



**Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science**  
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II B.Sc(IT) [2016 -2019 BATCH]  
IV SEMESTER  
CORE: RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - 412A  
Multiple Choice Questions.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of operations which form one unit of work.

- A. Transaction
- B. Set
- C. Grouping
- D. Consistency

ANSWER: A

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an integrated collection of related files.

- A. dataset.
- B. data model.
- C. data.
- D. database system.

ANSWER: D

3. The properties that characterize an entity set are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Entity.
- B. Entity sets.
- C. Attributes.
- D. Entity type.

ANSWER: D

4. The set of possible values that a given attribute have is called its \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. attributes.
- B. values.
- C. details.
- D. domain.

ANSWER: D

5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a single attribute or combination of two or more attributes of an entity set that is used to identify a record.

- A. data.
- B. key.
- C. relation.
- D. record.

ANSWER: B

6. The argument keys that are used to identify a record uniquely are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. secondary key.
  - B. candidate key.
  - C. super key.
  - D. alternate key.

ANSWER: C

7. An instance of a record type is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. record set.
  - B. record occurrence.
  - C. record type.
  - D. record.

ANSWER: B

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ is used to represent an association between entity sets.
- A. key.
  - B. record set.
  - C. file.
  - D. relationship set.

ANSWER: D

9. An attribute is also called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. entity.
  - B. field.
  - C. value.
  - D. domain.

ANSWER: B

10. The collection of information stored in a database at a particular moment is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. schema.
  - B. instance of the database.
  - C. data domain.
  - D. independence.

ANSWER: B

11. Data about data is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. data occurrence.
  - B. meta field.
  - C. meta data.
  - D. database.

ANSWER: C

12. All or none requirement in transaction management is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. atomicity.
  - B. integrity.
  - C. concurrency.

D. anomaly.

ANSWER: A

13. A \_\_\_\_\_ is used to define overall design of the database.

- A. schema.
- B. application program.
- C. data definition language.
- D. code.

ANSWER: A

14. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a statement in the DML that requests the retrieval of data from the database.

- A. code.
- B. syntax.
- C. query.
- D. program.

ANSWER: B

15. An entity set is a collection of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. database.
- B. attributes.
- C. entities.
- D. values.

ANSWER: C

16. The language that is used to manipulate data in the database is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. data manipulation language.
- B. high level language.
- C. data definition language.
- D. low level language.

ANSWER: A

17. The \_\_\_\_\_ are the users who are responsible for developing application programs or user interfaces.

- A. database administrators.
- B. naive users.
- C. online users.
- D. application programmers.

ANSWER: D

18. The user defined data type can be created using

- A. Create datatype
- B. Create data
- C. Create definetype
- D. Create type

ANSWER: D

19. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of operations that performs a single logical unit of work.

- A. disk manager.
- B. transaction.
- C. query processor.
- D. language compiler.

ANSWER: B

20. A \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for fetching data from disk storage into main memory.

- A. buffer manager.
- B. file manager.
- C. integrity manager.
- D. data manager.

ANSWER: A

21. A \_\_\_\_\_ contains the portion of the data in the database.

- A. data file.
- B. block.
- C. message.
- D. data.

ANSWER: A

22. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the central software component of the DBMS.

- A. disk manager.
- B. data manager.
- C. file manager.
- D. data definition language compiler.

ANSWER: B

23. Different values for the same data item is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. data consistency.
- B. data inconsistency.
- C. data integrity.
- D. data duplication.

ANSWER: B

24. A \_\_\_\_\_ represents the number of entities to which another entity can be associated.

- A. information.
- B. table.
- C. mapping cardinality.
- D. schema.

ANSWER: C

25. A \_\_\_\_\_ describes data, data semantics and data relationship.

- A. relation.
- B. relationship set.
- C. data model.
- D. set.

ANSWER: C

26. The \_\_\_\_\_ defines the schema and storage structure.

- A. decision support system analyst.
- B. database administrator.
- C. database manger.
- D. transaction manger.

ANSWER: B

27. \_\_\_\_\_ command is used to insert records in the table.

- A. select
- B. subquery
- C. insert
- D. update

ANSWER: C

28. A domain is a set of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. record.
- B. attributes.
- C. values.
- D. file.

