

Dr. D. Y. Patil Institute of Technology, Pimpri, Pune

Department of Information Technology

UNIT I Database Management System

Qs. No	Questions	Answer	
1	_____ refers to a value or set of values.	a	1
a	Data		a
b	Information		b
c	Knowledge		c
d	None of These		d
2	In which of the following form, data is stored in computer ?		2
a	Decimal	b	a
b	Binary		b
c	HexaDecimal		c
d	Octal		d
3	Information is _____	b	3
a	Unprocessed data		a
b	Processed data		b
c	Facts		c
d	Raw Data		d
4	A database-management system (DBMS) is a collection of _____ & _____ to access those data.	d	4
a	unrelated data, procedures		a
b	data, facts		b
c	data, information		c
d	interrelated data, set of programs		d
5	The collection of data is usually called _____	c	5
a	information		a
b	data management		b
c	database		c
d	data hiding		d
6	Defining a database involves _____	d	6
a	specifying the data types		a
b	specifying structure		b
c	specifying the constraints		c
d	All of the above		d

7	Creating a database involves_____	b	7
a	specifying the data types		a
b	storing the data on some storage medium		b
c	updating the database whenever required		c
d	allowing multiple users to access the database		d
8	Maintaining a database involves_____	c	8
a	specifying the data types		a
b	storing the data on some storage medium		b
c	updating the database whenever required		c
d	allowing multiple users to access the database		d
9	Sharing a database involves_____	d	9
a	specifying the data types		a
b	storing the data on some storage medium		b
c	updating the database whenever required		c
d	allowing multiple users to access the database		d
10	_____serves as an interface between the database and end users or application programs	a	10
a	Database Management System		a
b	Data Mining		b
c	Data Discovery		c
d	Data Science		d
11	An application program accesses the database by _____	d	1
a	Using information		a
b	sending request		b
c	sending queries		c
d	both b & c		d
12	_____is a application software that allows users to efficiently define, create, maintain and share databases.	b	2
a	File system		a
b	Database Management System		b
c	both a and b		c
d	None of these		d
13	Which of the following is not advantages of DBMS over file system?	d	3
a	Data consistency		a
b	Data sharing		b
c	Data integrity		c

d	Data Reduendancy		d
14	_____ is the concept of repetition of data i.e. each data may have more than a single copy.	c	4
a	Consistency		a
b	Integrity		b
c	Redundancy		c
d	Atomocity		d
15	_____ refers to access to data means more than one user is accessing the same data at the same time	a	5
a	Concurrency		a
b	Integrity		b
c	Redundancy		c
d	Atomocity		d
16	_____ means either all the operations in a transaction executes or none.	d	6
a	Concurrency		a
b	Integrity		b
c	Redundancy		c
d	Atomocity		d
17	The process of hiding irrelevant details from user is called _____	c	7
a	Data Isolation		a
b	Data Integrity		b
c	Data Abstraction		c
d	Data Redundancy		d
18	_____ of abstraction describes how the data are actually stored.	d	8
a	Physical Level		a
b	Logical Level		b
c	Lowest Level		c
d	Both a and c		d
19	_____ level describes complex low-level data structures in detail.	a	9
a	Physical Level		a
b	Logical Level		b
c	View Level		c
d	User Level		d
20	_____ of abstraction describes what data are stored in the database, and what relationships exist among those data.	b	10

	a	Physical Level		a
	b	Logical Level		b
	c	View Level		c
	d	User Level		d
21		_____are the set of statements, that are used to define and manipulate a database	d	1
	a	Database abstraction		a
	b	Database Model		b
	c	Database Independence		c
	d	Database Languages		d
22		_____is a collection of conceptual tools for describing data, data relationships, data semantics, and consistency constraints	b	2
	a	Data abstraction		a
	b	Data Model		b
	c	Data Independence		c
	d	Data Languages		d
23		_____define how the logical structure of a database is modeled.	c	3
	a	Data abstraction		a
	b	Data Independence		b
	c	Data Model		c
	d	Data Languages		d
24		_____gives us an idea that how the final system will look like after its complete implementation	c	4
	a	Data abstraction		a
	b	Data Independence		b
	c	Data Model		c
	d	Data Languages		d
25		_____is defined as a property of DBMS that helps you to change the Database schema at one level of a database system without requiring to change the schema at the next higher level.	b	5
	a	Data abstraction		a
	b	Data Independence		b
	c	Data Model		c
	d	Data Languages		d
26		_____refers characteristic of being able to modify the schema at one level of the database system without altering the schema at the next higher level.	b	6

