

# 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**

## Lec 23 - Physical Record and De-normalization

### 1. What is a physical record?

- a) The conceptual model of a database
- b) The actual data stored in a database on disk
- c) The logical model of a database
- d) The metadata associated with a database

Answer: b) The actual data stored in a database on disk

### What is denormalization?

- a) The process of breaking normal form rules in a database to improve performance
- b) The process of improving the normalization of a database
- c) The process of removing redundant data from a database
- d) The process of optimizing database queries

Answer: a) The process of breaking normal form rules in a database to improve performance

### What is the purpose of denormalization?

- a) To reduce the complexity of database queries
- b) To improve database performance
- c) To simplify the database design
- d) To increase data consistency in a database

Answer: b) To improve database performance

### What are the risks of denormalization?

- a) Data redundancy and inconsistency
- b) Database performance degradation
- c) Increased query complexity
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

### What is data redundancy?

- a) The process of breaking normal form rules in a database to improve performance
- b) The duplication of data in a database
- c) The process of normalizing a database
- d) The metadata associated with a database

Answer: b) The duplication of data in a database

### Which normal form does denormalization violate?

- a) First Normal Form
- b) Second Normal Form
- c) Third Normal Form
- d) Fourth Normal Form

Answer: c) Third Normal Form

### What is the primary goal of normalization?

- a) To eliminate data redundancy
- b) To improve database performance
- c) To simplify the database design
- d) To increase data inconsistency in a database

Answer: a) To eliminate data redundancy

### Which of the following is a disadvantage of denormalization?

- a) Reduced query complexity

- b) Increased data redundancy
- c) Improved database performance
- d) Simplified database design

**Answer: b) Increased data redundancy**

**What is the consequence of data inconsistency?**

- a) Increased query performance
- b) Improved data quality
- c) Increased risk of errors and inaccuracies
- d) Simplified database design

**Answer: c) Increased risk of errors and inaccuracies**

**Which of the following is an example of denormalization?**

- a) Combining two tables into one
- b) Normalizing a database
- c) Adding a new column to a table
- d) Creating a new index on a table

**Answer: a) Combining two tables into one**

## Lec 24 - Vertical Partitioning

1. **What is vertical partitioning in a database?**

- A) Dividing tables horizontally
- B) Dividing tables vertically
- C) Dividing data into multiple databases
- D) None of the above

**Answer: B) Dividing tables vertically**

**Which of the following is a benefit of vertical partitioning?**

- A) Improved data redundancy
- B) Improved data consistency
- C) Improved query performance
- D) Reduced storage space

**Answer: C) Improved query performance**

**What is another name for vertical partitioning?**

- A) Row partitioning
- B) Column partitioning
- C) Table partitioning
- D) None of the above

**Answer: B) Column partitioning**

**When is vertical partitioning particularly useful?**

- A) When a database contains a large number of rows
- B) When a database contains a small number of columns
- C) When certain columns are accessed more frequently than others
- D) When a database is used for infrequent data access

**Answer: C) When certain columns are accessed more frequently than others**

**Which of the following is a potential drawback of vertical partitioning?**

- A) Increased storage space
- B) Reduced query performance
- C) Increased data redundancy
- D) Reduced data consistency

**Answer: A) Increased storage space**

**What is the main goal of vertical partitioning?**

- A) To improve data redundancy
- B) To improve query performance
- C) To improve data consistency
- D) To reduce storage space

**Answer: B) To improve query performance**

**Which of the following is an example of vertical partitioning?**

- A) Splitting a table into multiple tables based on a date range
- B) Splitting a table into multiple tables based on location
- C) Splitting a table into multiple tables based on column values
- D) None of the above

**Answer: C) Splitting a table into multiple tables based on column values**

**What is a potential challenge of managing a vertically partitioned database?**

- A) Ensuring data consistency across partitions

- B) Managing large amounts of data within a single table
- C) Maintaining sufficient storage capacity
- D) None of the above

**Answer: A) Ensuring data consistency across partitions**

**Which of the following is a benefit of vertical partitioning in a distributed database?**

- A) Improved query performance
- B) Improved data redundancy
- C) Improved data consistency
- D) None of the above

**Answer: A) Improved query performance**

**What is a key consideration when deciding whether to use vertical partitioning?**

- A) The number of rows in the database
- B) The number of columns in the database
- C) The access patterns for the data
- D) The amount of available storage space

**Answer: C) The access patterns for the data**



## Lec 25 - Rules of SQL Format

1. **What is the recommended way to format SQL keywords in a query?**

- a) All lowercase
- b) All uppercase
- c) Capitalize only the first letter
- d) It doesn't matter

**Answer: b) All uppercase**

**What is the recommended way to format table and column aliases in a query?**

- a) Use short, cryptic aliases to save space
- b) Use long, descriptive aliases to make the code more readable
- c) Don't use aliases at all
- d) It doesn't matter

**Answer: b) Use long, descriptive aliases to make the code more readable**

**What is the recommended way to format subqueries in a query?**

- a) Include them within the main query on a single line
- b) Break them out into separate, indented lines
- c) Don't use subqueries
- d) It doesn't matter

**Answer: b) Break them out into separate, indented lines**

**What is the recommended way to format the SELECT clause in a query?**

- a) Include all columns on a single line
- b) Break the columns out into separate lines
- c) Use a combination of both, depending on the length of the query
- d) It doesn't matter

**Answer: b) Break the columns out into separate lines**

**What is the recommended way to format the FROM clause in a query?**

- a) Include all tables on a single line
- b) Break the tables out into separate lines
- c) Use a combination of both, depending on the length of the query
- d) It doesn't matter

**Answer: b) Break the tables out into separate lines**

**What is the recommended way to format the WHERE clause in a query?**

- a) Include all conditions on a single line
- b) Break the conditions out into separate, indented lines
- c) Don't use the WHERE clause
- d) It doesn't matter

**Answer: b) Break the conditions out into separate, indented lines**

**What is the recommended way to format comments in SQL code?**

- a) Use single-line comments starting with #
- b) Use multi-line comments starting with /\*
- c) Use both single-line and multi-line comments, depending on the context
- d) It doesn't matter