ANSWER: C

29. Field is otherwise called as \_\_\_\_\_ of the record.

- A. data item.
- B. data type.
- C. value.
- D. variable.

ANSWER: A

30. A \_\_\_\_\_ may contain one or more records.

- A. file.
- B. database.
- C. transaction.
- D. fields.

ANSWER: A

31. What does the term 'Consistency' means in the database?

- A. transaction of the data.
- B. redundancy of the data.
- C. correctness of the data.
- D. duplication of the data.

ANSWER: C

32. The highest level of abstraction in database is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. view level.
- B. physical level.
- C. logical view.
- D. external view.

ANSWER: A

33. Which of the following is not a component of query processor?

- A. DDL interpreter.
- B. DML compiler.
- C. DCL compiler.
- D. Query evaluation engine.

ANSWER: C

34. ER model stands for \_\_\_\_\_ model.

- A. relational.
- B. entity relationship.
- C. network.
- D. external.

ANSWER: B

35. The association that exists among the attributes of an entity is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. relationship.
- B. relationship set.
- C. relation.
- D. attribute relation.

ANSWER: D

36. The relationship that is most commonly encountered in data base applications is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. binary relationship.
- B. unary relationship.
- C. ternary relationship.
- D. n-ary relationship.

ANSWER: A

37. The notation used for identifying relationship in weak entity set is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. double diamond.
- B. ellipse.
- C. diamond.
- D. rectangle.

ANSWER: A

38. CREATE query is a \_\_\_\_\_ statement.

- A. DML.
- B. DDL.
- C. DCL.
- D. DDM.

ANSWER: B

39. Entities that do not have \_\_\_\_\_ is called weak entity set.

- A. attributes.
- B. primary key.
- C. discriminator.

D. null values.

ANSWER: B

40. The specialization and generalization in ER diagram is depicted using \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. square component.
- B. diamond component.
- C. circle component .
- D. triangle component.

ANSWER: D

41. The attributes in a weak entity set is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. discriminant.
- B. discriminator.
- C. discriminate.
- D. weak attribute.

ANSWER: B

42. \_\_\_\_\_ is a abstraction process of viewing sets of objects as a single general class.

- A. Aggregation.
- B. Discrimination.
- C. Generalization.
- D. Visualization.

ANSWER: C

43. \_\_\_\_\_ command is used for displaying data from the table

- A. insert
- B. update
- C. desc
- D. select

ANSWER: D

44. The description of relation is given by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. relational database.
- B. relations.
- C. relation schema.
- D. tables.

ANSWER: C

45. A \_\_\_\_\_ executes low level instructions generated by DML compiler.

- A. DDL interpreter.
- B. DDL compiler.
- C. DML compiler.
- D. Query Evaluation Engine.

ANSWER: D

46. DML precompiler is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. compiler.
- B. interpreter.

- C. converter.
- D. preprocessor.

ANSWER: D

47. A storage manager is a program module that provides interface between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. low level data, application programs.
- B. user, program.
- C. user, operating system.
- D. storage device, user.

ANSWER: A

48. Which of the following is not an RDBMS?

- A. MS Access.
- B. Oracle.
- C. SQL server.
- D. Foxpro.

ANSWER: D

49. DROP command is used for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. creating table.
- B. deleting table.
- C. deleting record.
- D. creating record.

ANSWER: B

50. Which of the following command add a new field to an existing field?

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

ANSWER: A

51. The FROM clause is used in \_\_\_\_\_.

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

ANSWER: B

52. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of interrelated data and set of programs to access those data.

- A. DBMS.
- B. file.
- C. SQL.
- D. query.

ANSWER: A

53. Which of the following is not a unary operation?

- A. Select.
- B. Union.
- C. Project.
- D. Rename.

ANSWER: B

54. Data redundancy leads to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. data inconsistency.
- B. atomicity.
- C. data duplication.
- D. concurrency.

ANSWER: A

55. A record is also called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. table.
- B. relation.
- C. tuple.
- D. domain.

ANSWER: C

56. A \_\_\_\_\_ level describes how the data are stored.

- A. view.
- B. physical.
- C. logical.
- D. conceptual.

