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In an Entity-Relationship among the items in a database is established by a (A) Hierarchical schema (B) Network schema (C) Relational schema (B) Network schema (B) Network schema (C) Relationships (D) All of the above Answer: (D) All of the above Answer: (E) All of the above An are treated as a single unit (A) Database(B) Table(C) Record(D) Flat File Q8. Versatile report generators can provide (A) Columnar totals(B) Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of domains(C) Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of tuple(D) Subset of a Cartesian product of a list of domains Q10. A condition that led to the development of databases was (A) A demand for more data to support information needs(B) An increase in the amount of data handled by organizations(C) The proliferation of data files(D) All of the above Answer: (D) All of the above Answer: (B) Privacy invasion Q12. Disadvantages of File systems to store data is: (A) Data redundancy and inconsistency (B) Difficulty in accessing data(C) Data isolation(D) All of the above Answer: (D) All of the above Answer: (D) All of the above Answer: (A) SELECT DISTINCT Q14. Set of permitted values of each attribute is called (A) Domain(B) Tuple(C) Relation(D) Schema Q15. In SQL, the CREATE TABLESPACE is used (A) To create a database for storage of scheme objects, rollback segments, and naming the data files to comprise the table-space(B) To create a database trigger(C) To add/rename data files, to change storage(D) All of the above Answer:(A) To create a place in the database for storage of scheme objects, rollback segments, and naming the data files to comprise the table-space Database Management System MCQ Questions with Answers will definitely yield fruitful results. Hope you got enough ideas on the MCQs on Database Management System. If you have any queries related to computer science Engineering on Database Management System MCQs Multiple Choice Questions with Answers, drop your questions below and will get back to you as soon as possible. There is no place where Data does not exist! In today's market, around 2.5 guintillion bytes of data gets generated every day. So, it is very important for all of us to analyze this data and generated the required results by using the database management systems (DBMS). Well, knowing DBMS opens the doors for you to Become a Database Administrator. I believe that you are already aware of these facts and this has made you land on this DBMS Interview Questions article. In this article on DBMS Interview Questions, I will be discussing the top questions are segregated to generic, SQL-based, and query-based. These are collected after consulting with people having excellent skills in this field. Top DBMS Interview OuestionsFor your better understanding, I have divided the article into the following sections: Let's get started! DBMS Interview OuestionsGeneric DBMS Interview Ouestion Ouestion Ouestion O informationProvides the same as that of DBMS, but it provides relational integrityQ2. Explain the terms database and DBMS. Also, mention the different types of DBMS. Also, mention the different types of DBMS. Also, mention the database and DBMS. Also, mention the database and DBMS. Also, mention the different types of DBMS. Also, mention the different types of DBMS. Also, mention the database and DBMS. Also, mentio modified based on the client's requirement. The different types of DBMS are as follows: Relational DBMS (RDBMS): This type of DBMS, uses a structure which allows the users to access data in relation to another piece of data in a database. In this type of DBMS, data is stored in the form of tables. Hierarchical DBMS: As the name suggests, this type of DBMS has a structure similar to that of a tree, wherein the nodes represent fields. Network DBMS: Uses small individual software called object to store pieces of data and the instructions for the actions to be done with the data.Q3. What are the advantages of DBMS? The advantages of DBMS? The advantages of DBMS? The advantages of DBMS are as follows: Sharing of Data: Multiple users can use data from the same database in a refined manner. Redundancy control: Supports a mechanism to control the redundancy of data by integrating all the data into a single database. Data Independence: Allows to change the structure of the data without affecting the structure of the backup and restore the data as and when required.Q4. Mention the different languages present in DBMS are as follows: DDL(Data Definition Languages present in DBMS are as follows: DDL(Data Definition Languages present in DBMS). manipulate the data present in the database. DCL(Data Control Language) - Consists of commands which deal with the transaction of the database. DCL(Data Control Language) - Consists of commands which deal with the transaction of the database. DCL(Data Control Language) - Consists of commands which deal with the user permissions and controls of the database. DCL(Data Control Language) - Consists of commands which deal with the user permissions and controls of the database. optimization is the phase that identifies a plan for evaluation query that has the least estimated cost. This phase comes into the picture when there are a lot of algorithms and methods to execute the same task. The advantages of query optimization are as follows: The output is provided faster A larger number of