Quizzes: Chapter 14

* In a three-level DBMS architecture, the layer that interacts directly with the hardware is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level.
* external
* conceptual
* **internal**
* physical
* In a three-level DBMS architecture, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level determines where data is actually stored on the storage devices.
* external
* conceptual
* **internal**
* physical
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level of a three-level DBMS architecture defines the logical view of the data.
* external
* **conceptual**
* internal
* physical
* The data model and the schema of a DBMS are often defined at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level.
* external
* **conceptual**
* internal
* physical
* In a three-level DBMS architecture, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level interacts directly with the users.
* **external**
* conceptual
* internal
* physical
* Of the various database models, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model is the most prevalent today.
* hierarchical
* network
* **relational**
* linked list
* Each column in a relation is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **an attribute**
* a tuple
* a union
* an attitude
* Each row in a relation is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* an attribute
* **a tuple**
* a union
* an attitude
* A unary operator is applied to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relation(s) and creates an output of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relation(s).
* **one, one**
* one, two
* two, one
* two, two
* A binary operator is applied to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relations (s) and creates an output of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relation(s).
* one, one
* one, two
* **two, one**
* two, two
* The unary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operation always results in a relation that has exactly one more row than the original relation.
* **insert**
* delete
* update
* select
* If you want to change the value of an attribute of a tuple, you use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operation.
* project
* join
* **update**
* select
* The operation that takes two relations and combines them based on common attributes is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operation.
* **join**
* project
* union
* intersection
* If you need to delete an attribute in a relation, you can use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operation.
* join
* **project**
* union
* intersection
* 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.
* select
* **union**
* project
* intersection
* Which of the following is a unary operator?
* intersection
* union
* join
* **project**
* Which of the following is a binary operator?
* select
* update
* difference
* **all of the above**
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a declarative language used on relational databases.
* PDQ
* **SQL**
* LES
* PBJ