ANSWER: B

57. A row of values in a table is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. table.
- B. data type.
- C. record.
- D. relation.

ANSWER: C

58. A field used to identify a record is called as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. column.
- B. pointer.
- C. index
- D. key.

ANSWER: D

59. Which one of the following is used to define the structure of the relation ,deleting relations and relating schemas ?

- A. DML(Data Manipulation Language)
- B. DDL(Data Definition Language)
- C. Query
- D. Relational Schema

ANSWER: B

60. The \_\_\_\_\_ manages the allocation of space on disk storage.

- A. integrity manager.
- B. transaction manager.
- C. buffer manager.
- D. file manager.

ANSWER: D

61. \_\_\_\_\_ means multiple copies of the same data items.

- A. Data consistency.
- B. Data redundancy.
- C. Data integrity.
- D. Data reduction.

ANSWER: B

62. \_\_\_\_\_ is an abstraction through which relationships are treated as higher level entities.

- A. Encapsulation.
- B. Aggregation.
- C. Reduction.
- D. Centralization.

ANSWER: B

63. To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the \_\_\_\_\_ command.

- A. Delete
- B. Purge
- C. Remove
- D. Drop table

ANSWER: D

64. The \_\_\_\_\_ language is used for inserting values in to tables.

- A. DML.
- B. DCL.
- C. DLL.
- D. DDL

ANSWER: A

65. The \_\_\_\_\_ can be used to retrieve data from multiple tables.

- A. embedded SQL.
- B. dynamic SQL.
- C. joins.
- D. views.

ANSWER: C

66. Persistence of correctness in values before and after a successful transaction is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. persistency.
- B. durability.
- C. atomicity.

D. transparency.

ANSWER: B

67. The \_\_\_\_\_ feature of DBMS frees the users and programmers from the responsibility of knowing the physical details of data.

- A. logical view.
- B. physical view.
- C. data independency.
- D. data dependency.

ANSWER: C

68. Different applications using the same data is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. data redundancy.
- B. data sharing.
- C. data consistency.
- D. transaction.

ANSWER: B

69. Attributes having single value for a particular entity are \_\_\_\_\_ attributes.

- A. composite.
- B. multi valued.
- C. single valued.
- D. derived.

ANSWER: C

70. SQL belongs to the category of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 2GL.
- B. 3GL.
- C. 4GL.
- D. 5GL.

ANSWER: D

71. Student(ID, name, dept name, tot\_cred) In this query which attribute form the primary key?

- A. Name
- B. Dept
- C. Tot\_cred
- D. ID

ANSWER: D

72. Attributes having multiple values for a particular entity are \_\_\_\_\_ attributes.

- A. composite.
- B. multi valued.
- C. single valued.
- D. derived.

ANSWER: B

73. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of operations that must be performed completely or not at all.

- A. query.

- B. command.
- C. data sharing.
- D. transaction.

ANSWER: D

74. A \_\_\_\_\_ clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a common field between them

- A. CLUB
- B. JOIN
- C. GROUP
- D. ORDER

ANSWER: B

75. An attribute for which its value can be derived from the value of other related attributes is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. simple.
- B. multivalued.
- C. singlevalued.
- D. derived.

ANSWER: D

76. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a statement that is executed automatically by the system as a side effect of a modification to the database.

- A. trigger.
- B. predicate.
- C. formula.
- D. action.

ANSWER: A

77. A simple attribute has \_\_\_\_\_ values for an entity.

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 0
- D. 3

ANSWER: A

78. A table in RDBMS is also called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tuple.
- B. domain
- C. relation.
- D. projection.

ANSWER: C

79. A \_\_\_\_\_ in a RDBMS is called as tuple.

- A. column.
- B. row.
- C. table.
- D. user.

ANSWER: B

80. The \_\_\_\_\_ operation allows the combining of two relations by merging pairs of tuples, one from each relation, into a single tuple.

- A. Select
- B. Join
- C. Union
- D. Intersection.

ANSWER: B

81. The \_\_\_\_\_ can be used to ensure database integrity.

- A. entity integrity.
- B. database constraints.
- C. referential integrity.
- D. cardinality.

