DBMS Assignment **Prepared by Dr. Vishwanath**

Unit 1

1. What does DBMS stand for?
    a. Data Base Management Software
    b. Data Base Management System
    c. Data Bank Management Software
    d. Data Banking Management System
2. Which of the following is not a function of DBMS?
    a) Data storage, retrieval, and update
    b) User authentication and authorization
    c) Web page creation
    d) Database integrity and security
3. The file processing system typically requires _____ to handle the data.
    a) Custom software
    b) Database software
    c) Spreadsheet software
    d) Word processing software
4. The external level of the ANSI/SPARC model deals with _____.
    a) User views of the data
    b) Data encryption
    c) Data indexing
    d) Data back-ups
5. Which of the following provides the best example of data independence?
    a) Changing the storage device without modifying application programs
    b) Changing a user password without modifying data access
    c) Modifying the user interface without changing data
    d) Altering the logical schema without changing the external schema
6. Which of the following is an advantage of the client-server architecture?
    a) Centralized control
    b) Data redundancy
    c) Increased data inconsistency
    d) Simplified data sharing

9. The DBA is responsible for _____.
    a) Creating databases and maintaining them
    b) Writing SQL queries for users
    c) Interpreting data analysis
    d) Providing technical support to users

10. Which of the following is not a component of the three-tier database architecture?
    a) Presentation tier
    b) Application tier
    c) Data tier
    d) Network tier

1. The _____ level in the ANSI/SPARC model is responsible for the physical storage of data.
2. _____ databases store data in key-value pairs, documents, or graphs instead of tables.
3. The _____ in a client-server architecture requests services from the server.
4. In a file processing system, _____ refers to the unnecessary duplication of data.
5. The database administrator (DBA) is responsible for _____ and maintaining databases.

1. Explain the concept of data independence in DBMS.
2. Differentiate between the logical and physical levels of the ANSI/SPARC model.
3. What are the primary functions of a Database Administrator (DBA)?
4. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using a DBMS over a traditional file processing system.
5. What are the main responsibilities of a DBA, and how do they contribute to the overall management of a database system?
6. Explain DBMS architecture with block diagrams.