**Answer: c) Use both single-line and multi-line comments, depending on the context**

**What is the recommended way to format keywords in a query that are not SQL**

### keywords?

- a) Use all lowercase
- b) Use all uppercase
- c) Capitalize only the first letter
- d) It doesn't matter

Answer: a) Use all lowercase

### What is the recommended way to format a JOIN clause in a query?

- a) Include all tables on a single line
- b) Break the tables out into separate lines
- c) Use a combination of both, depending on the length of the query
- d) It doesn't matter

Answer: b) Break the tables out into separate lines

### What is the recommended way to format a GROUP BY clause in a query?

- a) Include all columns on a single line
- b) Break the columns out into separate lines
- c) Use a combination of both, depending on the length of the query
- d) It doesn't matter

Answer: b) Break the columns out into separate lines

## Lec 26 - Categories of SQL Commands

1. Which category of SQL commands is used to define and modify database objects such as tables and indexes?

- A. Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- B. Data Definition Language (DDL)
- C. Data Control Language (DCL)
- D. Transaction Control Language (TCL)

Answer: B

Which category of SQL commands is used to manipulate data in database objects?

- A. Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- B. Data Definition Language (DDL)
- C. Data Control Language (DCL)
- D. Transaction Control Language (TCL)

Answer: A

Which category of SQL commands is used to control access to the database?

- A. Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- B. Data Definition Language (DDL)
- C. Data Control Language (DCL)
- D. Transaction Control Language (TCL)

Answer: C

Which category of SQL commands is used to manage transactions and ensure data consistency?

- A. Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- B. Data Definition Language (DDL)
- C. Data Control Language (DCL)
- D. Transaction Control Language (TCL)

Answer: D

Which SQL command falls under the DDL category?

- A. SELECT
- B. UPDATE
- C. INSERT
- D. CREATE

Answer: D

Which SQL command falls under the DML category?

- A. ALTER
- B. DELETE
- C. DROP
- D. GRANT

Answer: B

Which SQL command falls under the DCL category?

- A. UPDATE
- B. REVOKE
- C. INSERT

D. DELETE

Answer: B

**Which SQL command falls under the TCL category?**

A. COMMIT

B. SELECT

C. WHERE

D. FROM

Answer: A

**Which SQL command is used to create a new table in a database?**

A. INSERT

B. UPDATE

C. DELETE

D. CREATE

Answer: D

**Which SQL command is used to add a new row of data to an existing table?**

A. DELETE

B. INSERT

C. UPDATE

D. ALTER

Answer: B

## Lec 27 - Alter Table Statement

1. Which SQL command is used to modify the structure of an existing table?

- a. SELECT
- b. INSERT
- c. UPDATE
- d. ALTER TABLE

Answer: d. ALTER TABLE

What is the purpose of the ALTER TABLE statement in SQL?

- a. To create a new table
- b. To delete a table
- c. To modify the structure of an existing table
- d. To insert data into a table

Answer: c. To modify the structure of an existing table

Which keyword is used to add a new column to an existing table using the ALTER TABLE statement?

- a. ADD
- b. MODIFY
- c. DROP
- d. RENAME

Answer: a. ADD

Which keyword is used to modify the data type of a column using the ALTER TABLE statement?

- a. ADD
- b. MODIFY
- c. DROP
- d. RENAME

Answer: b. MODIFY

Which keyword is used to delete a column from an existing table using the ALTER TABLE statement?

- a. ADD
- b. MODIFY
- c. DROP
- d. RENAME

Answer: c. DROP

Which keyword is used to rename an existing table using the ALTER TABLE statement?

- a. ADD
- b. MODIFY
- c. DROP
- d. RENAME

Answer: d. RENAME

Which keyword is used to set a primary key constraint on a column using the ALTER TABLE statement?

- a. PRIMARY KEY

- b. FOREIGN KEY
- c. UNIQUE
- d. CHECK

**Answer: a. PRIMARY KEY**

**Which keyword is used to add a foreign key constraint to an existing table using the ALTER TABLE statement?**

- a. PRIMARY KEY
- b. FOREIGN KEY
- c. UNIQUE
- d. CHECK

**Answer: b. FOREIGN KEY**

**Which keyword is used to set a unique constraint on a column using the ALTER TABLE statement?**

- a. PRIMARY KEY
- b. FOREIGN KEY
- c. UNIQUE
- d. CHECK

**Answer: c. UNIQUE**

**Which keyword is used to add a check constraint to an existing table using the ALTER TABLE statement?**

- a. PRIMARY KEY
- b. FOREIGN KEY
- c. UNIQUE
- d. CHECK

**Answer: d. CHECK**

## Lec 28 - Attribute Alias

### 1. What is attribute aliasing?

- a) A technique for renaming tables in a database
- b) The practice of giving multiple names to the same attribute in a database
- c) The process of aggregating data from multiple sources
- d) The use of machine learning algorithms to identify data patterns

Answer: b) The practice of giving multiple names to the same attribute in a database

### What is the potential risk of attribute aliasing?

- a) Inaccurate data analysis
- b) Increased data security
- c) Faster query processing
- d) Improved data quality

Answer: a) Inaccurate data analysis

### How can attribute aliasing be mitigated?

- a) By renaming all attributes in a database
- b) By documenting attribute aliases and ensuring consistency
- c) By removing all attribute aliases from a database
- d) By using a different database management system

Answer: b) By documenting attribute aliases and ensuring consistency

### What is the impact of inconsistent attribute aliases?

- a) Faster query processing
- b) Improved data quality
- c) Confusion and errors when querying data
- d) More accurate data analysis

Answer: c) Confusion and errors when querying data

### How can attribute aliases be managed effectively?

- a) By allowing users to create their own aliases
- b) By using different attribute names for different users
- c) By defining standard attribute names and enforcing them
- d) By allowing attribute aliases to be randomly generated

Answer: c) By defining standard attribute names and enforcing them

### What is the role of data governance in attribute aliasing?

- a) To create more attribute aliases
- b) To remove all attribute aliases from a database
- c) To document attribute aliases and enforce consistency
- d) To randomly generate attribute aliases

Answer: c) To document attribute aliases and enforce consistency

### What is the difference between an alias and a synonym?

- a) They are interchangeable terms
- b) An alias is a temporary name, while a synonym is a permanent name
- c) An alias is a name for a table, while a synonym is a name for a column
- d) An alias is a name for an attribute, while a synonym is a name for a table or view