ANSWER: B

82. The symbol pi represents \_\_\_\_\_ operation in relational algebra.

- A. project.
- B. rename.
- C. select.
- D. cartesian product.

ANSWER: A

83. The symbol sigma represents \_\_\_\_\_ operation in relational algebra.

- A. project.
- B. rename.
- C. select.
- D. cartesian product.

ANSWER: C

84. What does resource authorization do?

- A. Allows creation of new relations
- B. Allows creation of indices.
- C. Allows deletion of relations.
- D. Allows deletion of indices.

ANSWER: A

85. Which of the following cursor attribute returns true if the cursor is open?

- A. %FOUND.
- B. %ISOPEN.
- C. %NOTFOUND.
- D. %ROWCOUNT.

ANSWER: B

86. Relationship involving three entity set is called \_\_\_\_\_ relationship.

- A. unary.
- B. secondary.

C. ternary.

D. binary.

ANSWER: C

87. The number of attributes in the relation scheme is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A. coefficient.

B. domains.

C. blocks.

D. degree.

ANSWER: D

88. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a well defined collection of objects.

A. record.

B. data.

C. set.

D. table.

ANSWER: C

89. The \_\_\_\_\_ of two sets contains all elements belonging to both the set.

A. intersection.

B. difference.

C. union.

D. cartesian product.

ANSWER: C

90. Which of the following is not an aggregate function?

A. avg.

B. sum.

C. difference.

D. count.

ANSWER: C

91. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the query system where in queries are expressed as variables and formulas.

A. tuple calculus.

B. domain calculus.

C. relational calculus.

D. SQL.

ANSWER: C

92. The \_\_\_\_\_ key uniquely identifies records in a database table

A. foreign

B. primary

C. unique

D. alter

ANSWER: B

93. How are the parameters passed in a call statement referred as?

A. Formal Parameters.

- B. Actual Parameters.
- C. Proper Parameters.
- D. Definite Parameters.

ANSWER: B

94. The \_\_\_\_\_ specifies that every foreign key must contain a null or valid primary key value.

- A. primary key.
- B. referential integrity.
- C. null.
- D. database integrity.

ANSWER: B

95. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a logical table derived from other tables.

- A. view.
- B. database.
- C. cursor.
- D. derived table.

ANSWER: A

96. The \_\_\_\_\_ keyword is used to find the number of values in a column.

- A. TOTAL.
- B. COUNT.
- C. ADD.
- D. SUM.

ANSWER: B

97. The \_\_\_\_\_ keyword is used to find the sum of values in a column.

- A. AVERAGE
- B. COUNT.
- C. MAXIMUM.
- D. SUM.

ANSWER: D

98. For which constraint does the Oracle Server implicitly create a unique index?

- A. Not null.
- B. Primary key.
- C. Foreign key.
- D. Check.

ANSWER: B

99. Grant and revoke are \_\_\_\_\_ statements.

- A. DDL.
- B. DCL.
- C. TCL.
- D. DML.

ANSWER: B

100. The \_\_\_\_\_ keyword is used to eliminate the duplicates.

- A. distinct.
- B. unique.
- C. union.
- D. intersect.

ANSWER: A

101. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a query that has another query embedded within it.

- A. Sub query.
- B. Structured query.
- C. Nested query.
- D. Sequence query.

ANSWER: C

102. Rollback and commit affect \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only DML statements.
- B. only DDL statements.
- C. all statements.
- D. only DCL statements.

ANSWER: A

103. Which SQL\*Plus feature can be used to replace values in the WHERE clause?

- A. Substitution variables.
- B. Replacement variables.
- C. Prompt variables.
- D. Instead-of variables.

ANSWER: A

104. What command is used to change the column value in a table?

- A. create.
- B. insert.
- C. alter.
- D. update.

ANSWER: D

105. To pass on granted privileges to other user the \_\_\_\_\_ clause is used.

- A. create option.
- B. grant option.
- C. update option.
- D. select option.

ANSWER: B

106. If column A of a table can determine the value of another column B, then \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. B is functionally dependent on A.
- B. A is functionally dependent on B.
- C. A is transitively dependent on B.
- D. B is transitively dependent on A.

