CS403
Database Management System

Important mcqs

Lec 1 - Introduction to the course

1. **What is the primary goal of this course?**
   A. To teach advanced skills in the field
   B. To provide a broad introduction to the topic
   C. To specialize in a particular area of the subject
   D. To study current research trends
   Answer: B

   What methods of instruction will be used in the course?
   A. Lectures, readings, and hands-on activities
   B. Lectures and exams only
   C. Independent research only
   D. Group projects and presentations only
   Answer: A

   What type of topics may be covered in this course?
   A. Historical and contemporary issues
   B. Advanced research techniques only
   C. Personal opinions and beliefs
   D. Political and religious ideologies
   Answer: A

   What skills will students develop in this course?
   A. Advanced technical skills only
   B. Analytical, synthesizing, and applying knowledge
   C. Public speaking and presentation skills only
   D. Interpersonal communication skills
   Answer: B

   What will students have at the end of the course?
   A. Mastery of the subject
   B. Basic knowledge of the subject
   C. A specialization in a particular area of the subject
   D. A certificate of completion
   Answer: B

   What are the potential benefits of taking this course?
   A. Advanced job opportunities
   B. Preparation for graduate studies
   C. Personal enrichment and knowledge

D. All of the above
Answer: D

What is the prerequisite for this course?
A. Advanced knowledge of the subject
B. A bachelor's degree in a related field
C. None
D. Previous experience in the field
Answer: C

What is the format of the exams in this course?
A. Multiple-choice only
B. Essays only
C. Combination of multiple-choice and essays
D. No exams are given
Answer: C

How can students apply the knowledge gained from this course?
A. In real-world contexts
B. Through memorization and repetition
C. By taking advanced courses in the field
D. None of the above
Answer: A

Who is the target audience for this course?
A. Professionals in the field seeking advanced knowledge
B. Students with no prior experience in the field
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above
Answer: C

Lec 2 - Difference between Data and Information

1. **Which of the following is true about data?**
   a) It is processed and analyzed to provide meaning
   b) It is organized and structured
   c) It is raw and unprocessed
   d) It is always in a numerical format
   Solution: c) It is raw and unprocessed.

   What is information?
   a) Raw and unprocessed facts and figures
   b) A collection of data that has been organized, processed, and interpreted
   c) A list of names and addresses
   d) A random assortment of numbers
   Solution: b) A collection of data that has been organized, processed, and interpreted.

   Which of the following best describes the relationship between data and information?
   a) Data and information are the same thing
   b) Data is a subset of information
   c) Information is a subset of data
   d) Data and information are unrelated
   Solution: b) Data is a subset of information.

   Which of the following is an example of data?
   a) A report summarizing the company's financial performance
   b) A spreadsheet with customer names and contact information
   c) A graph showing the number of visitors to a website
   d) A presentation outlining marketing strategies
   Solution: c) A graph showing the number of visitors to a website.

   Which of the following is an example of information?
   a) A list of employee names and contact information
   b) A table with sales figures for the past month
   c) A chart showing the distribution of ages in a population
   d) A collection of raw survey responses
   Solution: c) A chart showing the distribution of ages in a population.

   Data can be:
   a) Meaningful without any interpretation
   b) Interpreted without being organized
   c) Processed without being analyzed
   d) All of the above
   Solution: b) Interpreted without being organized.

   Which of the following is an example of unstructured data?
   a) A customer's name and address
   b) A credit card number
   c) A social media post
   d) A product SKU number
   Solution: c) A social media post.

   Which of the following is true about data mining?
   a) It is the process of creating data

b) It is the process of deleting data
c) It is the process of analyzing data to extract information
d) It is the process of encrypting data
Solution: c) It is the process of analyzing data to extract information.

Which of the following is an example of a data visualization?
a) A bar chart showing the number of customers by region
b) A list of customer names and addresses
c) A memo detailing company policies
d) A spreadsheet with sales figures
Solution: a) A bar chart showing the number of customers by region.

Which of the following is an example of structured data?
a) A customer's email address
b) A tweet from a customer
c) A photograph of a product
d) A list of products and their prices
Solution: d) A list of products and their prices.

Lec 3 - Database Architecture

1. **What is the purpose of database architecture?**
   A) To store data
   B) To manage data
   C) To organize data
   D) All of the above
   Answer: D) All of the above

   What is a database schema?
   A) A data structure that defines the logical organization of data
   B) A set of rules that govern the relationships between tables
   C) A diagram that shows the relationships between tables
   D) All of the above
   Answer: A) A data structure that defines the logical organization of data

   What is a database management system (DBMS)?
   A) A software application that interacts with the database
   B) A set of tools for managing the database
   C) A system that provides a way to store, retrieve, and manipulate data
   D) All of the above
   Answer: D) All of the above

   What is a database instance?
   A) A running copy of a database
   B) A set of tables that store data
   C) A collection of related data
   D) None of the above
   Answer: A) A running copy of a database

   What is a database server?
   A) A computer that stores the database
   B) A software application that manages the database
   C) A system that provides access to the database
   D) All of the above
   Answer: D) All of the above

   What is a client-server database architecture?
   A) A system in which clients access a central server to retrieve data
   B) A system in which clients store data on their local machines
   C) A system in which clients share data with each other directly
   D) None of the above
   Answer: A) A system in which clients access a central server to retrieve data

   What is a distributed database architecture?
   A) A system in which data is stored on multiple servers
   B) A system in which data is stored on a single server
   C) A system in which clients share data with each other directly
   D) None of the above
   Answer: A) A system in which data is stored on multiple servers

   What is a peer-to-peer database architecture?
   A) A system in which clients access a central server to retrieve data

B) A system in which clients store data on their local machines
C) A system in which clients share data with each other directly
D) None of the above
Answer: C) A system in which clients share data with each other directly