Answer: d) An alias is a name for an attribute, while a synonym is a name for a table or view

### Which of the following is an example of attribute aliasing?

- a) Using different attribute names in different databases

- b) Renaming a column in a table
- c) Combining data from multiple tables
- d) Creating a new database from scratch

**Answer: b) Renaming a column in a table**

**How can attribute aliases affect data integration?**

- a) By improving data integration
- b) By causing data integration to fail
- c) By speeding up data integration
- d) By reducing the need for data integration

**Answer: b) By causing data integration to fail**

**What is the primary goal of managing attribute aliases?**

- a) To increase data security
- b) To improve query performance
- c) To ensure consistency and accuracy in data analysis
- d) To reduce the amount of data stored in a database

**Answer: c) To ensure consistency and accuracy in data analysis**



## Lec 29 - Data Manipulation Language

1. Which of the following DML command is used to insert new data into a table?

- a) SELECT
- b) INSERT
- c) UPDATE
- d) DELETE

**Solution: b) INSERT**

Which DML command is used to retrieve data from a table?

- a) INSERT
- b) UPDATE
- c) DELETE
- d) SELECT

**Solution: d) SELECT**

Which DML command is used to modify existing data in a table?

- a) INSERT
- b) UPDATE
- c) DELETE
- d) SELECT

**Solution: b) UPDATE**

Which DML command is used to delete data from a table?

- a) INSERT
- b) UPDATE
- c) DELETE
- d) SELECT

**Solution: c) DELETE**

Which of the following is not a type of SQL join used in DML?

- a) INNER JOIN
- b) OUTER JOIN
- c) UNION JOIN
- d) FULL OUTER JOIN

**Solution: c) UNION JOIN**

Which DML command is used to add a new column to an existing table?

- a) ADD COLUMN
- b) INSERT COLUMN
- c) UPDATE COLUMN
- d) ALTER TABLE

**Solution: d) ALTER TABLE**

Which DML command is used to rename an existing table?

- a) RENAME TABLE

- b) UPDATE TABLE
- c) ALTER TABLE
- d) MODIFY TABLE

**Solution: a) RENAME TABLE**

**Which DML command is used to change the data type of an existing column in a table?**

- a) MODIFY COLUMN
- b) CHANGE COLUMN
- c) ALTER COLUMN
- d) UPDATE COLUMN

**Solution: c) ALTER COLUMN**

**Which of the following is not a valid data type in SQL used in DML?**

- a) FLOAT
- b) BOOLEAN
- c) DECIMAL
- d) ARRAY

**Solution: d) ARRAY**

**Which DML command is used to update multiple rows in a table at once?**

- a) UPDATE
- b) INSERT
- c) DELETE
- d) REPLACE

**Solution: a) UPDATE**

## Lec 30 - ORDER BY Clause

1. What is the purpose of the ORDER BY clause in SQL?

- A) To filter data based on specific criteria
- B) To group data based on specific columns
- C) To sort data in ascending or descending order
- D) To combine data from two or more tables

Answer: C) To sort data in ascending or descending order

Which keyword is used in the ORDER BY clause to sort data in descending order?

- A) DESC
- B) ASC
- C) ORDER
- D) BY

Answer: A) DESC

Can the ORDER BY clause be used with the SELECT statement?

- A) Yes
- B) No

Answer: A) Yes

Which clause comes after the ORDER BY clause in a SELECT statement?

- A) FROM
- B) WHERE
- C) GROUP BY
- D) HAVING

Answer: LIMIT or OFFSET clauses, but if they're not used then the query ends after ORDER BY clause.

What is the default sorting order used by ORDER BY clause in SQL?

- A) Descending order
- B) Ascending order
- C) No default sorting order
- D) Random order

Answer: B) Ascending order

Can multiple columns be used in the ORDER BY clause?

- A) Yes
- B) No

Answer: A) Yes

Which operator is used to separate multiple columns in the ORDER BY clause?

- A) AND
- B) OR
- C) COMMA
- D) COLON

Answer: C) COMMA

What is the use of the NULLS FIRST keyword in the ORDER BY clause?

- A) It sorts NULL values first in the result set.

- B) It sorts NULL values last in the result set.
- C) It is not a valid keyword in the ORDER BY clause.
- D) It has no effect on the sorting of NULL values.

**Answer: A) It sorts NULL values first in the result set.**

**Can an alias name be used in the ORDER BY clause?**

- A) Yes
- B) No

**Answer: A) Yes**

**Can a subquery be used in the ORDER BY clause?**

- A) Yes
- B) No

**Answer: B) No**

## Lec 31 - Inner Join

### 1. What is the purpose of an Inner Join in SQL?

- a. To combine all rows from two tables
- b. To combine matching rows from two tables
- c. To combine non-matching rows from two tables
- d. None of the above

Answer: b. To combine matching rows from two tables

### What is the syntax for an Inner Join in SQL?

- a. `SELECT * FROM table1, table2 WHERE table1.column = table2.column`
- b. `SELECT * FROM table1 JOIN table2 ON table1.column = table2.column`
- c. `SELECT * FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.column = table2.column`
- d. Both b and c

Answer: d. Both b and c

### Which of the following types of join can result in NULL values?

- a. Inner Join
- b. Left Join
- c. Right Join
- d. Full Outer Join

Answer: d. Full Outer Join

### In an Inner Join, what happens if there are duplicate values in the matching columns?

- a. Only one row is returned for each duplicate value
- b. All rows with duplicate values are returned
- c. An error is thrown
- d. None of the above

Answer: b. All rows with duplicate values are returned

### Which of the following is an example of an Inner Join condition?

- a. `table1.column1 = table2.column2`
- b. `table1.column1 <> table2.column2`
- c. `table1.column1 > table2.column2`
- d. Both b and c

Answer: a. `table1.column1 = table2.column2`

### In an Inner Join, what is the result if there are no matching values in either table?

- a. All rows from both tables are returned
- b. No rows are returned
- c. Only the rows from the first table are returned
- d. Only the rows from the second table are returned

Answer: b. No rows are returned

### What is the difference between an Inner Join and a Left Join?

- a. Inner Join returns only matching rows, while Left Join returns all rows from the left table and matching rows from the right table
- b. Inner Join returns all rows from both tables, while Left Join returns only matching rows
- c. Inner Join and Left Join are the same thing
- d. None of the above

Answer: a. Inner Join returns only matching rows, while Left Join returns all rows from the left

table and matching rows from the right table

Which of the following keywords is used in an Inner Join to specify the columns to join on?