ANSWER: A

107. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of successive reduction of a given set of relations to better form.

- A. database design.
- B. database modeling.
- C. normalization.
- D. database reduction.

ANSWER: C

108. Which of the following parameter type passes a value into the program?

- A. OUT.
- B. IN.
- C. IN OUT.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: B

109. If column C functionally depends on column B, and column B functionally depends on column A, then \_\_\_\_\_

- A. column C transitively depends on column A.
- B. column A transitively depends on column C.
- C. column C functionally depends on column A.
- D. column A functionally depends on column C.

ANSWER: A

110. Which is the function used to extract substring from a string?

- A. SUBSTR.
- B. TO\_CHAR.
- C. TRIM.
- D. FIND.

ANSWER: A

111. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of adding some redundancy to a database purposefully so as to improve performance.

- A. normalization.
- B. dependency.
- C. denormalization.
- D. renormalization.

ANSWER: C

112. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a function?

- A. A function can be passed zero or more parameters.
- B. A function must have an explicit RETURN statement.
- C. The data type of the return value must be declared in the function header.
- D. A function can be executed as a standalone program.

ANSWER: D

113. The primary key of one table, when present in some other table where it is not a primary key is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. alternate key
- B. primary key
- C. foreign key
- D. null key

ANSWER: C

114. Choose the appropriate block of how a package is grouped.

- A. START and STOP.
- B. OPEN and CLOSE.
- C. BEGIN and END.
- D. FIRST and LAST.

ANSWER: C

115. The \_\_\_\_\_ deals with individual transactions.

- A. isolate transactions.
- B. transaction recovery.
- C. system recovery.
- D. media recovery.

ANSWER: B

116. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a statement that executes automatically as a side effect of database modification.

- A. assertion.
- B. trigger.
- C. transaction.
- D. functional dependency.

ANSWER: B

117. In a SELECT statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed in the SELECT statement?

- A. Immediately after the SELECT clause.
- B. Before the WHERE clause.
- C. Before the FROM clause.
- D. After the WHERE clause.

ANSWER: D

118. A subquery can be used to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. create groups of data.
- B. sort data in a specific order.
- C. convert data to a different format.
- D. retrieve data based on an unknown condition.

ANSWER: D

119. Which statement is true about the primary key constraint in a table?

- A. The primary key constraint can be referred by only one foreign key constraint.
- B. The primary key constraint can be imposed by combining more than one column.
- C. It is possible to have more than one primary key constraint in a single table.
- D. It is not possible to disable the primary key constraint.

ANSWER: B

120. Which two operations require undo data?

- A. Committing a transaction and rolling forward during instance recovery.
- B. Recording a transaction to redo log files and recovering from failed transaction.
- C. Rolling back a transaction and recovering from failed transaction.
- D. Recovering from failed transactions and recovering from committed transaction.

ANSWER: C

121. A data manipulation language statement \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. completes a transaction on a table.
- B. modifies the structure and data in a table.
- C. modifies the data but not the structure of a table.
- D. modifies the structure but not the data of a table.

ANSWER: C

122. Which of the following is not a cursor command?

- A. Open.
- B. Fetch.
- C. Close.
- D. Select.

ANSWER: D

123. Which is a cursor command?

- A. Select.
- B. Update.
- C. Rowcount.
- D. Fetch.

ANSWER: D

124. Which of the following is correct syntax for Grant statement?

- A. GRANT privilege ON object TO user.
- B. GRANT role ON row number TO user.
- C. GRANT privilege ON column name TO user.
- D. GRANT privilege ON index TO user.

ANSWER: A

125. Which operator can be used with a multiple-row sub query?

- A. ADD
- B. LIKE .
- C. BETWEEN .
- D. NOT IN .

ANSWER: D

126. Which constraint can be defined only at the column level?

- A. UNIQUE.
- B. NOT NULL.
- C. CHECK.

D. PRIMARY KEY.

ANSWER: B

127. What is true about the WITH GRANT OPTION clause?

- A. It allows a grantee DBA privileges.
- B. It is required syntax for object privileges.
- C. It allows privileges on specified columns of tables.
- D. It allows the grantee to grant object privileges to other users.

