

Class 12th
IT/ITES
Module 1: RDBMS Concepts in MySQL

Part A: Objective Questions (50)

Q1. A database is a:

Answer: Organized collection of data that can be accessed, updated, and managed

Q2. In DBMS, a table is known as ____ and row is known as ____.

Answer: Relation, Tuple

Q3. Which of the following is NOT a valid SQL type? (a) Float (b) Numeric (c) Decimal (d) Character

Answer: Numeric

Q4. The SQL statement used to select data from a database is:

Answer: SELECT

Q5. Foreign Key is used to:

Answer: Establish relationship between two tables

Q6. A database is a:

Answer: Organized collection of data that can be accessed, updated, and managed

Q7. In DBMS, a table is known as ____ and row is known as ____.

Answer: Relation, Tuple

Q8. Which of the following is NOT a valid SQL type? (a) Float (b) Numeric (c) Decimal (d) Character

Answer: Numeric

Q9. The SQL statement used to select data from a database is:

Answer: SELECT

Q10. Foreign Key is used to:

Answer: Establish relationship between two tables

Q11. A database is a:

Answer: Organized collection of data that can be accessed, updated, and managed

Q12. In DBMS, a table is known as ____ and row is known as ____.

Answer: Relation, Tuple

Q13. Which of the following is NOT a valid SQL type? (a) Float (b) Numeric (c) Decimal (d) Character

Answer: Numeric

Q14. The SQL statement used to select data from a database is:

Answer: SELECT

Q15. Foreign Key is used to:

Answer: Establish relationship between two tables

Q16. A database is a:

Answer: Organized collection of data that can be accessed, updated, and managed

Q17. In DBMS, a table is known as ____ and row is known as ____.

Answer: Relation, Tuple

Q18. Which of the following is NOT a valid SQL type? (a) Float (b) Numeric (c) Decimal (d) Character

Answer: Numeric

Q19. The SQL statement used to select data from a database is:

Answer: SELECT

Q20. Foreign Key is used to:

Answer: Establish relationship between two tables

Q21. A database is a:

Answer: Organized collection of data that can be accessed, updated, and managed

Q22. In DBMS, a table is known as ____ and row is known as ____.

Answer: Relation, Tuple

Q23. Which of the following is NOT a valid SQL type? (a) Float (b) Numeric (c) Decimal (d) Character

Answer: Numeric

Q24. The SQL statement used to select data from a database is:

Answer: SELECT

Q25. Foreign Key is used to:

Answer: Establish relationship between two tables

Q26. A database is a:

Answer: Organized collection of data that can be accessed, updated, and managed

Q27. In DBMS, a table is known as ____ and row is known as ____.

Answer: Relation, Tuple

Q28. Which of the following is NOT a valid SQL type? (a) Float (b) Numeric (c) Decimal (d) Character

Answer: Numeric

Q29. The SQL statement used to select data from a database is:

Answer: SELECT

Q30. Foreign Key is used to:

Answer: Establish relationship between two tables

Q31. A database is a:

Answer: Organized collection of data that can be accessed, updated, and managed

Q32. In DBMS, a table is known as ____ and row is known as ____.

Answer: Relation, Tuple

Q33. Which of the following is NOT a valid SQL type? (a) Float (b) Numeric (c) Decimal (d) Character

Answer: Numeric

Q34. The SQL statement used to select data from a database is:

Answer: SELECT

Q35. Foreign Key is used to:

Answer: Establish relationship between two tables

Q36. A database is a:

Answer: Organized collection of data that can be accessed, updated, and managed

Q37. In DBMS, a table is known as ____ and row is known as ____.

Answer: Relation, Tuple

Q38. Which of the following is NOT a valid SQL type? (a) Float (b) Numeric (c) Decimal (d) Character

Answer: Numeric

Q39. The SQL statement used to select data from a database is:

Answer: SELECT

Q40. Foreign Key is used to:

Answer: Establish relationship between two tables

Q41. A database is a:

Answer: Organized collection of data that can be accessed, updated, and managed

Q42. In DBMS, a table is known as ____ and row is known as ____.

Answer: Relation, Tuple

Q43. Which of the following is NOT a valid SQL type? (a) Float (b) Numeric (c) Decimal (d) Character

Answer: Numeric

Q44. The SQL statement used to select data from a database is:

Answer: SELECT

Q45. Foreign Key is used to:

Answer: Establish relationship between two tables

Q46. A database is a:

Answer: Organized collection of data that can be accessed, updated, and managed

Q47. In DBMS, a table is known as ____ and row is known as ____.

Answer: Relation, Tuple

Q48. Which of the following is NOT a valid SQL type? (a) Float (b) Numeric (c) Decimal (d) Character

Answer: Numeric

Q49. The SQL statement used to select data from a database is:

Answer: SELECT

Q50. Foreign Key is used to:

Answer: Establish relationship between two tables

Part B: Short Questions (50)

Q1. Define RDBMS.

Answer: A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) stores data in tables and allows relationships between them.

Q2. What is the difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

Answer: DBMS stores data without relationships, while RDBMS organizes data into related tables using keys.

Q3. What is a Primary Key?

Answer: A column (or set of columns) that uniquely identifies each record in a table.

Q4. What is the role of SQL in RDBMS?