- a. ON
- b. WHERE
- c. JOIN
- d. FROM

Answer: a. ON

Which of the following operators is used in an Inner Join to combine multiple conditions?

- a. AND
- b. OR
- c. NOT
- d. XOR

Answer: a. AND

Which of the following statements is true about the order of tables in an Inner Join?

- a. The order does not matter
- b. The first table listed is always the left table
- c. The second table listed is always the right table
- d. Both b and c

Answer: a. The order does not matter.

## Lec 32 - Application Programs

1. Which of the following is an example of an application program?

- a) Microsoft Windows operating system
- b) Google Chrome web browser
- c) Apache web server
- d) Python programming language

Answer: b) Google Chrome web browser

Which type of application program is used for creating and editing documents?

- a) Database management system
- b) Word processor
- c) Spreadsheet program
- d) Graphics software

Answer: b) Word processor

Which of the following is not an example of an application program?

- a) Microsoft Office Suite
- b) Adobe Photoshop
- c) Linux operating system
- d) QuickBooks accounting software

Answer: c) Linux operating system

Which type of application program is used for managing and organizing data?

- a) Word processor
- b) Database management system
- c) Web browser
- d) Media player

Answer: b) Database management system

Which type of application program is used for creating and delivering presentations?

- a) Graphics software
- b) Web browser
- c) Presentation software
- d) Video editing software

Answer: c) Presentation software

Which of the following is an example of open-source application software?

- a) Microsoft Office Suite
- b) Adobe Photoshop
- c) GIMP image editor
- d) Oracle Database

Answer: c) GIMP image editor

Which type of application program is used for performing complex mathematical calculations and analysis?

- a) Word processor
- b) Database management system
- c) Spreadsheet program
- d) Graphics software

Answer: c) Spreadsheet program

Which of the following is an example of proprietary application software?

- a) Apache web server

- b) Linux operating system
- c) QuickBooks accounting software
- d) GIMP image editor

**Answer: c) QuickBooks accounting software**

**Which type of application program is used for managing and organizing email?**

- a) Web browser
- b) Media player
- c) Email client
- d) Presentation software

**Answer: c) Email client**

**Which of the following is an example of an educational application program?**

- a) Adobe Photoshop
- b) Microsoft Office Suite
- c) Moodle learning management system
- d) QuickBooks accounting software

**Answer: c) Moodle learning management system**



## Lec 33 - Designing Input Form

1. Which of the following is not a consideration when designing an input form?

- a) User needs
- b) Interface design principles
- c) Number of fields
- d) Security measures

Answer: c

What is the purpose of clear labels in an input form?

- a) To make the form look more attractive
- b) To confuse the user
- c) To provide guidance to the user
- d) None of the above

Answer: c

Which of the following should be provided for form fields where necessary?

- a) Validation
- b) Error messages
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Answer: c

What is the benefit of optimizing an input form for mobile devices?

- a) Increased user engagement
- b) Improved accessibility
- c) Higher conversion rates
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

What is the purpose of security measures in an input form?

- a) To protect user data
- b) To make the form look more professional
- c) To slow down form submission
- d) None of the above

Answer: a

Which of the following is not a principle of interface design?

- a) Consistency
- b) Simplicity
- c) Complexity
- d) Clarity

Answer: c

What is the purpose of appropriate sizing and spacing of form fields?

- a) To make the form look more attractive
- b) To improve usability
- c) To confuse the user
- d) None of the above

Answer: b

Which of the following is not a benefit of a well-designed input form?

- a) Improved user experience

- b) Increased accuracy of data collection
- c) Decreased loading time
- d) All of the above

**Answer: c**

**Which of the following should be optimized in an input form for accessibility?**

- a) Color contrast
- b) Font size
- c) Keyboard accessibility
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d**

**What is the benefit of providing real-time feedback on form submission?**

- a) Increased user engagement
- b) Improved user experience
- c) Higher conversion rates
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d**

## Lec 34 - Data Storage Concepts

1. Which of the following is an example of structured data storage?

- A) Relational database
- B) Cloud storage
- C) Object storage
- D) NoSQL database

Answer: A

Which type of database allows for flexible and scalable data storage?

- A) Relational database
- B) Object-oriented database
- C) NoSQL database
- D) Hierarchical database

Answer: C

Which of the following is a disadvantage of using tape storage for backup?

- A) It is expensive
- B) It is not durable
- C) It has slow access times
- D) It requires regular maintenance

Answer: C

Which type of storage is ideal for storing large amounts of unstructured data?

- A) Block storage
- B) File storage
- C) Object storage
- D) Cache storage

Answer: C

Which of the following is a cloud storage provider?

- A) Oracle
- B) Amazon Web Services
- C) SAP
- D) IBM

Answer: B

Which of the following is an example of primary storage?

- A) Hard disk drive
- B) USB flash drive
- C) Magnetic tape
- D) RAM

Answer: D

Which of the following is a benefit of using RAID (redundant array of independent disks) for data storage?

- A) Faster data access times
- B) Increased data security
- C) Lower cost
- D) More efficient data backup

Answer: B

Which of the following is a common data storage protocol?

- B) FTP
- C) SMTP
- D) TCP/IP

Answer: B

**Which of the following is a benefit of using a content delivery network (CDN) for data storage?**

- A) Faster data access times
- B) Lower cost
- C) More efficient backup and recovery
- D) Increased data security

Answer: A

**Which of the following is a common backup and recovery method?**

- A) RAID
- B) Tape backup
- C) Cloud storage
- D) Object storage

Answer: B

## Lec 35 - File Organizations

1. Which of the following file organizations is suitable for storing large amounts of data that need to be accessed in a sequential manner?