What is a database trigger?
A) A program that runs automatically in response to a database event
B) A query that retrieves data from the database
C) A report that summarizes data from the database
D) None of the above
Answer: A) A program that runs automatically in response to a database event

What is a database index?
A) A data structure that improves the speed of data retrieval
B) A set of rules that govern the relationships between tables
C) A diagram that shows the relationships between tables
D) None of the above
Answer: A) A data structure that improves the speed of data retrieval

Lec 4 - Internal or Physical View / Schema

1. **What is the internal or physical view/schema of a database?**
   a) The way data is logically organized within a database
   b) The way data is physically stored on the storage media
   c) The way data is presented to end-users
   Answer: b) The way data is physically stored on the storage media

   Which of the following describes the internal view of a database?
   a) A high-level view of the data and its relationships
   b) A low-level view of the data storage and access methods
   c) A view of the data as it is presented to end-users
   Answer: b) A low-level view of the data storage and access methods

   Which of the following is not a component of the internal view/schema of a database?
   a) Storage format
   b) Data structures
   c) Indexing methods
   d) User interface design
   Answer: d) User interface design

   The internal view/schema of a database is important for:
   a) End-users
   b) Database administrators
   c) Both end-users and database administrators
   Answer: b) Database administrators

   Which of the following is an example of a storage format used in the internal view of a database?
   a) XML
   b) SQL
   c) Binary
   Answer: c) Binary

   Which of the following is an example of a data structure used in the internal view of a database?
   a) Linked list
   b) Array
   c) Stack
   Answer: a) Linked list

   Which of the following is an example of an indexing method used in the internal view of a database?
   a) Binary search
   b) Bubble sort
   c) Quick sort
   Answer: a) Binary search

   The internal view/schema of a database is also known as:
   a) The conceptual view

b) The physical view
c) The external view
Answer: b) The physical view

Which of the following best describes the relationship between the internal view and the external view of a database?
a) The internal view is a high-level view of the data, while the external view is a low-level view of the data storage and access methods.
b) The internal view is a low-level view of the data storage and access methods, while the external view is a high-level view of the data.
c) The internal view and the external view are the same thing.
Answer: b) The internal view is a low-level view of the data storage and access methods, while the external view is a high-level view of the data.

Which of the following is not a reason why the internal view/schema of a database is important?
a) To optimize database performance
b) To ensure efficient data retrieval
c) To present data to end-users
Answer: c) To present data to end-users

Lec 5 - Database Development Process

1. **What is the first step in the database development process?**
   a. Design schema
   b. Implement database
   c. Gather requirements
   d. Test database
   Answer: c. Gather requirements

   Which phase of the database development process involves creating a conceptual model of the database?
   a. Requirements gathering
   b. Data modeling
   c. Schema design
   d. Implementation
   Answer: b. Data modeling

   What is the purpose of schema design in the database development process?
   a. To gather requirements from users
   b. To create a conceptual model of the database
   c. To design the physical structure of the database
   d. To implement the database
   Answer: c. To design the physical structure of the database

   Which phase of the database development process involves writing code to create tables, indexes, and other database objects?
   a. Requirements gathering
   b. Data modeling
   c. Schema design
   d. Implementation
   Answer: d. Implementation

   Which phase of the database development process involves testing the database for functionality and performance?
   a. Requirements gathering
   b. Data modeling
   c. Schema design
   d. Testing
   Answer: d. Testing

   Which phase of the database development process involves ensuring the database is secure and meets regulatory compliance requirements?
   a. Requirements gathering
   b. Data modeling
   c. Schema design
   d. Maintenance
   Answer: d. Maintenance

   What is the purpose of normalization in the database development process?
   a. To ensure the database meets regulatory compliance requirements

b. To eliminate redundancy and improve data integrity
c. To optimize database performance
d. To test the database for functionality and performance
Answer: b. To eliminate redundancy and improve data integrity

Which phase of the database development process involves determining the storage requirements for the database?
a. Requirements gathering
b. Data modeling
c. Schema design
d. Implementation
Answer: c. Schema design

Which phase of the database development process involves creating user interfaces and reports for accessing the database?
a. Requirements gathering
b. Data modeling
c. Schema design
d. Implementation
Answer: d. Implementation

What is the purpose of backup and recovery planning in the database development process?
a. To ensure the database meets regulatory compliance requirements
b. To eliminate redundancy and improve data integrity
c. To optimize database performance
d. To protect against data loss and ensure availability of the database
Answer: d. To protect against data loss and ensure availability of the database

Lec 6 - Detailed Data Flow Diagram

1. **What is a detailed data flow diagram?**
   a. A diagram that shows only inputs to a system
   b. A diagram that shows only outputs from a system
   c. A diagram that shows the flow of data through a system
   d. A diagram that shows the physical components of a system
   Answer: c

   What is the purpose of a detailed data flow diagram?
   a. To identify inefficiencies in a system
   b. To show the physical components of a system
   c. To show only the inputs to a system
   d. To show only the outputs from a system
   Answer: a

   How many levels of diagrams are typically included in a detailed data flow diagram?
   a. One
   b. Two
   c. Three
   d. Four
   Answer: c

   What is an intermediate data flow?
   a. Data that enters a system
   b. Data that exits a system
   c. Data that is processed within a system
   d. Data that is stored within a system
   Answer: c

   Which of the following is NOT typically shown on a detailed data flow diagram?
   a. Inputs
   b. Outputs
   c. Physical components
   d. Intermediate data flows
   Answer: c

   What is the benefit of using a detailed data flow diagram?
   a. To identify inefficiencies in a system
   b. To show the physical components of a system
   c. To show only the inputs to a system
   d. To show only the outputs from a system
   Answer: a