queries can be executed in less time Reduces time and space complexityQ6. Do we consider NULL value is not at all same as that of blank space or zero? A NULL value represents a value which is unavailable, unknown, assigned or not applicable whereas zero is a number and blank space is a character.Q7. What do you understand by aggregation and atomicity? Aggregation Atomicity This is a feature of the E-R model which allows a relationship set. This property states that a database modification must either follow all the rules or nothing at all. So, if one part of the transaction fails, then the entire transaction fails. Q8. What are the different levels of abstraction in the DBMS? There are three levels of data abstraction and describes how the data is stored in the database, and what is the relationship between the data points. View Level: The View Level is the highest level of abstraction and it describes only a part of the entire database. Q9. What is an entity-relationship model? It is a diagrammatic approach to database design, where you represent real-world objects as entities and mention relationships between them. This approach helps the team of DBAs' to understand the schema easily.Q10. What do you understand by the terms Entity, Entity Type, and Entity Set in DBMS? Entity are nothing but characteristics of that particular object. For example, an employee can be an entity. This particular entity can have attributes

such as empid, empname, etc. Entity Type: Entity type is nothing but a collection of entities, having the same attributes. Generally, an entity type as a characteristic which uniquely identifies the entity. For example, An employee can have attributes such as empid, empname, department, etc. Entity Set: An entity set is the collection of all the entities of a particular entity type in a database. For example, a set of employees, a set of e DBMSA relationship in DBMS is the scenario where two entities are related to each other. In such a scenario, the table consisting of foreign key references to that of a primary key of the other table. The different types of relationships in DBMS are as follows: One-to-One Relationship - Used when a single row in Table A is related to a single row in Table B. One-to-Many Relationship - Used when a single row in Table A is related to many rows in table B. Many-to-Many Relationship - Used when a record in table A is related to many rows in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a single row in Table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a single row in Table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a single row in Table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a single row in Table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used when a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used When a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used When a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used When a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used When a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used When a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used When a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used When a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used When a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used When a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used When a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used When a record in table B. Self -Referencing Relationship - Used process of managing simultaneous operations in a database so that database integrity is not compromised. The following are the two approaches involved in concurrency control: Optimistic approach - Involves versioning Pessimistic approach - Involves version - Involves versi Isolation, Durability. It is used to ensure that the data transactions which are completely successful or failed. Here each transaction fails and the database state is left unchanged. Consistency: Consistency ensures that the data must meet all the validation rules. In simple words, you can say that your transaction never leaves the database without completing its state. Isolation: The main goal of isolation is concurrency control. Durability: Durability: Durability: Durability means that if a transaction has been committed, it will occur whatever may be the scenario.Q14. What is normalization and what are the different types of normalization? The process of organizing data to avoid any duplication which are known as normal forms. Each consecutive normalization and what are the different types of normalization which are known as normal forms. form depends on the previous one. The following are the first three normal forms. Apart from these, you have higher normal forms such as BCNF. First Normal Form (2NF) - Every non-key (supporting) column value is dependent on the whole primary key. Third Normal Form (3NF) -Dependent solely on the primary key and no other non-key (supporting) column value.Q15. What are the different types of Keys in the database. I am going to consider the below tables to explain to you the various keys. Fig 1: Different Types of Keys in Database - DBMS Interview Questions Candidate Key - This is a set of attributes which can uniquely identify a table. Each table can have more than a candidate key, one key can be chosen as the Primary key. In the above example, since CustomerID and PanNumber