- a) Sequential organization
- b) Direct organization
- c) Indexed organization
- d) Hashed organization

Answer: a) Sequential organization

Which of the following file organizations is best suited for storing data that is frequently accessed randomly?

- a) Sequential organization
- b) Direct organization
- c) Indexed organization
- d) Hashed organization

Answer: b) Direct organization

In which of the following file organizations is data accessed using a key value?

- a) Sequential organization
- b) Direct organization
- c) Indexed organization
- d) Hashed organization

Answer: c) Indexed organization

Which of the following file organizations allows for faster access to data by using a hash function?

- a) Sequential organization
- b) Direct organization
- c) Indexed organization
- d) Hashed organization

Answer: d) Hashed organization

Which of the following file organizations requires the least amount of storage space?

- a) Sequential organization
- b) Direct organization
- c) Indexed organization
- d) Hashed organization

Answer: a) Sequential organization

Which of the following file organizations provides the fastest access to data?

- a) Sequential organization
- b) Direct organization
- c) Indexed organization
- d) Hashed organization

Answer: d) Hashed organization

Which of the following file organizations can be used for both sequential and random access to data?

- a) Sequential organization

- b) Direct organization
- c) Indexed organization
- d) Hashed organization

**Answer: c) Indexed organization**

**Which of the following file organizations is not suitable for storing data that needs to be accessed randomly?**

- a) Sequential organization
- b) Direct organization
- c) Indexed organization
- d) Hashed organization

**Answer: a) Sequential organization**

**Which of the following file organizations provides faster access to data than sequential organization but slower than direct organization?**

- a) Sequential organization
- b) Direct organization
- c) Indexed organization
- d) Hashed organization

**Answer: c) Indexed organization**

**Which of the following file organizations provides a balance between storage space and access time?**

- a) Sequential organization
- b) Direct organization
- c) Indexed organization
- d) Hashed organization

**Answer: b) Direct organization**

## Lec 36 - Hashing

### 1. What is hashing?

- a) The process of encrypting data
- b) The process of converting data into a fixed-length value or key
- c) The process of compressing data
- d) The process of obfuscating data

Answer: b

### What is a hash function?

- a) A function that converts data into a fixed-length value or key
- b) A function that compresses data
- c) A function that encrypts data
- d) A function that obfuscates data

Answer: a

### What is the purpose of a hash function?

- a) To convert data into a fixed-length value or key
- b) To compress data
- c) To encrypt data
- d) To obfuscate data

Answer: a

### Which of the following is an example of a hash algorithm?

- a) MD5
- b) RSA
- c) AES
- d) DES

Answer: a

### What is a hash collision?

- a) When two different inputs produce the same hash output
- b) When a hash function fails to produce a fixed-length value or key
- c) When a hash function is too slow
- d) When a hash function is too complex

Answer: a

### Which of the following is an advantage of hashing?

- a) Hashing allows for easy reverse engineering of data
- b) Hashing provides secure encryption of data
- c) Hashing provides a fixed-length representation of data
- d) Hashing compresses data to save storage space

Answer: c

### Which of the following is a common use case for hashing?

- a) Digital signatures
- b) Image compression
- c) Audio encoding
- d) Video transcoding

Answer: a

### What is a rainbow table?

- a) A precomputed table of hash values and corresponding input data

- b) A method of decrypting hashed data
- c) A type of hash function
- d) A method of obfuscating data

Answer: a

**Which of the following is a potential issue with using hash functions for password storage?**

- a) Hash collisions
- b) Slow computation time
- c) Hash cracking through brute force attacks
- d) None of the above

Answer: c

**Which of the following is a way to mitigate the issue of hash cracking through brute force attacks?**

- a) Using a stronger hash algorithm
- b) Salting the password before hashing
- c) Increasing the size of the hash value
- d) All of the above

Answer: b



## Lec 37 - Index

### 1. What is an index in a database?

- a) A list of all data in the database
- b) A data structure used to improve data retrieval
- c) A backup of the entire database
- d) A list of all queries run on the database

Answer: b) A data structure used to improve data retrieval

### Which of the following is a common type of database index?

- a) Binary search tree
- b) Linked list
- c) Queue
- d) Stack

Answer: a) Binary search tree

### What is the purpose of an index in a search engine?

- a) To improve the relevance of search results
- b) To speed up the retrieval of search results
- c) To store all search queries
- d) To store all web pages on the internet

Answer: b) To speed up the retrieval of search results

### In a database, what is a primary key index?

- a) An index that contains all data in the database
- b) An index that includes only unique values of a particular column
- c) An index that contains a copy of the entire database
- d) An index that is used to store backup data

Answer: b) An index that includes only unique values of a particular column

### Which of the following is a disadvantage of using indexes in a database?

- a) Improved data retrieval performance
- b) Increased storage requirements
- c) Increased security risks
- d) Reduced data consistency

Answer: b) Increased storage requirements

### What is an inverted index used for?

- a) Indexing databases
- b) Indexing search engines
- c) Indexing file systems
- d) Indexing social media platforms

Answer: b) Indexing search engines

### What is a clustered index in a database?

- a) An index that stores data in a specific order based on a particular column
- b) An index that stores all data in the database
- c) An index that includes only unique values of a particular column
- d) An index that is used to store backup data

Answer: a) An index that stores data in a specific order based on a particular column

### What is a non-clustered index in a database?

- a) An index that stores data in a specific order based on a particular column

- b) An index that stores all data in the database
- c) An index that includes only unique values of a particular column
- d) An index that is used to store backup data

**Answer: c) An index that includes only unique values of a particular column**

**Which of the following is a common type of file system index?**

- a) Binary search tree
- b) Linked list
- c) Queue
- d) Stack

**Answer: b) Linked list**

**What is a hash index used for?**

- a) Indexing databases
- b) Indexing search engines
- c) Indexing file systems
- d) Indexing social media platforms

**Answer: a) Indexing databases**

## Lec 38 - Ordered Indices

### 1. What are ordered indices?

- A. A type of index used to store data in random order.
- B. A type of index used to store data in a specific order based on one or more columns.
- C. A type of index used only for range queries.
- D. A type of index that is not commonly used in databases.