   What does a detailed data flow diagram help to identify?
   a. System components
   b. Input sources
   c. Output destinations
   d. Inefficiencies and bottlenecks
   Answer: d

   How is a detailed data flow diagram different from a high-level data flow diagram?
   a. It shows more levels of detail

b. It shows fewer levels of detail
c. It shows only inputs and outputs
d. It shows physical components of a system
Answer: a

Which of the following is an example of an intermediate data flow?
a. User input
b. Output report
c. Calculation result
d. System error message
Answer: c

What is the primary purpose of a detailed data flow diagram?
a. To show the physical components of a system
b. To show only the inputs to a system
c. To show only the outputs from a system
d. To show the flow of data through a system
Answer: d

Lec 7 - Entity-Relationship Data Model

1. **Which of the following is a symbol used in an ER diagram to represent an entity?**
   a) Circle
   b) Triangle
   c) Rectangle
   d) Diamond
   Answer: c) Rectangle

   In an ER diagram, what does a line with an arrow at one end represent?
   a) A one-to-one relationship
   b) A many-to-one relationship
   c) A one-to-many relationship
   d) A many-to-many relationship
   Answer: b) A many-to-one relationship

   Which of the following is NOT a cardinality constraint in an ER diagram?
   a) One-to-one
   b) One-to-many
   c) Many-to-one
   d) Many-to-many
   Answer: c) Many-to-one

   In an ER diagram, a weak entity is represented by:
   a) A rectangle with rounded corners
   b) A rectangle with double lines
   c) A rectangle with a dashed border
   d) A rectangle with a triangle in the corner
   Answer: c) A rectangle with a dashed border

   In an ER diagram, which of the following represents an attribute of an entity?
   a) Circle
   b) Triangle
   c) Rectangle
   d) Diamond
   Answer: a) Circle

   Which of the following is an example of a relationship in an ER diagram?
   a) Employee
   b) Salary
   c) Department
   d) Address
   Answer: c) Department

   In an ER diagram, a ternary relationship involves how many entities?
   a) One
   b) Two
   c) Three
   d) Four
   Answer: c) Three

   Which of the following is NOT a type of relationship in an ER diagram?
   a) Unary

b) Binary
c) Ternary
d) Quadratic
Answer: d) Quadratic

In an ER diagram, what does a double line between entities represent?
a) A one-to-one relationship
b) A many-to-one relationship
c) A one-to-many relationship
d) A many-to-many relationship
Answer: d) A many-to-many relationship

In an ER diagram, what does a diamond shape represent?
a) An entity
b) An attribute
c) A relationship
d) A key
Answer: c) A relationship

Lec 8 - Attributes

1. **Which of the following is a characteristic of an attribute in a database?**
   A. It describes the structure of a database
   B. It represents a relationship between entities
   C. It describes the properties of an entity
   D. It defines the rules for data manipulation
   Answer: C

   What is the difference between a single-valued and a multi-valued attribute?
   A. Single-valued attributes are mandatory, while multi-valued attributes are optional.
   B. Single-valued attributes can have only one value, while multi-valued attributes can have multiple values.
   C. Single-valued attributes are used to identify an entity, while multi-valued attributes are used to describe the entity.
   D. Single-valued attributes are atomic, while multi-valued attributes are composite.
   Answer: B

   Which of the following data types can an attribute have?
   A. String
   B. Numeric
   C. Date
   D. All of the above
   Answer: D

   Which of the following is not an example of an attribute?
   A. Customer ID
   B. Order Date
   C. Product Price
   D. Customer Address Book
   Answer: D

   In database design, what is the purpose of defining attributes?
   A. To identify relationships between entities
   B. To define the structure of the database
   C. To describe the properties of an entity
   D. To enforce data integrity rules
   Answer: C

   Which of the following is an example of a composite attribute?
   A. Customer Name
   B. Customer Address
   C. Customer Phone Number
   D. Customer Email Address
   Answer: B

   Which of the following is an example of a derived attribute?
   A. Customer ID
   B. Order Total
   C. Product Description

D. Order Quantity
Answer: B

Which of the following is an example of a domain constraint on an attribute?
A. A maximum length for a string attribute
B. A minimum and maximum value for a numeric attribute
C. A specific set of values for a categorical attribute
D. All of the above
Answer: D

In a database table, what is a key attribute?
A. An attribute used to uniquely identify each entity
B. An attribute used to describe the properties of an entity
C. An attribute used to define the relationships between entities
D. An attribute used to enforce data integrity rules
Answer: A

What is the difference between a primary key and a foreign key in a database?
A. A primary key is used to uniquely identify an entity, while a foreign key is used to represent a relationship between entities.
B. A primary key is used to represent a relationship between entities, while a foreign key is used to uniquely identify an entity.
C. A primary key and a foreign key are the same thing.
D. A primary key is used to enforce data integrity rules, while a foreign key is used to define the structure of the database.
Answer: A

Lec 9 - Relationships

1. **In the context of databases, what is a relationship?**
   A) The physical structure of a database
   B) The association between entities
   C) The SQL query used to retrieve data
   D) The primary key of a table
   Answer: B) The association between entities

   What are the different types of relationships in an Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD)?
   A) One-to-one, many-to-one, and many-to-many
   B) One-to-many, many-to-many, and exclusive-or
   C) Binary, ternary, and quaternary
   D) Functional, multivalued, and join
   Answer: B) One-to-many, many-to-many, and exclusive-or

   What does the cardinality of a relationship in an ERD define?
   A) The number of entities involved in the relationship
   B) The types of attributes associated with the entities
   C) The physical location of the entities in the database
   D) The number of instances of an entity that can be associated with another entity
   Answer: D) The number of instances of an entity that can be associated with another entity

   What does the degree of a relationship in an ERD refer to?
   A) The number of entities involved in the relationship
   B) The types of attributes associated with the entities
   C) The physical location of the entities in the database
   D) The number of instances of an entity that can be associated with another entity
   Answer: A) The number of entities involved in the relationship

