Scripts & Networks Questions for IBPS RRB and UGC Net Exams.

Directions : Read the following questions carefully and choose the right answer.

1.   Normalization is a process of restructuring a relation to_____.

A. Maximize duplication of data to ensure reliability in
B. Minimize duplication of data in a database
C. Make it of uniform size
D. Allow addition of data
E. None of the Above

2.   Duplication of data is known as_____.

A. Data Repentance   B. Data Redundancy   C. Data Inconsistency   D. Data base   E. None of these

3.   The database language that allows you to access or maintain data in a database:

A. DCL   B. DML   C. DDL   D. DKL   E. None of these

4.   _____ means that the data contained in a database is accurate and reliable.

A. Data redundancy   B. Data integrity   C. Data reliability   D. Data consistency   E. None of these

5.   _____ is a database in which data is organized in the form of trees with nodes.

A. Network Database   B. Hierarchical Database   C. Schema Databases
D. Relational Database   E. None of the Above

6.   The smallest unit of information about a record in a database is called a _____.

A. Join   B. Query   C. Cell   D. Record   E. Field

7.   _____ is the logical structure of the database.

A. Schema   B. Instances   C. Table   D. Key   E. None of these

8.   The Database stores information in _____

A. Blocks   B. Rows and Columns   C. Tracks and Sectors   D. Disks and Floppies
E. None of these

9.   An attribute or a set of attributes that uniquely identifies an entity is called

A. Super key   B. Primary key   C. Composite Key   D. Unique key   E. Foreign key

10. The _____database is the most widely used data structure.

A. Hierarchical   B. General   C. Standard   D. Table   E. Relational

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	C	B	B	E	A	B	A	E

Answers :

1. Normalization is a process of breaking a set of tables (relations) with to produce smaller and well-structured relations for minimum or no redundancy. The basic objectives of normalization are to reduce redundancy, which means that information is to be stored only once. Storing information several times leads to wastage of storage space and increase in the total size of the data stored.

Therefore, the Answer (B) Minimize duplication of data in a database

2. Data redundancy is a condition within a database or data storing technology where the same piece of data is stood more than one time. This means two different fields within a single database, or two different spots in multiple software environments or platforms have the same data.

Therefore, the Answer is (B) Data Redundancy

3. DDL also known as data definition language or data description language is a standard for commands that define the different structures in a database. DDL statements create, modify, and remove database objects such as tables, indexes, and users. Common DDL statements are CREATE, ALTER, and DROP.

Therefore, the Answer is (C) DDL

4. Data integrity is the maintenance and the assurance of the accuracy and consistency of data which is important to the design, implementation and usage of any system which stores, processes, or retrieves data.

Therefore the answer is (B) Data Integrity.

5. A hierarchical database is a database in which the data is organized into a tree-like structure, the data is stored as records which are connected to one another through links. A record is a collection of fields, with each field containing only one value.

Therefore the answer is (B) Hierarchical Database.

6. Field is a space allocated for a particular item of information. for example, a table can contain a number of fields: one for your name, one for your phone number, one for your income, and so on. In database systems, fields are the smallest units of information you can access and in spreadsheets, fields are called cells.

Therefore the answer is (E) Field.

7. Schema of a database system is used to present structure of the database described in a formal language supported by the database management system (DBMS). Schema gives a logical format or in sipiler terms a blueprint of how the database is constructed by dividing data into database tables and adding various relations between them.

Therefore the answer is (A) Schema.

8. Relational model or the general database stores and organizes data into one or more tables (or "relations") which is made up of columns and rows, with a unique key identifying each row. Rows are also called records or tuples and Columns are called Fields.

Therefore the answer is (B) Rows and Columns.

9. A super key is a combination of columns that uniquely identifies any row within a relational database management system (RDBMS) table. A super key is reduced to the minimum number of columns required to uniquely identify each row. Difference between Super key and primary key is that Primary key are strictly required whereas Super key are not essential.

Therefore the Answer is (A) Super key

10. A relational database is a collection of data items organized as a set of formally-described tables from which data can be accessed or reassembled in many different ways without having to reorganize the database tables. Relational database is the most widely used data structure to organise data.

Therefore the Answer is (E) Relational