



**Question No. 3 Appropriately match the columns. [10]**

Column A	Column B
1. Data	a. Systems Catalog 10
2. Redundancy	b. Data Independence 8
3. Extension	c. Document Type Definition (DTD) 6
4. Instance of a database	d. Scheme 3
5. Intention	e. Data in database at some point of time 4
6. XML Database	f. Raw facts about any entity 1
7. Multi Users	g. Data in a database 3
8. Three schema architecture	h. Concurrent access 7
9. Network DBMS	i. Graph Database 9
10. Metadata	j. Multiple copies of data 2

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National University of Computer & Emerging Sciences  
FAST-Karachi Campus  
Database Systems (CS204)  
Quiz#1

Dated: August 30, 2016

Marks: 30

Time: 30 min.

Std-ID: \_\_\_\_Sol\_\_\_\_

**Question No. 1 Outline at least five major differences between the following? [10 Points]**

Database System	File-Based Systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Redundancy control</li><li>- multiple users can access data</li><li>- ability to query via SQL</li><li>- backup and recovery supports</li><li>- rapid application development</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- No control on Redundancy</li><li>- Single user access</li><li>- No standard query access</li><li>- No provision for backup and recovery for file systems</li><li>- Application developers have to write the complete data access routines</li></ul>

**Question No. 2 Indicate whether True or False (10 Points)**

1. A database system is a combination of a DBMS and database. **T**
2. External view of a database system is how different users see the data from database. **T**
3. Logical data independence is easy to achieve. **T**
4. Three schema architecture is used to define different ways of interacting from a database. **F**
5. Physical data independence means we can change improve the performance of a database management system. **F**
6. Database schemas generally change very frequently. **F**
7. Database instance changes with select, update and delete operations. **F**
8. A schema describes the collection of data in a database. **F**
9. System catalog stores data. **F**
10. An underlying data model describes how data is transported between a DBMS engine and a database. **T**

**Question No. 3 Appropriately match the columns. [10 Points]**

Column A	Column B
1. Data	a. Systems Catalog 10
2. Redundancy	b. Data Independence 8
3. Extension	c. Tree Database 6
4. Instance of a database	d. Scheme 5
5. Intention	e. Data in database at some point of time 4
6. XML Database	f. Raw facts about any entity 1
7. Multi Users	g. Data in a database 3
8. Three schema architecture	h. Concurrent access 7
9. Network DBMS	i. Graph Database 9
10. Metadata	j. Multiple copies of data 2