can uniquely identify every tuple, they would be considered as a Candidate Key. Super Key - This is a set of attributes which can uniquely identify a tuple. So, a candidate key, primary key, and a unique key is a superkey, but vice-versa isn't true. Primary Key - This is a set of attributes which are used to uniquely identify every tuple. In the above example, since CustomerID and PanNumber are candidate keys, any one of them can be chosen as a Primary Key. Here CustomerID is chosen as the primary key. Unique Key - The unique key is similar to the primary key, but allows NULL values in the column. Here the PanNumber can be considered as a unique key. Alternate Keys are the candidate keys, which are not chosen as a Primary key. From the above example, the alternate key is PanNumber Foreign Key - An attribute to which it refers. in the customer Payment Table. Composite Key - A composite key is a combination of two or more columns that identify each tuple uniquely. Here, the CustomerID and Date of Payment can be grouped together to uniquely identify every tuple in the table.Q16. What do you understand by correlated subguery is also a sort of subguery reliant on another query. So, when subqueries are executed for each of the rows of outer queries, then they are termed as correlated subqueries as those queries, which are used for row-by-row processing by the parent statement. Here, the parent statement can be SELECT, UPDATE or DELETE statement.Q17. Explain Database partitioning and its importance, and manageability. The importance of database partitioning is as follows: Enables you to access large parts of a specific partition Cheap and slower storage can be used to store data Improves query performanceQ18. What do you understand by functional dependency is a constraint that is used in describing the relationship among different attributes in a relation. Example: Consider a relation "A1" having attributes X and Y. The functional dependency among these two attributes will be X -> Y, this implies that Y is functionally dependency are relation "A1" having attributes X and Y. Transitive Dependency are relation "A1" having attributes X and Y. The functionally dependency are relation "A1" having attributes X and Y. Transitive Dependency are relation "A1" having attributes X and Y. The functionally dependency are relation "A1" having attributes X and Y. The functional dependency are relation "A1" having attributes X and Y. The functional dependency are relation "A1" having attributes X and Y. The functional dependency are relation "A1" having attributes X and Y. The functional dependency are relation "A1" having attributes X and Y. The functional dependency are relation "A1" having attributes X and Y. The functional dependency are relation to the function of the function are relation to the function are relation to the function having attributes X, Y and Z. Now, X->Z is said to hold transitive dependency, only if the following functional dependencies holds true: X -> Y Y doesn't -> X Y -> ZDBMS Interview QuestionsQ19. What is the difference between two and three-tier architecture? Two-tier architecture Three-tier arc architecture. This architecture contains an extra layer between the clients directly communicate with the database at the server-side, that makes the system more secure and accessible. This application thereafter communicates with the database system. Fig 2: Two-Tier vs Three-Tier Architecture - DBMS Interview QuestionsQ20. Mention the differences between Unique Key and Primary KeyUnique Key and Primary KeyUnique KeyPrimary KeyPrim DBMS and when does it occur? A checkpoint is a mechanism where all the previous logs are removed from the system and are permanently stored on the storage disk. So, basically, checkpoints are those points from where the transaction log record can be used to recover all the committed data up to the point of crash. Next, le us discuss one of the most commonly asked DBMS interview questions, that is:022. Mention the differences between Trigger and Stored Procedures Trigger Stored Procedures Trigger and Stored Procedures Trigger a reused again and again. These statements are created and stored in the database. A trigger cannot be called or execute directly by a user. Only when the corresponding events are fired, triggers are created. Can execute directly by a user. the stored procedure on a pre-defined time. Cannot directly call another trigger within a trigger. Call a stored procedure from another stored procedure from another stored procedure. Parameters can be passed as input Cannot trigger. You can use transactions within a stored procedure.Q23. What are the differences between Hash join, Merge join and Nested loops? Hash join is used when projections of the joined tables are sorted on the join columns. The nested loop consists of an outer loop and an inner loop. Q24. What do you understand by Proactive, Retroactive and Simultaneous Update? Proactive updates are applied to the database before it becomes effective in the real-world environment. Retroactive updates are applied to a database after it becomes effective in the real-world environment. Simultaneous Update: These updates are applied to the database at the same instance of time as it becomes effective in a real-world environment. Q25. What are indexes? Mention the differences between the clustered and non-clustered indexIndexes are data structures responsible for improving