

File is a collection of related data stored in secondary memory. All the following are disadvantages of the file organization approach except

- ☒ a. Data is related
- b. Difficulty in accessing data
- c. Data isolation
- d. Integrity Problems

What is the full form of DBMS?

- a. Data of Binary Management System
- ☒ b. Database Management System
- c. Database Management Service
- d. Data Backup Management System

What is a database?

- a) Organized collection of information that cannot be accessed, updated, and managed
- b) Collection of data or information without organizing
- ☒ c) Organized collection of data or information that can be accessed, updated and managed
- d) Organized collection of data that cannot be updated

Which of the following is a feature of the database?

- a) No-backup for the data stored
- ☒ b) User interface provided
- c) Lack of Authentication
- d) Store data in multiple locations

Which of the following is not a function of the database?

- a) Managing stored data
- b) Manipulating data
- ☒ c) Security for stored data
- ☒ d) Analysing code

Entity is a thing or object in the \_\_\_\_

- a) Entity relationship diagram
- ☒ b) Real world
- c) Enhanced entity relation diagram
- d) Database

In a given ERD scenario, entities are mostly identified using \_\_\_\_

- a) Noun
- b) Their cardinality
- c) Their relationship type
- d) Proper noun





Logical data refers to the data for the table created by the user in the \_\_\_\_

- ☒ a. Primary memory
- ☐ b. Secondary memory
- ☐ c. All of the above
- ☐ d. None of the above

Physical data refers to the data for the table created by the user in the \_\_\_\_


- ☐ a. Primary memory
- ☒ b. Secondary memory
- ☐ c. All of the above
- ☐ d. None of the above



The three level of architecture in the DBMS are

- a. ERD, EER, SQL
- b. Entity, attribute, cardinality
- ☒ c. External, conceptual, internal
- d. DBA, DA, DBMS

Application programmers and online users are example of database users.  
Another example of database user is \_\_\_\_ user

- a. MySQL
- ☒ b. Naïve
- c. ERD
-  d. Entity

All the following are database language except \_\_\_\_

- a. Data definition language
- b. Data manipulation language
- c. Data control language
- d. Database administrator language

Data definition language enable users to \_\_\_\_

- a. Create tables in the database
- b. Manipulate table records in the database
- c. Specify user authorization to the table data
- d. None of the above



Data control language enable users to \_\_

- a. Create tables in the database
- b. Manipulate table records in the database
- ☒ c. Specify user authorization to the table data
- d. None of the above

Data manipulation language enable users to \_\_

- a. Create tables in the database
- ☒ b. Manipulate table records in the database
- c. Specify user authorization to the table data
- d. None of the above