   Which of the following is an example of a one-to-many relationship in an ERD?
   A) A department can have many employees, but an employee can belong to only one department
   B) A customer can place many orders, and an order can have many line items
   C) A student can attend many classes, and a class can have many students
   D) A product can be sold at many stores, and a store can sell many products
   Answer: A) A department can have many employees, but an employee can belong to only one department

   Which of the following is an example of a many-to-many relationship in an ERD?
   A) A department can have many employees, but an employee can belong to only one department
   B) A customer can place many orders, and an order can have many line items
   C) A student can attend many classes, and a class can have many students
   D) A product can be sold at many stores, and a store can sell many products
   Answer: C) A student can attend many classes, and a class can have many students

   What is the purpose of a foreign key in a relationship?
   A) To link two tables in a database
   B) To ensure data consistency and referential integrity

C) To represent the association between entities in an ERD
D) To provide a unique identifier for each entity in a table
Answer: B) To ensure data consistency and referential integrity

What is the difference between a mandatory and optional relationship?
A) Mandatory relationships require at least one instance of an entity to be associated with another entity, while optional relationships do not.
B) Mandatory relationships involve two entities, while optional relationships involve three or more entities.
C) Mandatory relationships are represented using a solid line in an ERD, while optional relationships are represented using a dashed line.
D) Mandatory relationships are always one-to-many, while optional relationships can be one-to-one or many-to-many.
Answer: A) Mandatory relationships require at least one instance of an entity to be associated with another entity, while optional relationships do not.

What is the purpose of a junction table in a many-to-many relationship?
A) To store the attributes associated with each

Lec 10 - Roles in Relationships

1. **In a relationship between two tables, which table holds the primary key?**
   a) Child table
   b) Parent table
   c) Both tables hold the primary key
   Answer: b) Parent table

   What is the purpose of roles in relationships?
   a) To determine the size of the tables
   b) To ensure proper establishment and management of relationships
   c) To ensure data is organized alphabetically
   Answer: b) To ensure proper establishment and management of relationships

   In a customer-order database, which table is the parent table?
   a) Order table
   b) Customer table
   c) Both tables are parent tables
   Answer: b) Customer table

   What is the role of the child table in a relationship?
   a) Hold the primary key
   b) Hold the foreign key that references the primary key in the parent table
   c) Both a and b
   Answer: b) Hold the foreign key that references the primary key in the parent table

   Which of the following is an example of a role in a relationship?
   a) Customer ID
   b) Order date
   c) Product name
   Answer: a) Customer ID

   What does understanding roles in relationships help prevent?
   a) Data inconsistencies and errors
   b) Increased performance and scalability
   c) Better data access patterns
   Answer: a) Data inconsistencies and errors

   Which table in a relationship references the primary key in the parent table?
   a) Child table
   b) Parent table
   c) Both tables reference each other
   Answer: a) Child table

   Which of the following is a benefit of understanding roles in relationships?
   a) Improved database security
   b) Increased data redundancy
   c) Improved data integrity and consistency
   Answer: c) Improved data integrity and consistency

   In a relationship, what is the purpose of the foreign key?
   a) To reference the primary key in the parent table

b) To hold the primary key in the child table
c) To hold additional data related to the relationship
Answer: a) To reference the primary key in the parent table

How does understanding roles in relationships help with database design?
a) It helps ensure proper establishment and management of relationships
b) It determines the data access patterns
c) It helps with database backups and restores
Answer: a) It helps ensure proper establishment and management of relationships

Lec 11 - Inheritance Is

1. **In object-oriented programming, what is inheritance?**
   a) A process of creating new objects
   b) A process of copying existing objects
   c) A process of deriving new classes from existing classes
   d) A process of extending the functionality of existing classes
   Answer: c) A process of deriving new classes from existing classes

   Which keyword is used to implement inheritance in Java?
   a) extends
   b) implements
   c) abstract
   d) final
   Answer: a) extends

   Inheritance enables:
   a) Code reuse
   b) Code duplication
   c) Code obfuscation
   d) Code obsolescence
   Answer: a) Code reuse

   Which of the following statements about inheritance is true?
   a) A derived class can access the private members of its base class.
   b) A derived class can modify the private members of its base class.
   c) A derived class cannot inherit the private members of its base class.
   d) A derived class can inherit the private members of its base class, but cannot access them.
   Answer: c) A derived class cannot inherit the private members of its base class.

   Which of the following is not a type of inheritance?
   a) Single inheritance
   b) Multiple inheritance
   c) Hierarchical inheritance
   d) Parallel inheritance
   Answer: d) Parallel inheritance

   What is the advantage of hierarchical inheritance?
   a) It allows multiple classes to inherit from a single base class.
   b) It allows a class to inherit from multiple base classes.
   c) It allows a class to inherit from itself.
   d) It allows a class to inherit from its own child class.
   Answer: a) It allows multiple classes to inherit from a single base class.

   Which of the following is not a method of implementing inheritance?
   a) Interfaces
   b) Abstract classes
   c) Composition
   d) Polymorphism
   Answer: c) Composition

   Which of the following is not a disadvantage of using inheritance?
   a) Tight coupling between classes

b) Fragile base class problem
c) Difficulty in understanding complex class hierarchies
d) Code obfuscation
Answer: d) Code obfuscation

Which of the following statements about protected members is true?
a) Protected members are accessible only within the same package.
b) Protected members are accessible only within the same class.
c) Protected members are accessible within the same package and in derived classes.
d) Protected members are not accessible in any circumstance.
Answer: c) Protected members are accessible within the same package and in derived classes.

