completes its execution is said to be

- A) Committed
B) Aborted
C) Rolled back
D) Failed

35 The Database Language That Allows You To Access Or Maintain Data In a Database

- A) DCL
B) DML
C) DDL
D) All of the Mentioned

36. How many types of Exceptions in PL/SQL?

- A. 2
B. 4
C. 0
D. 5

37. The PL/SQL block can process more than one exception at a time

- A. Yes
B. No
C. Depends upon
D. None of the above

38. Which of the following exception received two or more records, you would include ?
- A. Too many rows
 - B. Others
 - C. Zero_divide
 - D. No_data_found
39. Which of the following is not a group function?
- A. SUM
 - B. NVL
 - C. COUNT
 - D. MIN
40. Which of the following statement is used to modify a sequence?
- A. ALTER SEQUENCE
 - B. SELECT SEQUENCE
 - C. DROP SEQUENCE
 - D. None of the above.
41. By default, the order by clause lists items in _____ order.
- A) Descending
 - B) Any
 - C) Same
 - D) Ascending
42. In SQL the spaces at the end of the string are removed by _____ function.
- A) Upper
 - B) String
 - C) Trim
 - D) Lower
43. _____ operator is used for appending two strings.
- A) &
 - B) %
 - C) ||
 - D) _
44. The intersection operator is used to get the _____ tuples.
- A) Different
 - B) Common

- C) All
- D) Repeating
- 45. **The union operation automatically _____ unlike the select clause.**
 - A) Adds tuples
 - B) Eliminates unique tuples
 - C) Adds common tuples
 - D) Eliminates duplicate
- 46. **_____ joins are default.**
 - A) Outer
 - B) Inner
 - C) Equi
 - D) None of the mentioned
- 47. **Which of the join operations do not preserve non matched tuples?**
 - A) Left outer join
 - B) Right outer join
 - C) Inner join
 - D) Natural join
- 48. **How many tables may be included with a join?**
 - A) One
 - B) Two
 - C) Three
 - D) All of the mentioned
- 49. **The primary key must be**
 - A) Unique
 - B) Not null
 - C) Both Unique and Not null
 - D) Either Unique or Not null
- 50. **Using the _____ clause retains only one copy of such identical tuples.**
 - A) Null
 - B) Unique
 - C) Not null
 - D) Distinct
- 51. **The default extension for an Oracle SQL*Plus file is:**
 - A) .txt
 - B) .pls
 - C) .ora
 - D) .sql
- 52. **Triggers _____ enabled or disabled**
 - A) Can be
 - B) Cannot be

- C) Ought to be
 - D) Always
- 53. Which prefixes are available to Oracle triggers?**
- A) : new only
 - B) : old only
 - C) Both :new and : old
 - D) Neither :new nor : old
- 54. The phrase “greater than at least one” is represented in SQL by _____**
- A) < ALL
 - B) < ANY
 - C) > ALL
 - D) > ANY
- 55. Which identifier is valid?**
- A. Customer_12
 - B. Loop
 - C. Customer@orga
 - D. 12customer
- 56. Where do you declare an explicit cursor in the PL/SQL language?**
- A. In the PL/SQL working storage section
 - B. In the PL/SQL declaration section
 - C. In the PL/SQL body section
 - D. In the PL/SQL exception section
- 57. Which listed attribute is an invalid attribute of an Explicit cursor.**
- A. %NOTFOUND
 - B. %FOUND
 - C. %ROWTYPE
 - D. %ISOPEN
- 58. What command can you use to see the errors from a recently created view or stored procedure?**
- A. SHOW MISTAKES;
 - B. DISPLAY MISTAKES;
 - C. DISPLAY ERRORS;
 - D. SHOW ERRORS;
- 59. The sequence of the columns in a GROUP BY clause has no effect in the ordering of the output.**
- A) True
 - B) False
 - C) Depends on query
 - D) Not Fixed

61. 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
62. A transaction for which all committed changes are permanent is called:
- A Atomic
 - B. Consistent
 - C. Isolated
 - D. Durable
63. A transaction may not always complete its execution successfully. Such a transaction is termed
- A. Aborted
 - B. Terminated
 - C. Closed
 - D. All of the mentioned
64. Transaction management ensures _____ and _____ properties.
- A. Atomicity and Integrity
 - B. Atomicity and Durability
 - C. Atomicity and Abstraction
 - D. None of these
65. Which statement is used to revoke an authorization,
- A. Revoke
 - B. Modify
 - C. Alter
 - D. Define
66. A shared lock allows which of the following types of transactions to occur?
- A. Delete
 - B. Insert
 - C. Read
 - D. Update
67. Collections of operations that form a single logical unit of work are called _____
- A. Views
 - B. Networks
 - C. Units

- D. Transactions
68. The “All-or-None” property is commonly referred to as _____
A. Isolation
B. Durability
C. Atomicity
D. None of the mentioned
69. Which of the following systems is responsible for ensuring durability?
A. Recovery system
B. Atomic system
C. Concurrency control system
D. Compiler system
70. Which of the following systems is responsible for ensuring isolation?
A. Recovery system
B. Atomic system
C. Concurrency control system
D. Compiler system
71. Which command is used to add data in table?
A. ADD
B. UPDATE
C. APPEND
D. INSERT
72. Select invalid variable types
A. CHAR
B. VARCHAR1
C. VARCHAR2
D. INTEGER
73. Which of the following is used to declare a record?
A. %ROWTYPE
B. .%TYPE
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above
74. Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values?
A. BETWEEN
B. ANY
C. IN
D. ALL
75. The COUNT function in SQL returns the number of _____
A. Values
B. Distinct values
C. Group By

- D. Columns
76. What is the full form of DDL ?
- A. Dynamic Data Language
 - B. Detailed Data Language
 - C. Data Definition Language
 - D. Data Derivation Language
77. SQL Command to remove stored procedure SQL
- A. Remove
 - B. Drop
 - C. Delete
 - D. Erase
78. SQL Query to delete all rows in a table without deleting the table (structure, attributes, and indexes)
- A. DELETE FROM table_name;
 - B. DELETE TABLE table_name;
 - C. DROP TABLE table_name;
 - D. NONE
79. Logical operators used in SQL are
- A. AND, OR, NOT
 - B. &&, ||, !
 - C. \$,|,!
 - D. None of the above
80. Which is called as a virtual table in SQL?
- A. INNER JOIN
 - B. JOIN
 - C. VIEW
 - D. NONE