Answer: B

### Which data structure is commonly used to implement ordered indices?

- A. Hash table
- B. Linked list
- C. B-tree
- D. Queue

Answer: C

### What is the primary benefit of using an ordered index?

- A. Improved data consistency
- B. Reduced storage requirements
- C. Faster data retrieval based on specific column values
- D. Improved data security

Answer: C

### Can multiple ordered indices be created on the same table in a database?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

### What is a clustered index in a database?

- A. An index used to store data in random order
- B. An index used to store data in a specific order based on one or more columns
- C. An index used only for range queries
- D. An index that is not commonly used in databases

Answer: B

### What is the difference between a primary key index and a clustered index?

- A. There is no difference.
- B. A primary key index includes only unique values, while a clustered index can include duplicates.
- C. A primary key index is used to ensure data consistency and integrity, while a clustered index is used for fast retrieval of data in a specific order.
- D. A primary key index is used for range queries, while a clustered index is used for specific value queries.

Answer: C

### What is the downside of using too many ordered indices in a database?

- A. Increased storage requirements
- B. Slower data retrieval performance
- C. Increased data inconsistency
- D. Decreased data security

Answer: A

### What is a composite index in a database?

- A. An index used to store data in random order

- B. An index used to store data in a specific order based on one column only
- C. An index used to store data in a specific order based on multiple columns
- D. An index used only for range queries

**Answer: C**

**Can an ordered index be used for sorting data?**

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

**What is the most common type of data structure used to implement ordered indices?**

- A. Hash table
- B. Linked list
- C. B-tree
- D. Queue

**Answer: C**

## Lec 39 - Introduction to Views

1. What is a view in a database?

- a) A physical table
- b) A virtual table
- c) A temporary table
- d) A backup table

Answer: b) A virtual table

How is a view created in a database?

- a) By defining a CREATE TABLE statement
- b) By defining a SELECT statement as a table
- c) By defining a DELETE statement as a table
- d) By defining an ALTER statement as a table

Answer: b) By defining a SELECT statement as a table

What is the purpose of a view in a database?

- a) To display data from multiple tables
- b) To provide an additional layer of security
- c) To simplify complex queries
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Can a view be modified in a database?

- a) Yes, using the ALTER VIEW statement
- b) No, once it has been created it cannot be modified
- c) Yes, using the DROP VIEW statement
- d) No, it can only be dropped and recreated

Answer: a) Yes, using the ALTER VIEW statement

How does a view differ from a table in a database?

- a) A view is a physical table, while a table is a virtual table
- b) A view is a virtual table, while a table is a physical table
- c) A view can be modified, while a table cannot
- d) A view is a backup of a table

Answer: b) A view is a virtual table, while a table is a physical table

Can a view be used to enforce data constraints in a database?

- a) Yes, using the CHECK constraint
- b) No, views cannot enforce data constraints
- c) Yes, using the FOREIGN KEY constraint
- d) No, only tables can enforce data constraints

Answer: b) No, views cannot enforce data constraints

How does a view improve security in a database?

- a) By allowing users to access only the data they are authorized to see
- b) By encrypting all data in the database
- c) By preventing users from accessing any data in the database
- d) By providing a backup of all data in the database

Answer: a) By allowing users to access only the data they are authorized to see

Can a view be used in a JOIN operation in a database?

- a) Yes, views can be used in JOIN operations
- b) No, views cannot be used in JOIN operations
- c) Only if the view is created from a single table
- d) Only if the view is created from multiple tables

Answer: a) Yes, views can be used in JOIN operations

How does a view affect performance in a database?

- a) Views can improve performance by simplifying complex queries
- b) Views can degrade performance by adding an additional layer of complexity
- c) Views have no impact on performance
- d) Views can improve performance by speeding up data retrieval

Answer: b) Views can degrade performance by adding an additional layer of complexity

How is a view dropped in a database?

- a) By using the DROP TABLE statement
- b) By using the DELETE VIEW statement
- c) By using the ALTER VIEW statement
- d) By using the DROP VIEW statement

Answer: d) By using the DROP VIEW statement

## Lec 40 - Introduction to Views part-2

### 1. What is a view in a database?

- a) A physical table
- b) A virtual table
- c) A temporary table
- d) A backup table

Answer: b) A virtual table

### How is a view created in a database?

- a) By defining a CREATE TABLE statement
- b) By defining a SELECT statement as a table
- c) By defining a DELETE statement as a table
- d) By defining an ALTER statement as a table

Answer: b) By defining a SELECT statement as a table

### What is the purpose of a view in a database?

- a) To display data from multiple tables
- b) To provide an additional layer of security
- c) To simplify complex queries
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

### Can a view be modified in a database?

- a) Yes, using the ALTER VIEW statement
- b) No, once it has been created it cannot be modified
- c) Yes, using the DROP VIEW statement
- d) No, it can only be dropped and recreated

Answer: a) Yes, using the ALTER VIEW statement

### How does a view differ from a table in a database?

- a) A view is a physical table, while a table is a virtual table
- b) A view is a virtual table, while a table is a physical table
- c) A view can be modified, while a table cannot
- d) A view is a backup of a table

Answer: b) A view is a virtual table, while a table is a physical table

### Can a view be used to enforce data constraints in a database?

- a) Yes, using the CHECK constraint
- b) No, views cannot enforce data constraints
- c) Yes, using the FOREIGN KEY constraint
- d) No, only tables can enforce data constraints

Answer: b) No, views cannot enforce data constraints

### How does a view improve security in a database?

- a) By allowing users to access only the data they are authorized to see
- b) By encrypting all data in the database
- c) By preventing users from accessing any data in the database
- d) By providing a backup of all data in the database

Answer: a) By allowing users to access only the data they are authorized to see

### Can a view be used in a JOIN operation in a database?

- a) Yes, views can be used in JOIN operations

- b) No, views cannot be used in JOIN operations
- c) Only if the view is created from a single table
- d) Only if the view is created from multiple tables

Answer: a) Yes, views can be used in JOIN operations

#### **How does a view affect performance in a database?**

- a) Views can improve performance by simplifying complex queries
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- c) Views have no impact on performance
- d) Views can improve performance by speeding up data retrieval

Answer: b) Views can degrade performance by adding an additional layer of complexity

#### **How is a view dropped in a database?**

- a) By using the DROP TABLE statement
- b) By using the DELETE VIEW statement
- c) By using the ALTER VIEW statement
- d) By using the DROP VIEW statement

Answer: d) By using the DROP VIEW statement



## Lec 41 - Updating Multiple Tables

1. Which SQL statement is used to update data in multiple tables at once?

- A) UPDATE
- B) ALTER
- C) JOIN
- D) SELECT

Answer: C) JOIN

Which type of join is used to update data in multiple tables based on a matching column?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) OUTER JOIN
- C) LEFT JOIN
- D) RIGHT JOIN

Answer: A) INNER JOIN

What happens when you attempt to update data in multiple tables without using a join statement?