Which of the following is true about the final keyword in Java?
a) It prevents a class from being inherited.
b) It prevents a method from being overridden.
c) It prevents a variable from being modified.
d) All of the above.
Answer: d) All of the above.

Lec 12 - Steps in the Study of system

1. **What is the first step in the study of a system?**
   a) Identifying the system boundaries
   b) Understanding the system components
   c) Analyzing the system's behavior
   d) Proposing solutions
   Answer: a) Identifying the system boundaries

   What is the purpose of identifying the system boundaries in the study of a system?
   a) To understand the system's components
   b) To define the system's scope
   c) To analyze the system's behavior
   d) To propose solutions
   Answer: b) To define the system's scope

   Which step in the study of a system involves understanding the system's components and their interactions?
   a) Identifying the system boundaries
   b) Analyzing the system's behavior
   c) Understanding the system components
   d) Proposing solutions
   Answer: c) Understanding the system components

   What is the purpose of analyzing the system's behavior in the study of a system?
   a) To identify the system boundaries
   b) To understand the system components
   c) To evaluate the system's performance
   d) To propose solutions
   Answer: c) To evaluate the system's performance

   What is the purpose of identifying any problems or inefficiencies in the study of a system?
   a) To propose solutions
   b) To understand the system components
   c) To analyze the system's behavior
   d) To identify the system boundaries
   Answer: a) To propose solutions

   Which step in the study of a system involves proposing solutions to improve the system's performance?
   a) Identifying the system boundaries
   b) Understanding the system components
   c) Analyzing the system's behavior
   d) Proposing solutions
   Answer: d) Proposing solutions

   What is the purpose of understanding the system's goals in the study of a system?
   a) To identify the system boundaries
   b) To analyze the system's behavior

c) To propose solutions
d) To define the system's purpose
Answer: d) To define the system's purpose

Which step in the study of a system involves a detailed analysis of its processes, inputs, and outputs?
a) Identifying the system boundaries
b) Understanding the system components
c) Analyzing the system's behavior
d) Proposing solutions
Answer: c) Analyzing the system's behavior

What is the purpose of identifying the system's constraints in the study of a system?
a) To understand the system components
b) To analyze the system's behavior
c) To propose solutions
d) To define the system's limitations
Answer: d) To define the system's limitations

Which step in the study of a system involves a thorough understanding of the system's stakeholders?
a) Identifying the system boundaries
b) Understanding the system components
c) Analyzing the system's behavior
d) Proposing solutions
Answer: b) Understanding the system components

Lec 13 - Identification of Entity Types of the Examination System

1. **What is an entity type in the examination system?**
   A) A type of question asked in the examination
   B) A type of answer given in the examination
   C) A type of object or concept that exists in the examination system
   D) A type of rule or regulation in the examination system
   Answer: C) A type of object or concept that exists in the examination system

   Which of the following can be considered an entity type in the examination system?
   A) Calculator
   B) Calculator usage rules
   C) Exam duration
   D) All of the above
   Answer: A) Calculator

   Which of the following is not an entity type in the examination system?
   A) Exam hall
   B) Student
   C) Exam rules and regulations
   D) Exam paper
   Answer: C) Exam rules and regulations

   Which of the following is an example of an entity type in the examination system?
   A) Passing criteria
   B) Exam anxiety
   C) Exam instructions
   D) Exam center location
   Answer: A) Passing criteria

   Which of the following is not an entity type in the examination system?
   A) Question paper
   B) Exam fees
   C) Exam results
   D) Exam schedule
   Answer: B) Exam fees

   Which of the following is an example of an entity type in the examination system?
   A) Exam security rules
   B) Exam stress management techniques
   C) Exam invigilator
   D) Exam booking process
   Answer: C) Exam invigilator

   Which of the following is an example of an entity type in the examination system?
   A) Exam timing
   B) Exam cheating
   C) Exam invigilation
   D) Exam dress code
   Answer: D) Exam dress code

   Which of the following is not an entity type in the examination system?
   A) Exam hall seating arrangement

B) Exam instructions
C) Exam center address
D) Exam anxiety
Answer: D) Exam anxiety

Which of the following is an example of an entity type in the examination system?
A) Exam preparation tips
B) Exam duration
C) Exam motivation techniques
D) Exam invigilator instructions
Answer: B) Exam duration

Which of the following is not an entity type in the examination system?
A) Exam result calculation rules
B) Exam center facilities
C) Exam paper quality
D) Exam fees
Answer: D) Exam fees

Lec 14 - Relational Data Model

1. **In a relational database, what is a table?**
   a) A group of related files
   b) A collection of related records
   c) A list of related fields
   d) A collection of related database objects
   Answer: b) A collection of related records

   What is a primary key?
   a) A key used for sorting records in a table
   b) A key that uniquely identifies each record in a table
   c) A key that defines the relationship between two tables
   d) A key that is used for authentication purposes
   Answer: b) A key that uniquely identifies each record in a table

   Which of the following is not a data type commonly used in a relational database?
   a) Integer
   b) Float
   c) Character
   d) Image
   Answer: d) Image

   What is a foreign key?
   a) A key that uniquely identifies each record in a table
   b) A key used for sorting records in a table
   c) A key that defines the relationship between two tables
   d) A key that is used for authentication purposes
   Answer: c) A key that defines the relationship between two tables

   In a relational database, what is a view?
   a) A subset of data from one or more tables
   b) A temporary table that can be used for sorting data
   c) A table that is used to store historical data
   d) A table that is used to store metadata
   Answer: a) A subset of data from one or more tables

   Which of the following is not a property of a relation in a relational database?
   a) Atomicity
   b) Consistency
   c) Durability
   d) Reliability
   Answer: d) Reliability

   What is normalization in the context of a relational database?
   a) The process of removing redundancy and ensuring data consistency
   b) The process of converting data from one format to another
   c) The process of adding new tables to a database
   d) The process of backing up a database
   Answer: a) The process of removing redundancy and ensuring data consistency

