

## *Quizzes: Chapter 14*

1. In a three-level DBMS architecture, the layer that interacts directly with the hardware is the \_\_\_\_\_ level.

- a. external
- b. conceptual
- c. internal
- d. physical

**Correct Answer: (c)**

2. In a three-level DBMS architecture, the \_\_\_\_\_ level determines where data is actually stored on the storage devices.

- a. external
- b. conceptual
- c. internal
- d. physical

**Correct Answer: (c)**

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ level of a three-level DBMS architecture defines the logical view of the data.

- a. external
- b. conceptual
- c. internal
- d. physical

**Correct Answer: (b)**

4. The data model and the schema of a DBMS are often defined at the \_\_\_\_\_ level.

- a. external
- b. conceptual

c. internal

d. physical

**Correct Answer: (b)**

5. In a three-level DBMS architecture, the \_\_\_\_\_ level interacts directly with the users.

a. external

b. conceptual

c. internal

d. physical

**Correct Answer: (a)**

6. Of the various database models, the \_\_\_\_\_ model is the most prevalent today.

a. hierarchical

b. network

c. relational

d. linked list

**Correct Answer: (c)**

7. Each column in a relation is called \_\_\_\_\_.

a. an attribute

b. a tuple

c. a union

d. an attitude

**Correct Answer: (a)**

8. Each row in a relation is called \_\_\_\_\_.

a. an attribute

b. a tuple

c. a union

d. an attitude

**Correct Answer: (b)**

9. A unary operator is applied to \_\_\_\_\_ relation(s) and creates an output of \_\_\_\_\_ relation(s).

- a. one, one
- b. one, two
- c. two, one
- d. two, two

**Correct Answer: (a)**

10. A binary operator is applied to \_\_\_\_\_ relations (s) and creates an output of \_\_\_\_\_ relation(s).

- a. one, one
- b. one, two
- c. two, one
- d. two, two

**Correct Answer: (c)**

11. The unary \_\_\_\_\_ operation always results in a relation that has exactly one more row than the original relation.

- a. insert
- b. delete
- c. update
- d. select

**Correct Answer: (a)**

12. If you want to change the value of an attribute of a tuple, you use the \_\_\_\_\_ operation.

- a. project
- b. join
- c. update
- d. select

**Correct Answer: (c)**

13. The operation that takes two relations and combines them based on common attributes is the \_\_\_\_\_ operation.

- a. join
- b. project
- c. union
- d. intersection

**Correct Answer: (a)**

**14.** If you need to delete an attribute in a relation, you can use the \_\_\_\_\_ operation.

- a.** join
- b.** project
- c.** union
- d.** intersection

**Correct Answer: (b)**

**15.** You want to create a relation called New that contains tuples that belong to both relation A and relation B. For this, you can use the \_\_\_\_\_ operation.

- a.** select
- b.** union
- c.** project
- d.** intersection

**Correct Answer: (d)**

**16.** Which of the following is a unary operator?

- a.** intersection
- b.** union
- c.** join
- d.** project

**Correct Answer: (d)**

**17.** Which of the following is a binary operator?

- e.** select
- f.** update
- g.** difference
- h.** all of the above

**Correct Answer: (c)**

**18.** \_\_\_\_\_ is a declarative language used on relational databases.

- a.** PDQ
- b.** SQL

c. LES

d. PBJ

**Correct Answer: (b)**