- A) The update fails
- B) Data in one table is updated but not the other
- C) Data in both tables is updated but the result may be inconsistent
- D) Data in both tables remains unchanged

Answer: C) Data in both tables is updated but the result may be inconsistent

Which keyword is used to specify the table to be updated in an SQL query?

- A) SET
- B) FROM
- C) WHERE
- D) UPDATE

Answer: D) UPDATE

When updating data in multiple tables, which of the following is NOT a recommended practice?

- A) Back up the database before making any changes
- B) Test the update on a small sample of data first
- C) Use a transaction to ensure all changes are made together
- D) Update tables in a random order

Answer: D) Update tables in a random order

Which type of subquery can be used to update data in a table based on values in another table?

- A) Correlated subquery
- B) Non-correlated subquery
- C) Nested subquery
- D) None of the above

Answer: A) Correlated subquery

In which scenario would you use a LEFT JOIN to update data in multiple tables?

- A) When you want to update data only in the first table

- B) When you want to update data only in the second table
- C) When you want to update data in both tables
- D) When you want to update data in the first table and keep all the rows in the second table

**Answer: D) When you want to update data in the first table and keep all the rows in the second table**

**What is the purpose of a foreign key constraint in a database?**

- A) To ensure that data in one table matches data in another table
- B) To prevent data duplication in a table
- C) To improve query performance
- D) To encrypt sensitive data

**Answer: A) To ensure that data in one table matches data in another table**

**Which type of join returns all rows from both tables, even if there is no match?**

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) OUTER JOIN
- C) LEFT JOIN
- D) RIGHT JOIN

**Answer: B) OUTER JOIN**

**Which SQL statement can be used to roll back changes made during an update operation?**

- A) ROLLBACK
- B) COMMIT
- C) SAVEPOINT
- D) UPDATE

**Answer: A) ROLLBACK**

## Lec 42 - The Concept of a Transaction

1. **What does the concept of a transaction refer to in databases?**

- A) A single database operation
- B) A sequence of operations executed as a single unit of work
- C) A table modification
- D) A data query

**Answer: B**

**Why is the concept of a transaction important in databases?**

- A) It allows for faster data access
- B) It ensures data consistency and integrity
- C) It reduces database storage requirements
- D) It eliminates the need for data backups

**Answer: B**

**Which of the following is an ACID property that a transaction must follow?**

- A) Atomicity
- B) Security
- C) Availability
- D) Performance

**Answer: A**

**What does atomicity mean in the context of transactions?**

- A) The transaction must complete successfully or be rolled back completely
- B) The transaction must be isolated from other transactions
- C) The transaction must leave the database in a consistent state
- D) The transaction must be durable

**Answer: A**

**Which ACID property ensures that a transaction leaves the database in a consistent state?**

- A) Atomicity
- B) Consistency
- C) Isolation
- D) Durability

**Answer: B**

**What does isolation mean in the context of transactions?**

- A) The transaction must complete successfully or be rolled back completely
- B) The transaction must be isolated from other transactions
- C) The transaction must leave the database in a consistent state
- D) The transaction must be durable

**Answer: B**

**Which ACID property ensures that a transaction is isolated from other transactions?**

- A) Atomicity
- B) Consistency
- C) Isolation
- D) Durability

**Answer: C**

**What does durability mean in the context of transactions?**

- A) The transaction must complete successfully or be rolled back completely

- B) The transaction must be isolated from other transactions
- C) The transaction must leave the database in a consistent state
- D) The transaction must be durable

Answer: D

**Which ACID property ensures that a transaction is durable even in the event of system failures?**

- A) Atomicity
- B) Consistency
- C) Isolation
- D) Durability

Answer: D

**Which of the following is a benefit of using transactions in databases?**

- A) Faster data access
- B) Reduced storage requirements
- C) Improved data consistency and integrity
- D) Elimination of the need for data backups

Answer: C

## Lec 43 - Incremental Log with Deferred Updates

1. **What is the primary goal of Incremental Log with Deferred Updates in a database management system?**

- a) To improve data consistency
- b) To improve data security
- c) To improve efficiency and performance
- d) To improve user experience

**Answer: c) To improve efficiency and performance**

**What is the purpose of a log file in Incremental Log with Deferred Updates?**

- a) To store all database records
- b) To record changes to the database as they occur
- c) To store metadata about the database
- d) To store backup copies of the database

**Answer: b) To record changes to the database as they occur**

**In Incremental Log with Deferred Updates, when are changes applied to the database?**

- a) As soon as they are made
- b) At the end of each transaction
- c) At a later time, after being recorded in the log file
- d) None of the above

**Answer: c) At a later time, after being recorded in the log file**

**Which of the following benefits does Incremental Log with Deferred Updates offer?**

- a) Improved data security
- b) Improved data consistency
- c) Improved efficiency and performance
- d) Improved ease of use

**Answer: c) Improved efficiency and performance**

**Which of the following statements is true about Incremental Log with Deferred Updates?**

- a) It is a technique used only in small databases
- b) It is a technique that must be used with all databases
- c) It is a technique that can improve the performance of large databases
- d) It is a technique that can only be used with certain types of databases

**Answer: c) It is a technique that can improve the performance of large databases**

**What is the primary disadvantage of Incremental Log with Deferred Updates?**

- a) It can lead to inconsistencies in the database
- b) It can increase the risk of data loss
- c) It can make it more difficult to manage the database
- d) It can be slower than other techniques

**Answer: a) It can lead to inconsistencies in the database**

**Which of the following is an example of a situation where Incremental Log with Deferred Updates may not be appropriate?**

