



# COMPUTER PARALLEL PREP

## PRE-ENGINEERING

### CHAPTER 4 (2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR)

- Q.1** Different attributes in two different tables having same name are referred to as:  
 (a) Synonym (b) **Homonym**  
 (c) Acronym (d) Manually Exclusive
- Q.2** A primary key constraint is also called:  
 (a) Integrity (b) Redundancy  
 (c) Referential integrity (d) **Entity integrity**
- Q.3** Which of the following type of key applied on Referential integrity?  
 (a) Primary key (b) **Foreign key**  
 (c) Secondary key (d) Candidate key
- Q.4** Multivalued dependencies should be eliminated in relations:  
 (a) Seldom (b) Never  
 (c) **Always** (d) Commonly
- Q.5** A relation that contains minimal redundancy and allows easy use is called:  
 (a) **Well structured** (b) Clean  
 (c) Simple (d) Complex
- Q.6** In database, lacks of data inconsistency means:  
 (a) Data correctness (b) **Data integrity**  
 (c) Data redundancy (d) Data Independence
- Q.7** Which type of attribute can be expressed as “yes / no”?  
 (a) **Mutually exclusive** (b) Redundant Information  
 (c) Homonyms (d) Synonyms
- Q.8** To achieve 1NF we break up our data into its related?  
 (a) Functional table (b) Partial dependency  
 (c) **Data group** (d) Transitive table
- Q.9** When there is a composite key and only one part of the primary key is needed to determine one or more other attributes of table is called?  
 (a) **Partial dependency** (b) Transitive dependency  
 (c) Functional dependency (d) Manually Exclusive
- Q.10** In which normal form repeating groups are removed in relations?  
 (a) **1NF** (b) 2NF  
 (c) 3NF (d) BCNF
- Q.11** Two or many attributes having different names but same meaning are:  
 (a) Homonyms (b) Aliases  
 (c) **Synonyms** (d) None of these
- Q.12** The attribute on the left hand of the arrow in a functional dependency is:  
 (a) Candidate Key (b) **Determinant**  
 (c) Foreign Key (d) Primary Key
- Q.13** A student’s monthly fee changes, we must record the change in multiple records (of student enrolled in many courses), which type of anomaly exist in this situation?  
 (a) **Modification anomaly** (b) Deletion anomaly  
 (c) Updating anomaly (d) Insertion anomaly
- Q.14** The entity integrity rule states that:  
 (a) **No Primary key attribute can be null** (b) Each entity must have a primary key  
 (c) Primary key must have only one attribute  
 (d) Primary key must have more than one attribute
- Q.15** In 3NF, a non-key attribute must not depend on a:  
 (a) **Non-key Attribute** (b) Key attribute  
 (c) Primary attribute (d) Sort key

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- Q.16** In which normalization every non-key attribute must depend on the key and all parts of the key?  
(a) 1NF (b) 2NF  
(c) 3NF (d) 4NF
- Q.17** The 1NF describes the tabular format in which:  
(a) All the key attributes are defined  
(b) No repeating groups in the table  
(c) All attributes are dependent on primary key  
(d) All of above
- Q.18** Whenever repeating groups occur, the repeating attributes must be removed and placed:  
(a) Where it belongs (b) Where it doesn't belong  
(c) Where it originates (d) Where it nearly belongs
- Q.19** In which normal form, partial dependency needs to be removed?  
(a) 1NF (b) 2NF  
(c) 3NF (d) BCNF
- Q.20** Which of the following is update anomaly?  
(a) Insertion (b) Deletion  
(c) Modification (d) All of above
- Q.21** A constraint between two attributes is called a(n):  
(a) Functional relation (b) Attribute dependency  
(c) Functional dependency (d) Functional relation constraint
- Q.22** In relational database, a table is also called a:  
(a) Tuple (b) Relation  
(c) File (d) Schema
- Q.23** Functionals dependencies are generalization of:  
(a) Key dependencies (b) Relation dependencies  
(c) Database dependencies (d) View
- Q.24** Which of the following is not the type of anomaly in database?  
(a) Insertion anomaly (b) Deletion anomaly  
(c) File anomaly (d) Modification anomaly
- Q.25** Which anomaly occurs when a record is updated in the relation?  
(a) Good data (b) Data integrity  
(c) Update anomaly (d) Normalization
- Q.26** In which normal form, a composite attribute is converted to individual attributes?  
(a) First (b) Second  
(c) Third (d) Fourth
- Q.27** Which is example of redundant information in student record?  
(a) Roll no., Name (b) Age, Date of birth  
(c) Class, Marks (d) Subject, Semester
- Q.28** Which helps in database to make database more efficient?  
(a) Table (b) Query  
(c) Anomaly (d) Normalization
- Q.29** Which of following are objectives of normalization?  
(a) Eliminate redundancy (b) Minimize data modification errors  
(c) Simplify the query process (d) All of above
- Q.30** Which is the lowest normal form in DBMS?  
(a) 1NF (b) 2NF  
(c) 3NF (d) BCNF