22 Lecture - CS403

Important Mcqs

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