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**Chapter 1**

**Introduction to DBMS – Concepts & Architectures**

**MCQs**

**1. Which of the following is generally used for performing tasks like creating the structure of the relations, deleting relation?**

a. DML(Data Manipulation Language

b. DDL(Data Definition Language)

c. Query

d. Relational Schema

**Ans. B**

**2. Which of the following provides the ability to query information from the database and insert tuples into, delete tuples from, and modify tuples in the database?**

a. DML(Data Manipulation Language

b. DDL(Data Definition Language)

c. Query

d. Relational Schema

**Ans. A**

1. **collection of related data.**

a) Information  
b) Valuable information  
c) Database  
d) Metadata

**Ans. C**

1. **DBMS manages the interaction between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and database.**a) Users  
   b) Clients  
   c) End Users  
   d) Stake Holders

**Ans. C**

**5. Which of the following is not involved in DBMS?**

a) End Users

b) Data

c) Application Request

d) HTML

**Ans.D**

**6. …………..defines the structure of a relation which consists of a fixed set of attribute-domain pairs.**

A) Instance

B) Schema

C) Program

D) Super Key

**Ans. Schema**

**7. A logical schema**

A) is the entire database

B) is a standard way of organizing information into accessible parts.

C) Describes how data is actually stored on disk.

D) All of the above

**Ans. B**

**8. The collection of information stored in a database at a particular moment is called as ……**

A. schema

B. instance of the database

C. data domain

D. independence

**Ans. B**

**9. Data independence means**

A. data is defined separately and not included in programs.

B. programs are not dependent on the physical attributes of data

C. programs are not dependent on the logical attributes of data

D. both B and C

**Ans. D**

**10. A ……… is used to define overall design of the database**

A. schema

B. application program

C. data definition language

D. code

**Ans. A**

**11. DBMS helps achieve**

A. Data independence

B. Centralized control of data

C. Neither A nor B

D. Both A and B

**Ans. D**

**12. Which database level is closest to the users?**

A. External

B. Internal

C. Physical

D. Conceptual

**Ans. A**

**13. The view of total database content is**

(A) Conceptual view.

(B) Internal view.

(C) External view.

(D) Physical View.

**Ans. A**

**14. DML is provided for**

(A) Description of the logical structure of a database.

(B) The addition of new structures in the database system.

(C) Manipulation & processing of the database.

(D) Definition of a physical structure of the database system.

**Ans. C**

**15. Architecture of the database can be viewed as**

(A) two levels.

(B) four levels.

(C) three levels.

(D) one level.

**Ans. C**

**16. The database schema is written in**

(A) HLL

(B) DML

(C) DDL

(D) DCL

**Ans. C**

**17. In the architecture of a database system external level is the**

(A) physical level.

(B) logical level.

(C) conceptual level

(D) view level.

**Ans. D**

**18. The language used in application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred to as the**

(A) DML

(B) DDL

(C) VDL

(D) SDL

**Ans. A**

**19. A logical schema**

(A) is the entire database.

(B) is a standard way of organising information into accessible parts.

(C) describes how data is actually stored on disk.

(D) both (A) and (C)

**Ans. A**

**20. Related fields in a database are grouped to form a**

(A) data file.

(B) data record.

(C) menu.

(D) bank.

**Ans. B**