

Quiz No. 1

Database Systems

BSE-4A/4B

Dr. Rab Nawaz Jadoon

[CLO-1]

1. A collection of raw facts and figure is called:
a. Data b. Information c. Processing d. None
2. The manipulated and processed data is called:
a. Object b. Information c. Data d. None
3. Manipulation of data to achieve the required objectives and result is called:
a. Data processing b. Operation c. Both a and b d. None
4. A person's account, car, and house are considered:
a. Object b. Table c. Data processing d. None
5. A collection of related fields is:
a. File b. Record c. Database d. None
6. All records in a file have the same:
a. Contents b. Structure c. Both a and b d. None
7. A collection of data that consists of name, address and email of a person is called:
a. Byte b. Record c. Character d. Field
8. A record in a database is the information referring to a:
a. person b. Product c. Event d. All
9. Each item of information within a record is called:
a. File b. Field c. Both a and b d. Byte
10. A logical grouping of characters is a:
a. Field b. Record c. File d. All
11. A field is to a record as:
a. Data are to files b. A column is to a row
c. Files are to tables d. Attributes are to columns
12. A database containing all students in a class would store basic data of students in:
a. Record c. Field d. Cell d. File
13. A database containing all students in a class would store RollNo of a student in:
a. Record b. Field d. Cell d. File
14. A database containing all students in a class would store the information of individual students in:
a. Record c. Field d. Cell d. File

15. Which of the following is also known as data set?
 a. Record b. Field c. File d. All
16. A set of related files created and managed by a (DBMS) is called:
 a. Field b. Record c. Database d. None
17. Which of the following is an example of a database?
 a. Phone book b. Library catalog c. Student records d. All
18. SQL is a(n):
 a. Unstructured language b. Structured Language
 c. Object oriented language d. Software
19. SQL stands for:
 a. Sort-Query-List b. Self-Quantifying-Language
 c. Seek-Qualify-Label d. None
20. SQL can be used to:
 a. Create database structures only b. Query database data only
 c. Modify database data only d. All
21. A database is an organized collection of _____ related data.
 a. Logically b. Physically c. Loosely d. Badly
22. The objectives of database management systems include:
 a. Database Integrity b. Data Integration c. Availability d. All
23. Information sharing means that:
 a. Information can be stored once and retrieved any number of times.
 b. The same information can be shared by different applications.
 c. Both a and b
 d. Neither a nor b
24. Which of the following is handled by DBMS?
 a. Data integrity b. Data security c. Data independence d. All
25. A program whose job is to store and retrieve user data in the database is called:
 a. Database Modeling System b. Database Management System
 c. Data Business Model System d. Data Business Management Service
26. The database system is composed of four major parts:
 a. Hardware, Hard drive, Monitor, Data, User
 b. Hardware, Software, People and Data.
 c. Software, You, Me, DBA, Client
 d. DBMS, Hardware, User, Programmer, Engineer
27. In a database processing system:
 a. The database application(s) interact with the DBMS
 b. The database application(s) access the database data
 c. The DBMS accesses the database data
 d. a and c
28. Data that causes inconsistency lacks:
 a. Good data b. Data integrity c. Data redundancy d. Data anomaly
29. Which one of the following is an advantage of database management approach?
 a. Programs are independent of the data format.
 b. Reduced security and control of the data.
 c. Increased duplication of data. d. All

Solution Key

Answers

1. a	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. b	6. b
7. b	8. d	9. b	10. a	11. b	12. d
13. b	14. a	15. c	16. c	17. d	18. b
19. d	20. d	21. a	22. d	23. c	24. d
25. b	26. b	27. d	28. b	29. a	30. b