the speed of data retrieval operations on a table. This data structure uses more storage space to maintain extra copies of data by using additional writes. So, indexes are mainly used for searching algorithms, where you wish to retrieve data in a quick manner. The differences between clustered index are as follows: Clustered IndexNon-clustered IndexNon-clustered index is fasterNon-clustered index are mainly used for searching algorithms, where you wish to retrieve data in a quick manner. The differences between clustered index are as follows: Clustered IndexNon-clustered index are mainly used for searching algorithms. clustered index is relatively slowerAlters the way records are stored but it creates a separate object within a table which points back to the original table rows after searchingOne table can only have one clustered indexOne table can only have many non clustered indexesQ26. What do you understand by intension and extension? Intension or most commonly known as Database schema defines the database. This is specified during the database are intension or most commonly known as Database schema defines the description of the database. at any instance of time. This value keeps changing as and when the tuples are created, updated and destroyed. So, the database or most commonly known as the snapshot of the database.Q27. What do you understand by cursor? Mention the different types of cursorA cursor is a database object which helps in manipulating data, row by row and represents a result set. The types of cursor are as follows: Implicit cursor: This type of cursor are as f is defined by the PL/SQL, as it handles a query in more than a single row.Q28. Explain the terms specialization contain additional attributes and relationships specific to itself. Generalization: Generalization is a process of finding relations, common attributes for a particular set of entities; and finally defining a common superclass for them. Q29. What do you understand by Data Independence? When you say an application has data independence, it implies that the application is independent of the storage structure and data access strategies of data.Q30. What are the different integrity rules present in DBMS are as follows: Entity Integrity rules present in the primary key can never be NULL. So, all the tuples in the column identified as the primary key should have a value. Referential Integrity: This rule states that either the value of the foreign key is NULL or it should be the primary key of any other relation. DBMS Interview QuestionsQ31. What does Fill Factor concept mean with respect to indexes? Fill Factor is used to mention the percentage of space left on every leaf-level page. which is packed with data. Usually, the default value is 100.Q32. What is Index hunting and how does it help in improving query performance? The process of boosting a collection of indexes is known as Index hunting. This is done as indexes improve the query performance and the speed at which they are processed. It helps in improving query performance? performance in the following way: The best queries are suggested using the query optimizer. Index, query distribution and their performance are used as metrics to check the effect Databases are tuned into a small collection of problem queries. Q33. What are the differences between network and hierarchical database model? Network Database ModelHierarchical Database ModelEach parent node can have multiple children nodes and vice versa. A top-down structure where each parent node can have many relationships one-to-many relationships one-Explain what is a deadlock and mention how it can be resolved? Deadlock is a situation which occurs, the only way to cure is to abort one of the transactions and remove the partially completed work.Q35. What are the differences between an exclusive lock and a shared lock? Exclusive lock and a shared lock? Exclusive lock and a shared lock? Exclusive lock and a shared lock. in this article on DBMS interview questions, let us discuss the top questions asked about SQL. Donwload and Install SQL Server hereSQL Interview QuestionsQ1. What are the differences between DROP, TRUNCATE and DELETE commands?DROPTRUNCATE and DELETE commands?DROPT to delete a row in the tableData cannot be rollbackedData cannot be rol tableQ2. What is SQL and where is it used?SQL aka Structured Query Language is the core of the relational databases. This language is the core of the relational databases which is used for accessing and managing the databases. This language is the core of the relational databases. This language is the core of the relational databases. This language is the core of the relational databases. This language is the core of the relational databases. you can use SQL to communicate with the database. Q3. What do you understand by sub-queries in SQL? A subquery is a query inside another query is called as the main query whereas the inner query is called subquery. Subqueries are always executed first and the result of the subquery is passed on to the main query. It can be nested inside a SELECT, UPDATE or any other query. A subquery can also use any comparison operators such as >,< or =.Q4. Mention the differences between UNION ALLUNIONUNION ALLCombines the result of two or more SELECT. statements consisting of distinct valuesCombines the result set of two or more SELECT statements consisting of duplicate rows need to be removed. UNION