

1. What does the abbreviation DBMS stand for?

- A. Digital Base Mapping System.
- B. Data Borrowing and Movement Software.
- C. Database Management System.
- D. Database Manipulation Software.

Ans: C

2. The advantages of Standard Query Language (SQL) include which of the following in relation to GIS databases?

- A. It is good at handling geographical concepts.
- B. It is widely used.
- C. It is simple and easy to understand.
- D. It uses a pseudo-English style of questioning.

Ans: A

3. Which of the following are characteristics of an RDBMS?

- A. Keys may be unique or have multiple occurrences in the database.
- B. It cannot use SQL.
- C. Queries are possible on individual or groups of tables.
- D. Tables are linked by common data known as keys.
- E. Data are organized in a series of two-dimensional tables each of which contains records for one entity.

Ans: D

4. What is a 'tuple'?

- A. A row or record in a database table.
- B. Another name for the key linking different tables in a database.
- C. An attribute attached to a record.
- D. Another name for a table in an RDBMS.

Ans: A

5. Which of the following are issues to be considered by users of large corporate GIS databases?

- A. The need for multiple copies of the same data and subsequent merging after separate updates.
- B. The need to manage long transactions.
- C. The need for manual transfer of records to paper.
- D. The need for multiple views or different windows into the same databases.
- E. The need for concurrent access and multi-user update.

Ans: D

6. Which of the following are features of the object-oriented approach to databases?

- A. The need to split objects into their component parts.
- B. The ability to represent the world in a non-geometric way.
- C. The ability to develop more realistic models of the real world.
- D. The ability to develop databases using natural language approaches.

*E. The ability to develop database models based on location rather than state and behaviour.*

*Ans: C*

*7. Redundancy is minimised with a computer based database approach.*

*A. True*

*B. False*

*Ans: A*

*8. The relational database model is based on concepts proposed in the 1960s and 1970s.*

*A. True*

*B. False*

*Ans: A*

*9. A row in a database can also be called a domain.*

*A. True*

*B. False*

*Ans: B*

*10. A first step in database creation should be needs analysis.*

*A. True*

*B. False*

*Ans: A*

*11. In entity attribute modelling a many to many relationship is represented by M:M.*

*A. True*

*B. False*

*Ans: B*

*12. In a networked web based GIS all communications must go through an internet map server.*

*A. True*

*B. False*

*Ans: B*

*13. In an OO database approach 'object = attributes + behaviour'.*

*A. True*

*B. False*

*Ans: B*

*14. In an OO database objects may inherit some or all of the characteristics of other objects.*

*A. True*

*B. False*

*Ans: A*

*15. You can add a row using SQL in a database with which of the following?*

*A. ADD*

*B. CREATE*

*C. INSERT*

**D. MAKE**

**Ans: c**

**16. The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is:**

- A. REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ...**
- B. DROP FROM CUSTOMER ...**
- C. DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ...**
- D. UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ...**

**Ans: c**

**17. The SQL WHERE clause:**

- A. limits the column data that are returned.**
- B. limits the row data are returned.**
- C. Both A and B are correct.**
- D. Neither A nor B are correct.**

**Ans: B**

**18. Which of the following is the original purpose of SQL?**

- A. To specify the syntax and semantics of SQL data definition language**
- B. To specify the syntax and semantics of SQL manipulation language**
- C. To define the data structures**
- D. All of the above.**

**Ans: D**

**19. The wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful when?**

- A. An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement.**
- B. An exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement.**
- C. An exact match is necessary in a CREATE statement.**
- D. An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.**

**Ans: B**

**20. A view is which of the following?**

- A. A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands**
- B. A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands**
- C. A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands**
- D. A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands**

**Ans: A**

**21. The command to eliminate a table from a database is:**

- A. REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER;**
- B. DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;**
- C. DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER;**
- D. UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER;**

**Ans: B**

22. SQL data definition commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. DDL
- B. DML
- C. HTML
- D. XML

Ans: A

23. Which of the following is valid SQL for an Index?

- A. CREATE INDEX ID;
- B. CHANGE INDEX ID;
- C. ADD INDEX ID;
- D. REMOVE INDEX ID;

Ans: A

24. The SQL keyword(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is used with wildcards.

- A. LIKE only
- B. IN only
- C. NOT IN only
- D. IN and NOT IN

Ans: A

25. Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?

- A. SELECT, FROM, WHERE
- B. FROM, WHERE, SELECT
- C. WHERE, FROM, SELECT
- D. SELECT, WHERE, FROM

Ans: A

26. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. report
- B. form
- C. file
- D. table

Ans: D

27. The HAVING clause does which of the following?

- A. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.
- B. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.
- C. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
- D. Acts EXACTLY like a WHERE clause.

Ans: A

28. To remove duplicate rows from the results of an SQL SELECT statement, the \_\_\_\_\_ qualifier specified must be included.

- A. ONLY

- B. UNIQUE
- C. DISTINCT
- D. SINGLE

Ans: c

29. The benefits of a standard relational language include which of the following?

- A. Reduced training costs
- B. Increased dependence on a single vendor
- C. Applications are not needed.
- D. All of the above.

Ans: A

30. Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in SQL?

- A. Data types
- B. Primary keys
- C. Default values
- D. All of the above.

Ans: D

31. SQL query and modification commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. DDL
- B. DML
- C. HTML
- D. XML

Ans: B

32. Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?

- A. SORT BY
- B. ALIGN BY
- C. ORDER BY
- D. GROUP BY

Ans: c

33. To sort the results of a query use:

- A. SORT BY.
- B. GROUP BY.
- C. ORDER BY.
- D. None of the above is correct.

Ans: c

34. SQL can be used to:

- A. create database structures only.
- B. query database data only.
- C. modify database data only.
- D. All of the above can be done by SQL.

Ans: D

35. The SQL statement that queries or reads data from a table is \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. SELECT

B. READ

C. QUERY

D. None of the above is correct.

Ans: A

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