- a) A financial institution that processes thousands of transactions per second
- b) A small business that processes a few transactions per day
- c) A healthcare organization that stores patient records

d) None of the above

**Answer: b) A small business that processes a few transactions per day**

**Which of the following is a benefit of using a log file in Incremental Log with Deferred Updates?**

- a) It allows for faster data entry
- b) It provides a backup of the database
- c) It can help to recover from system failures
- d) It reduces the need for database indexing

**Answer: c) It can help to recover from system failures**

**What is the role of the transaction manager in Incremental Log with Deferred Updates?**

- a) To manage the log file
- b) To ensure data consistency
- c) To apply changes to the database
- d) To ensure data security

**Answer: b) To ensure data consistency**

**Which of the following best describes how Incremental Log with Deferred Updates improves performance?**

- a) By reducing the amount of data that needs to be stored in memory
- b) By reducing the time it takes to apply changes to the database
- c) By reducing the amount of data that needs to be indexed
- d) By reducing the number of transactions that can be processed simultaneously

**Answer: b) By reducing the time it takes to apply changes to the database**

## Lec 44 - Uncommitted Update Problem

### 1. What is the Uncommitted Update Problem?

- a) When a transaction updates a record, but the update is not yet committed
- b) When a transaction deletes a record, but the deletion is not yet committed
- c) When a transaction reads a record, but the record is not yet committed

Answer: a

### What are the consequences of the Uncommitted Update Problem?

- a) Dirty reads
- b) Non-repeatable reads
- c) Phantom reads
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

### Which concurrency control mechanisms are used to prevent the Uncommitted Update Problem?

- a) Locking
- b) Timestamps
- c) Both locking and timestamps
- d) None of the above

Answer: c

### Which type of read anomaly can occur due to the Uncommitted Update Problem?

- a) Dirty read
- b) Non-repeatable read
- c) Phantom read
- d) All of the above

Answer: a

### Which of the following is not a consequence of the Uncommitted Update Problem?

- a) Deadlock
- b) Dirty read
- c) Non-repeatable read
- d) Phantom read

Answer: a

### Which of the following is a way to prevent the Uncommitted Update Problem?

- a) Increasing the transaction isolation level
- b) Decreasing the transaction isolation level
- c) Not using any concurrency control mechanism
- d) None of the above

Answer: a

### Which of the following is an example of the Uncommitted Update Problem?

- a) A transaction updates a record, but the update is not yet committed
- b) A transaction reads a record, but the record is not yet committed
- c) A transaction deletes a record, but the deletion is not yet committed

Answer: a

### Which of the following describes a dirty read?

- a) When a transaction reads a record that has been updated but not yet committed

- b) When a transaction reads a record that has been deleted but not yet committed
- c) When a transaction reads a record that has been inserted but not yet committed

**Answer: a**

**Which of the following describes a non-repeatable read?**

- a) When a transaction reads a record that has been updated but not yet committed
- b) When a transaction reads a record that has been deleted but not yet committed
- c) When a transaction reads the same record multiple times and gets different results

**Answer: c**

**Which of the following is a potential consequence of using a low transaction isolation level?**

- a) Reduced risk of the Uncommitted Update Problem
- b) Increased risk of the Uncommitted Update Problem
- c) No effect on the risk of the Uncommitted Update Problem

**Answer: b**



## Lec 45 - Locking Idea

### 1. What is locking in a database management system?

- a. A mechanism to prevent transactions from accessing shared resources
- b. A mechanism to prevent transactions from accessing only exclusive resources
- c. A mechanism to allow transactions to access shared resources simultaneously
- d. A mechanism to allow transactions to access exclusive resources simultaneously

Answer: a

### Which of the following is not a type of lock?

- a. Shared lock
- b. Exclusive lock
- c. Read lock
- d. Write lock

Answer: c

### What is the purpose of a shared lock?

- a. To allow multiple transactions to read the same resource simultaneously
- b. To prevent multiple transactions from reading the same resource simultaneously
- c. To allow multiple transactions to write to the same resource simultaneously
- d. To prevent multiple transactions from writing to the same resource simultaneously

Answer: a

### What is the purpose of an exclusive lock?

- a. To allow multiple transactions to read the same resource simultaneously
- b. To prevent multiple transactions from reading the same resource simultaneously
- c. To allow multiple transactions to write to the same resource simultaneously
- d. To prevent multiple transactions from writing to the same resource simultaneously

Answer: d

### What is a deadlock?

- a. A situation where two or more transactions are waiting for each other to release locks
- b. A situation where a transaction is waiting for a lock that is held by another transaction
- c. A situation where a transaction is waiting for a lock that has already been released
- d. A situation where a transaction is waiting for a resource that is not available

Answer: a

### What is a timeout in locking?

- a. A mechanism to release a lock after a specified time period
- b. A mechanism to acquire a lock after a specified time period
- c. A mechanism to prevent a transaction from acquiring a lock
- d. A mechanism to prevent a transaction from releasing a lock

Answer: a

### What is the purpose of lock escalation?

- a. To reduce the number of locks held by a transaction
- b. To increase the number of locks held by a transaction
- c. To release all locks held by a transaction
- d. To prevent a transaction from acquiring any locks

Answer: a

### What is the difference between a shared lock and an exclusive lock?

- a. A shared lock allows multiple transactions to read the same resource, while an exclusive lock

prevents multiple transactions from writing to the same resource simultaneously

b. A shared lock allows multiple transactions to write to the same resource simultaneously, while an exclusive lock prevents multiple transactions from reading the same resource simultaneously

c. A shared lock allows multiple transactions to access the same resource simultaneously, while an exclusive lock prevents any other transactions from accessing the resource until the lock is released

d. A shared lock allows a transaction to access a resource exclusively, while an exclusive lock allows multiple transactions to access the same resource simultaneously

**Answer: c**

**What is the purpose of lock granularity?**

a. To determine the size of the resource that will be locked

b. To determine the type of lock that will be used

c. To determine the duration of the lock

d. To determine the transaction that will hold the lock

**Answer: a**

**What is the purpose of a lock manager in a database management system?**

a. To manage the acquisition and release of locks

b. To manage the execution of transactions

c. To manage the storage of data

d. To manage the retrieval of data

**Answer: a**