ALL, as duplicate rows need to be removed. UNION ALL, as duplicate rows need not have to be removed. Q5. What do you understand by CLAUSE in SQL?CLAUSE in SQL is used to limit the result set by mentioning a condition to the query. So, you can use a CLAUSE to filter rows from the entire set of records. Example: WHERE HAVING where the condition to the query. So, you can use a CLAUSE in SQL is used to limit the result set by mentioning a condition to the query. So, you can use a CLAUSE to filter rows from the entire set of records. Example: Where HAVING where the condition to the query. So, you can use a CLAUSE to filter rows from the entire set of records. Example: Where HAVING where HAV GROUP BY clauseUsed with the GROUP BY function in a queryApplied to each row before they are a part of the GROUP BY function in a queryNote: Whenever GROUP BY function in a queryNote with the GROUP BY function in a queryNote. Without a part of the GROUP BY function in a queryNote with the GROUP BY function in a queryNote. the LIKE operator, you can use the following symbols: %(Percentage sign) - To match zero or more characters. (Underscore) -To match exactly one characters WHERE CustomerName LIKE 's%'SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE CustomerName LIKE 's%'SELECT \* FROM CustomerName LIKE 's%'SELECT \* FR SQLThere are three case manipulation functions in SQL, namely:LOWER: This function returns the string as an argument and returns it by converting it into lower case. Syntax: LOWER('string')UPPER: This function returns the string as an argument and returns it by converting it into uppercase. Syntax: UPPER('string') INITCAP: This function returns the string with the first letter in lowercase and the rest of the letters in lowercase. Syntax: INITCAP('string') Q9. What are joins in SQL and what are the different types of joins? A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them. It is used to merge two tables or retrieve data from there. There are 4 joins in SQL namely: Inner Join Right Join Left Join Full JoinQ10. What do you understand by the view and mention the steps to create, update and drop a view? A view in SQL is a single table, which is derived from other tables. So, a view contains rows and columns similar to a real table and has fields from one or more table. To create a view, use the following syntax: CREATE VIEW OR REPLACE ViewName AS SELECT Column1, Column1 WHERE Condition; To drop a view, use the following syntax: DROP VIEW ViewName; Next, in this article on DBMS interview questions, let us discuss the most frequently asked queries about SQL.SQL Query Based Interview questions, let us discuss the most frequently asked queries about SQL.SQL Query Based Interview questions, let us discuss the most frequently asked queries about SQL.SQL Query Based Interview Questions (Next) and the sum of t Customers, having details such as CustomerID, CustomerName and so on. Now, if you want to create a duplicate table named 'Duplicate table present, mention the following query: CREATE TABLE DuplicateCustomer AS SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE 1=2; Q2. Mention a query to calculate the even and odd records from a table, you can write two different queries by using the MOD function. So, if you want to retrieve the even records from a table, you can write a query as follows: SELECT CustomerID FROM (SELECT rowno, CustomerID from Customers) where mod(rowno,2)=0; Similarly, if you want to retrieve the odd records from a table, you can write a query as follows: SELECT CustomerID from CustomerID from Customers) where mod(rowno,2)=1; Q3. Write a query to remove duplicate rows from a table, you have to initially select the duplicate rows from the table, you can write a query as follows: SELECT CustomerNumber FROM Customers WHERE ROWID (SELECT MAX (rowid) FROM Customers table, mention the following query: DELETE FROM Customers WHERE ROWID(SELECT MAX (rowid) FROM Customers C WHERE CustomerNumber); Q4. Mention a query to add email validation to your database Well, there are multiple ways to add email validation to your database, but one out the lot is as follows: SELECT Email FROM Customers WHERE NOT REGEXP LIKE(Email, ' [A-Z0-9.-]+.[A-Z]{2,4}'); Q5. Write a query to retrieve the last day of next month in Oracle. To write a query to retrieve the last day of the next month in Oracle, you can write a query as follows: SELECT LAST DAY (ADD MONTHS (SYSDATE, 1)) from dual; So this brings us to the end of the DBMS Interview Questions article. I hope this set of DBMS Interview Questions will help you ace your job interview. All the best for your interview!Check out this MySQL DBA Certification Training by Edureka, a trusted online learning company with a network of more than 250,000 satisfied learners spread across the globe. This course trains you on the core concepts & advanced tools and techniques to manage data and administer the MySQL Database. It includes hands-on learning on concepts like MySQL Workbench, MySQL Server, Data Modeling, MySQL Connector, Database Design, MySQL Command line, MySQL Command line, MySQL Functions, etc. End of the training you will be able to create and administer your own MySQL Database and manage data. Got a question for us? Please mention it in the comments section of this "DBMS Interview Questions" article and we will get back to you as soon as possible.

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