What is a join in a relational database?
a) A way of creating a new table from existing tables
b) A way of selecting data from a table based on certain criteria
c) A way of deleting data from a table
d) A way of updating data in a table
Answer: a) A way of creating a new table from existing tables

Which of the following is an example of a one-to-many relationship in a relational database?
a) One student taking many courses
b) One course having many students
c) One student having one course
d) One course having one student
Answer: b) One course having many students

What is a transaction in a relational database?
a) A set of SQL commands that are executed together
b) A unit of work that is performed on a database
c) A way of indexing data in a table
d) A way of backing up a database
Answer: b) A unit of work that is performed on a database

Lec 15 - Database and Math Relations

1. **What is a relation in mathematics?**
   a) A set of ordered pairs
   b) A table with rows and columns
   c) A mathematical function
   d) A data type
   Answer: a) A set of ordered pairs

   What is a relation in a database?
   a) A set of ordered pairs
   b) A table with rows and columns
   c) A mathematical function
   d) A data type
   Answer: b) A table with rows and columns

   What is the purpose of domain and range in a relation?
   a) To specify the types of data that can be stored in a table
   b) To specify the primary key of a table
   c) To specify the columns of a table
   d) To specify the input and output values of a function
   Answer: d) To specify the input and output values of a function

   What is the cardinality of a relation?
   a) The number of rows in a table
   b) The number of columns in a table
   c) The number of ordered pairs in a relation
   d) The number of tables in a database
   Answer: c) The number of ordered pairs in a relation

   Which of the following mathematical concepts is used in database design?
   a) Set theory
   b) Geometry
   c) Trigonometry
   d) Calculus
   Answer: a) Set theory

   Which of the following is not a relational database management system?
   a) MySQL
   b) Oracle
   c) MongoDB
   d) PostgreSQL
   Answer: c) MongoDB

   What is the purpose of SQL?
   a) To design web pages
   b) To program software applications
   c) To manipulate data in a database
   d) To create computer graphics
   Answer: c) To manipulate data in a database

   What is a primary key in a table?
   a) A field that references the primary key of another table

b) A unique identifier for a record in a table
c) A virtual table in a database
d) A field that is used to store text data
Answer: b) A unique identifier for a record in a table

What is the purpose of a foreign key in a table?
a) To establish a relationship between two tables
b) To restrict access to sensitive data
c) To perform calculations on data in a table
d) To store images or other media files
Answer: a) To establish a relationship between two tables

Which of the following is an advantage of using a database?
a) Data redundancy
b) Data inconsistency
c) Improved data security
d) Limited scalability
Answer: c) Improved data security

Lec 16 - Mapping Relationships

1. **What is the purpose of mapping relationships?**
   a) To create complex algorithms
   b) To identify and visualize connections between different entities
   c) To improve search engine optimization
   d) To develop new products
   Answer: b) To identify and visualize connections between different entities

   Which of the following is an example of mapping relationships?
   a) Creating a social media account
   b) Drawing a family tree
   c) Writing a research paper
   d) Designing a website
   Answer: b) Drawing a family tree

   Which tool is commonly used for mapping relationships?
   a) Excel
   b) PowerPoint
   c) Mind maps
   d) Word
   Answer: c) Mind maps

   Which type of relationship can be represented using a network diagram?
   a) Romantic relationships
   b) Business partnerships
   c) Religious beliefs
   d) All of the above
   Answer: b) Business partnerships

   What is the benefit of using a visual representation for mapping relationships?
   a) It helps to communicate complex information
   b) It makes information easier to remember
   c) It provides a clear and concise overview
   d) All of the above
   Answer: d) All of the above

   What is the first step in mapping relationships?
   a) Identifying the entities to be mapped
   b) Drawing a diagram
   c) Analyzing the data
   d) Selecting a visualization tool
   Answer: a) Identifying the entities to be mapped

   Which of the following is an example of a relationship that cannot be mapped?
   a) Parent-child relationships
   b) Customer-merchant relationships
   c) Political affiliations
   d) All relationships can be mapped
   Answer: d) All relationships can be mapped

   Which of the following is a limitation of mapping relationships?
   a) It can be time-consuming

b) It requires specialized knowledge
c) It may not capture all relevant information
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

Which of the following is a popular software tool for mapping relationships?
a) Photoshop
b) GIMP
c) Inkscape
d) Microsoft Visio
Answer: d) Microsoft Visio

Which type of relationship can be represented using a flowchart?
a) Causal relationships
b) Chronological relationships
c) Hierarchical relationships
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

Lec 17 - The Project Operator

1. **What is the role of a Project Operator in a project team?**
   a. To execute all project tasks
   b. To manage and lead the project team
   c. To define the project goals and objectives
   d. All of the above
   Answer: b

   Which of the following skills is essential for a Project Operator to possess?
   a. Strong technical knowledge
   b. Excellent communication skills
   c. Strategic thinking
   d. All of the above
   Answer: d

   What is the main responsibility of a Project Operator?
   a. To ensure project success
   b. To monitor project progress
   c. To define project goals and objectives
   d. To manage project risks
   Answer: a

   What is a Project Plan?
   a. A document outlining the project goals and objectives
   b. A document outlining the project tasks, timelines, and resources
   c. A document outlining the project risks and issues
   d. A document outlining the project budget
   Answer: b

   Which of the following is NOT a key stakeholder in a project?
   a. Project team members
   b. Project sponsors
   c. Project competitors
   d. Project customers
   Answer: c

   What is the purpose of a Project Charter?
   a. To define the project goals and objectives
   b. To outline the project scope, timeline, and resources
   c. To establish the authority and responsibilities of the Project Operator
   d. All of the above
   Answer: d