ANSWER: D

128. Which statement is true about WHERE clause?

- A. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
- B. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict rows only.
- C. A WHERE clause cannot be used to restrict both rows and groups.
- D. A WHERE clause cannot be used to restrict groups.

ANSWER: B

129. What is true of using group functions on columns that contain NULL values?

- A. Group functions on columns ignore NULL values.
- B. Group functions on columns returning dates include NULL values.
- C. Group functions on columns returning numbers include NULL values.
- D. Group functions on columns cannot be accurately used on columns that contain NULL

values.

ANSWER: A

130. Which is a character manipulation function?

- A. TRIM.
- B. TRUNC.
- C. TO\_DATE.
- D. MOD.

ANSWER: A

131. Which statement correctly describes the function and use of constraints?

- A. Constraints provide data independence.
- B. Constraints make complex queries easy.
- C. Constraints enforce rules at the view level.
- D. Constraints prevent the deletion of an index if there are dependencies.

ANSWER: C

132. Which group function should be used to calculate the total of all salaries in the accounting department?

- A. MAX.
- B. MIN.
- C. SUM.
- D. COUNT.

ANSWER: C

133. Which clause should be used to exclude group results?

- A. WHERE.
- B. HAVING.
- C. RESTRICT.
- D. GROUP BY.

ANSWER: B

134. A sub query can be used to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. create groups of data.
- B. sort data in a specific order.
- C. convert data to a different format.
- D. retrieve data based on an unknown condition.

ANSWER: D

135. On what query language the triggering event takes place?

- A. DDL.
- B. DML.
- C. DCL.
- D. TCL.

ANSWER: B

136. A \_\_\_\_\_ statement is used for inserting records into a table.

- A. cin.
- B. put.
- C. insert.
- D. add.

ANSWER: C

137. A \_\_\_\_\_ statement is used for updating a record.

- A. edit.
- B. modify.
- C. alter.
- D. update.

ANSWER: D

138. A MINUS operator is used for performing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. date difference function.
- B. character function.
- C. subtracting integers.
- D. set difference.

ANSWER: D

139. A \_\_\_\_\_ function changes a non character value into a character value.

- A. modify.
- B. change.
- C. to\_char.
- D. trim.

ANSWER: C

140. A \_\_\_\_\_ changes the first character of a string into a capital letter.

- A. INSTR.
- B. INITCAP.
- C. LPAD.
- D. LTRIM.

ANSWER: B

141. A \_\_\_\_\_ function returns the last day of the month for the specified date.

- A. last\_date.
- B. last\_day.
- C. next\_day.
- D. to\_date.

ANSWER: B

142. A \_\_\_\_\_ determines the beginning of a set of characters in a string that match a specified character set.

- A. CHR.
- B. ASCII.
- C. INSTR.
- D. TO\_CHAR.

ANSWER: C

143. A \_\_\_\_\_ is not a mapping cardinality.

- A. one to zero.
- B. one to one.
- C. one to many.
- D. many to many.

ANSWER: A

144. The participation of an entity set is said to be total if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. every entity participates in only one relationship.
- B. every entity participates in at least one relationship.
- C. every entity participates in at most one relationship.
- D. every entity participates in with every other entity in the relationship.

ANSWER: B

145. Top down design process is followed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. assertion.
- B. aggregation.
- C. specialization.
- D. generalization.

ANSWER: D

146. Bottom up design process is followed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. assertion.
- B. aggregation.
- C. specialization.
- D. generalization.

ANSWER: C

147. A database is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a vast amount of data stored in a group of integral files.
- B. a set of condensed data highlighting specific information.
- C. arrangement of data in a particular order.
- D. basic data for processing an application.

ANSWER: C

148. Which of the following is an example of non-numerical data?

- A. employee address.
- B. examination score.
- C. bank balance.
- D. age.

ANSWER: A

149. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to data that has been organized or presented in a meaningful fashion.

- A. process.
- B. software.
- C. storage.
- D. information.

ANSWER: D

150. Which of the following is a database management tool developed by microsoft?

- A. Dbase.
- B. Access.
- C. Oracle.
- D. Sybase.

ANSWER: B

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