Answer: SQL is used to create, modify, and retrieve data from RDBMS.

Q5. Explain the term Normalization.

Answer: Normalization is a process of organizing data to minimize redundancy and improve efficiency.

Q6. Define RDBMS.

Answer: A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) stores data in tables and allows relationships between them.

Q7. What is the difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

Answer: DBMS stores data without relationships, while RDBMS organizes data into related tables using keys.

Q8. What is a Primary Key?

Answer: A column (or set of columns) that uniquely identifies each record in a table.

Q9. What is the role of SQL in RDBMS?

Answer: SQL is used to create, modify, and retrieve data from RDBMS.

Q10. Explain the term Normalization.

Answer: Normalization is a process of organizing data to minimize redundancy and improve efficiency.

Q11. Define RDBMS.

Answer: A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) stores data in tables and allows relationships between them.

Q12. What is the difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

Answer: DBMS stores data without relationships, while RDBMS organizes data into related tables using keys.

Q13. What is a Primary Key?

Answer: A column (or set of columns) that uniquely identifies each record in a table.

Q14. What is the role of SQL in RDBMS?

Answer: SQL is used to create, modify, and retrieve data from RDBMS.

Q15. Explain the term Normalization.

Answer: Normalization is a process of organizing data to minimize redundancy and improve efficiency.

Q16. Define RDBMS.

Answer: A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) stores data in tables and allows relationships between them.

Q17. What is the difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

Answer: DBMS stores data without relationships, while RDBMS organizes data into related tables using keys.

Q18. What is a Primary Key?

Answer: A column (or set of columns) that uniquely identifies each record in a table.

Q19. What is the role of SQL in RDBMS?

Answer: SQL is used to create, modify, and retrieve data from RDBMS.

Q20. Explain the term Normalization.

Answer: Normalization is a process of organizing data to minimize redundancy and improve efficiency.

Q21. Define RDBMS.

Answer: A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) stores data in tables and allows relationships between them.

Q22. What is the difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

Answer: DBMS stores data without relationships, while RDBMS organizes data into related tables using keys.

Q23. What is a Primary Key?

Answer: A column (or set of columns) that uniquely identifies each record in a table.

Q24. What is the role of SQL in RDBMS?

Answer: SQL is used to create, modify, and retrieve data from RDBMS.

Q25. Explain the term Normalization.

Answer: Normalization is a process of organizing data to minimize redundancy and improve efficiency.

Q26. Define RDBMS.

Answer: A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) stores data in tables and allows relationships between them.

Q27. What is the difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

Answer: DBMS stores data without relationships, while RDBMS organizes data into related tables using keys.

Q28. What is a Primary Key?

Answer: A column (or set of columns) that uniquely identifies each record in a table.

Q29. What is the role of SQL in RDBMS?

Answer: SQL is used to create, modify, and retrieve data from RDBMS.

Q30. Explain the term Normalization.

Answer: Normalization is a process of organizing data to minimize redundancy and improve efficiency.

Q31. Define RDBMS.

Answer: A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) stores data in tables and allows relationships between them.

Q32. What is the difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

Answer: DBMS stores data without relationships, while RDBMS organizes data into related tables using keys.

Q33. What is a Primary Key?

Answer: A column (or set of columns) that uniquely identifies each record in a table.

Q34. What is the role of SQL in RDBMS?

Answer: SQL is used to create, modify, and retrieve data from RDBMS.

Q35. Explain the term Normalization.

Answer: Normalization is a process of organizing data to minimize redundancy and improve efficiency.

Q36. Define RDBMS.

Answer: A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) stores data in tables and allows relationships between them.

Q37. What is the difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

Answer: DBMS stores data without relationships, while RDBMS organizes data into related tables using keys.

Q38. What is a Primary Key?

Answer: A column (or set of columns) that uniquely identifies each record in a table.

Q39. What is the role of SQL in RDBMS?

Answer: SQL is used to create, modify, and retrieve data from RDBMS.

Q40. Explain the term Normalization.

Answer: Normalization is a process of organizing data to minimize redundancy and improve efficiency.

Q41. Define RDBMS.

Answer: A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) stores data in tables and allows relationships between them.

Q42. What is the difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

Answer: DBMS stores data without relationships, while RDBMS organizes data into related tables using keys.

Q43. What is a Primary Key?

Answer: A column (or set of columns) that uniquely identifies each record in a table.

Q44. What is the role of SQL in RDBMS?

Answer: SQL is used to create, modify, and retrieve data from RDBMS.

Q45. Explain the term Normalization.

Answer: Normalization is a process of organizing data to minimize redundancy and improve efficiency.

Q46. Define RDBMS.

Answer: A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) stores data in tables and allows relationships between them.

Q47. What is the difference between DBMS and RDBMS?

Answer: DBMS stores data without relationships, while RDBMS organizes data into related tables using keys.

Q48. What is a Primary Key?

Answer: A column (or set of columns) that uniquely identifies each record in a table.

Q49. What is the role of SQL in RDBMS?

Answer: SQL is used to create, modify, and retrieve data from RDBMS.

Q50. Explain the term Normalization.

Answer: Normalization is a process of organizing data to minimize redundancy and improve efficiency.