	a Data abstraction		a
	b Data Independence		b
	c Data Model		c
	d Data Languages		d
27	_____helps you to keep data separated from all programs that make use of it	b	7
	a Data abstraction		a
	b Data Independence		b
	c Data Model		c
	d Data Languages		d
28	_____is defined as the ability to make changes in the structure of the lowest level of the Database Management System (DBMS) without affecting the higher-level schemas.	b	8
	a Data Independence		a
	b Physical data independence		b
	c Logical data independence.		c
	d Data Abstraction		d
29	_____the capacity to change the internal schema without having to change the conceptual schema.	c	9
	a Data Abstraction		a
	b Data Independence		b
	c Physical data independence		c
	d Logical data independence.		d
30	Physical data independence occurs at_____	a	10
	a The logical interface level		a
	b The external interface level		b
	c The view level		c
	d None of these		d
31	Using a new storage device like Hard Drive or Magnetic Tapes', is example of	c	1
	a Data Abstraction		a
	b Data Languages		b
	c Physical data independence		c
	d Logical data independence.		d
32	_____refers characteristic of being able to change the conceptual schema without having to change the external schema.	d	2
	a Data Abstraction		a
	b Data Independence		b

c	Physical data independence	c
d	Logical data independence.	d
33	_____ is used to separate the external level from the conceptual view.	d 3
a	Data Abstraction	a
b	Data Independence	b
c	Physical data independence	c
d	Logical data independence.	d
34	Logical data independence occurs at _____	d 4
a	The logical interface level	a
b	The external interface level	b
c	The user or view level	c
d	both b & c	d
35	Add/Modify/Delete a new attribute' is an example of__	d 5
a	Data Abstraction	a
b	Data Languages	b
c	Physical data independence	c
d	Logical data independence.	d
36	Which of the following is not component of DBMS-_____	d 6
a	Software	a
b	Hardware	b
c	Procedures	c
d	None of thses	d
37	_____ is the set of programs which is used to manage the database and to control the overall computerized database.	a 7
a	Software	a
b	Hardware	b
c	User	c
d	Database Access Language	d
38	_____ component of DBMS consists of a set of physical electronic devices such as computers, I/O channels, storage devices	b 8
a	Software	a
b	Hardware	b
c	User	c
d	Database Access Language	d
39	_____ refer to general rules and instructions that help to design the database and to use a database management system	c 9

	a	Software		a
	b	Hardware		b
	c	Procedure		c
	d	Database Access Language		d
40		_____ Converts DDL statements to a set of tables containing metadata stored in a data dictionary.	a	10
	a	DDL compiler		a
	b	DML compiler		b
	c	Query optimizer		c
	d	Data Manager		d
41		_____ is the central software component of the DBMS	d	1
	a	DDL compiler		a
	b	Data Dictionary		b
	c	Query optimizer		c
	d	Data Manager		d
42		_____ is sometimes referred to as the database control system	d	2
	a	DDL compiler		a
	b	Data Dictionary		b
	c	Query optimizer		c
	d	Data Manager		d
43		_____ is a repository of description of data in the database.	c	3
	a	Query optimizer		a
	b	Data Files		b
	c	Data Dictionary		c
	d	Data Manager		d
44		In _____, there is one computer with a single Central Processing Unit (CPU) and a number of terminals.	a	4
	a	Teleprocessing		a
	b	File Server		b
	c	Client Server		c
	d	Three-tier architecture		d
45		In _____, the processing is distributed about the network, typically a local area network (LAN) and database resides on file-server.	b	5
	a	Teleprocessing		a
	b	File Server		b
	c	Client Server		c
	d	Three-tier architecture		d

46	____comprises a set of system tables that describe all of the tables and relations described by the database.	c	6
a	Data Files		a
b	Data Manager		b
c	System Catalogs		c
d	Query Optimizer		d
47	____is the process of creating a data model for the data to be stored in a database.	a	7
a	Data Modeling		a
b	Data Hiding		b
c	Data Retrieving		c
d	Data Fetching		d
49	An example of entity: i. Student ii. Has iii. Account	c	8
a	only ii		a
b	both ii and iii		b
c	both i and iii		c
d	all i,ii and iii		d
50	_____is used to describe the relation between entities.	c	9
a	Entity		a
b	Attribute		b
c	Relationship		c
d	Constraints		d
10			10
a			a
b			b
c			c
d			d

_____ is an attribute or set of attributes which helps you to identify a row(tuple) in a relation(table).

c

Entity

Relation

Keys

Constraints