



# 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



**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:**  
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:**  
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?**  
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?**  
1NF (b) 2NF  
(c) 3NF (d) BCNF