   What is the main purpose of project risk management?
   a. To prevent risks from occurring
   b. To minimize the impact of risks
   c. To eliminate risks entirely
   d. To ignore risks and focus on the project objectives
   Answer: b

   What is a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)?
   a. A document outlining project risks and issues

b. A document outlining project tasks and timelines
c. A document outlining project resources and budget
d. A document outlining project goals and objectives
Answer: b

Which of the following is a common project management methodology?
a. Agile
b. Waterfall
c. Six Sigma
d. All of the above
Answer: d

What is the main purpose of project communication?
a. To keep stakeholders informed about project progress
b. To identify and resolve project issues
c. To manage project risks
d. To manage project budget
Answer: a

Lec 18 - Types of Joins

1. **Which type of join returns only the matched rows?**
   A) Inner join
   B) Left join
   C) Right join
   D) Full outer join
   Answer: A) Inner join

   Which type of join returns all the rows from the left table and matched rows from the right table?
   A) Inner join
   B) Left join
   C) Right join
   D) Full outer join
   Answer: B) Left join

   Which type of join returns all the rows from the right table and matched rows from the left table?
   A) Inner join
   B) Left join
   C) Right join
   D) Full outer join
   Answer: C) Right join

   Which type of join returns all the rows from both tables, matching where possible and returning null values where there are no matches?
   A) Inner join
   B) Left join
   C) Right join
   D) Full outer join
   Answer: D) Full outer join

   Which type of join is equivalent to the intersection of two sets?
   A) Inner join
   B) Left join
   C) Right join
   D) Full outer join
   Answer: A) Inner join

   Which type of join is equivalent to the union of two sets?
   A) Inner join
   B) Left join
   C) Right join
   D) Full outer join
   Answer: D) Full outer join

   Which type of join is used to find rows with no matching data in the joined tables?
   A) Inner join
   B) Left join

C) Right join
D) Full outer join
Answer: B) Left join

Which type of join is used to find rows with missing data in one of the tables?
A) Inner join
B) Left join
C) Right join
D) Full outer join
Answer: C) Right join

Which type of join is used to combine tables without considering any conditions?
A) Inner join
B) Left join
C) Cross join
D) Full outer join
Answer: C) Cross join

Which type of join is used to combine tables based on multiple columns?
A) Inner join
B) Left join
C) Right join
D) Composite join
Answer: D) Composite join (Note: Composite join is not a standard SQL join, but a term used to describe a join that combines tables based on multiple columns.)

Lec 19 - Functional Dependency

1. **What is functional dependency in a database?**
   a) A relationship between two tables
   b) A relationship between two attributes or sets of attributes
   c) A method for sorting data
   d) A type of database query
   Answer: b) A relationship between two attributes or sets of attributes

   Which of the following is an example of a functional dependency?
   a) A customer's name and their address
   b) A customer's name and their favorite color
   c) A customer's phone number and their email address
   d) A customer's age and their gender
   Answer: c) A customer's phone number and their email address

   What does it mean if attribute B is functionally dependent on attribute A?
   a) The values in attribute A determine the values in attribute B
   b) The values in attribute B determine the values in attribute A
   c) The values in attribute A and B are independent of each other
   d) The values in attribute A and B are not related to each other
   Answer: a) The values in attribute A determine the values in attribute B

   What is a determinant in a functional dependency?
   a) The attribute that determines another attribute's value
   b) The attribute that is determined by another attribute's value
   c) An attribute that is not related to any other attributes in a table
   d) An attribute that is related to all other attributes in a table
   Answer: a) The attribute that determines another attribute's value

   Which normal form in database design involves removing partial dependencies?
   a) First normal form
   b) Second normal form
   c) Third normal form
   d) Fourth normal form
   Answer: c) Third normal form

   In a functional dependency A ? B, what does the symbol ? represent?
   a) Addition
   b) Subtraction
   c) Multiplication
   d) Dependency
   Answer: d) Dependency

   What is a transitive functional dependency?
   a) A dependency where one attribute determines another attribute
   b) A dependency where three or more attributes are related
   c) A dependency where an attribute determines another attribute through a third attribute
   d) A dependency where two attributes are unrelated to each other
   Answer: c) A dependency where an attribute determines another attribute through a third

attribute

Which of the following is an example of a partial dependency?
a) A customer's name and their address
b) A customer's name and their favorite color
c) A customer's phone number and their email address
d) A customer's age and their gender
Answer: b) A customer's name and their favorite color

Which normal form requires that every non-prime attribute is dependent on the primary key?
a) First normal form
b) Second normal form
c) Third normal form
d) Fourth normal form
Answer: b) Second normal form

Which normal form is the highest level of normalization?
a) First normal form
b) Second normal form
c) Third normal form
d) Fourth normal form
Answer: d) Fourth normal form

Lec 20 - Second Normal Form

1. **What is Second Normal Form (2NF)?**
   a. It is a database modeling technique to eliminate data redundancy
   b. It is a normalization concept that ensures all non-key attributes are dependent on the entire primary key
   c. It is a type of database join
   d. It is a database indexing technique
   Answer: b. It is a normalization concept that ensures all non-key attributes are dependent on the entire primary key.

   Which of the following is a violation of Second Normal Form?
   a. A table has a composite primary key
   b. A table has a non-key attribute that depends on only part of the primary key
   c. A table has repeating groups of data
   d. A table has a single primary key attribute
   Answer: b. A table has a non-key attribute that depends on only part of the primary key.

   What is the first step in achieving Second Normal Form?
   a. Eliminating data redundancy
   b. Defining a primary key for the table
   c. Removing null values from the table
   d. Applying functional dependencies to the table
   Answer: b. Defining a primary key for the table.

   Which normal form is 2NF based on?
   a. First Normal Form (1NF)
   b. Third Normal Form (3NF)
   c. Fourth Normal Form (4NF)
   d. Fifth Normal Form (5NF)
   Answer: a. First Normal Form (1NF).

   Which of the following is a benefit of Second Normal Form?
   a. Improved query performance
   b. Reduced data storage space
   c. Improved data integrity
   d. Increased data redundancy
   Answer: c. Improved data integrity.

   Which type of dependency does Second Normal Form eliminate?
   a. Full dependency
   b. Partial dependency
   c. Transitive dependency
   d. Multivalued dependency
   Answer: b. Partial dependency.

   Which of the following is an example of a violation of Second Normal Form?
   a. A table with a single primary key attribute
   b. A table with a composite primary key
   c. A table with a non-key attribute that depends on another non-key attribute

d. A table with a non-key attribute that depends on the entire primary key
Answer: c. A table with a non-key attribute that depends on another non-key attribute.

What is the purpose of normalizing a database to Second Normal Form?
a. To eliminate null values from the table
b. To eliminate data redundancy
c. To improve query performance
d. To increase data redundancy
Answer: b. To eliminate data redundancy.

Which of the following is a characteristic of a table in Second Normal Form?
a. Each non-key attribute is dependent on the entire primary key
b. Each non-key attribute is dependent on a part of the primary key
c. The table has repeating groups of data
d. The table has no primary key
Answer: a. Each non-key attribute is dependent on the entire primary key.

What is the difference between First Normal Form (1NF) and Second Normal Form (2NF)?
a. 1NF eliminates partial dependencies, while 2NF eliminates repeating groups
b. 1NF eliminates repeating groups, while 2NF eliminates partial dependencies
c. 1NF eliminates transitive dependencies, while 2NF eliminates partial dependencies
d. 1NF eliminates null values, while 2NF eliminates partial dependencies
Answer: b. 1NF eliminates repeating groups, while 2NF eliminates partial dependencies.

Lec 21 - Normalization Summary

1. **What is normalization?**
   a. A process of organizing data in a database
   b. A process of inserting data in a database
   c. A process of deleting data from a database
   Answer: a

   What is the main purpose of normalization?
   a. To increase data redundancy
   b. To decrease data redundancy
   c. To increase data anomalies
   Answer: b

   Which of the following is not a common level of normalization?
   a. First Normal Form (1NF)
   b. Second Normal Form (2NF)
   c. Fourth Normal Form (4NF)
   Answer: c

   What is the difference between First Normal Form (1NF) and Second Normal Form (2NF)?
   a. 1NF eliminates partial dependencies, 2NF eliminates repeating groups
   b. 1NF eliminates repeating groups, 2NF eliminates partial dependencies
   c. 1NF eliminates transitive dependencies, 2NF eliminates partial dependencies
   Answer: b

   What is a repeating group?
   a. A group of attributes that are dependent on only part of the primary key
   b. A group of non-key attributes that are dependent on each other
   c. A group of key attributes that are dependent on each other
   Answer: b

   What is a partial dependency?
   a. An attribute that is dependent on only part of the primary key
   b. An attribute that is dependent on the entire primary key
   c. An attribute that is dependent on a non-key attribute
   Answer: a

   What is a transitive dependency?
   a. An attribute that is dependent on only part of the primary key
   b. An attribute that is dependent on the entire primary key
   c. An attribute that is dependent on another non-key attribute
   Answer: c

   What is the benefit of normalization?
   a. Increased data redundancy
   b. Decreased data integrity
   c. Improved data integrity
   Answer: c

   Can a database be over-normalized?
   a. Yes, it can result in slower performance and more complex database designs

b. No, normalization always leads to improved database performance
c. It depends on the size of the database
Answer: a

What is an anomaly in a database?
a. A normal occurrence in a database
b. A situation where data does not conform to the rules of normalization
c. A situation where data is not entered correctly into a database
Answer: b

Lec 22 - The Physical Database Design Considerations and Implementation

1. **Which of the following is NOT a consideration when designing the physical database?**
   a) Choosing the appropriate storage structures
   b) Backup and recovery strategies
   c) Logical relationships between entities
   d) File organizations
   Answer: c) Logical relationships between entities

   Which of the following storage structures is designed for fast data access and retrieval?
   a) Heap file
   b) Hash file
   c) B-tree file
   d) Sequential file
   Answer: c) B-tree file

   Which of the following indexing methods is designed for exact match queries?
   a) Hash index
   b) B-tree index
   c) Bitmap index
   d) Clustered index
   Answer: a) Hash index

   Which of the following file organizations is designed for fast retrieval of data in sorted order?
   a) Heap file
   b) Hash file
   c) B-tree file
   d) Sequential file
   Answer: d) Sequential file

   Which of the following partitioning techniques divides data based on ranges of values in a column?
   a) List partitioning
   b) Hash partitioning
   c) Range partitioning
   d) Round-robin partitioning
   Answer: c) Range partitioning

   Which of the following replication techniques involves writing to all copies of the database simultaneously?
   a) Snapshot replication
   b) Merge replication
   c) Transactional replication
   d) Peer-to-peer replication
   Answer: d) Peer-to-peer replication

   Which of the following backup strategies involves taking a complete backup of the database?
   a) Full backup

b) Incremental backup
c) Differential backup
d) Copy backup
Answer: a) Full backup

Which of the following recovery strategies involves restoring the database to a previous point in time?
a) Rollback
b) Recovery
c) Restart
d) Checkpoint
Answer: b) Recovery

Which of the following factors does NOT affect database performance?
a) Hardware
b) Software
c) User interface design
d) Database design
Answer: c) User interface design

Which of the following tools can be used to monitor database performance?
a) SQL Server Profiler
b) SQL Server Management Studio
c) SQL Server Configuration Manager
d) SQL Server Data Tools
Answer: a) SQL Server Profiler