

## ✓ Unit-I: DBMS Introduction – PYQ-Based MCQs

1. Which of the following is a key feature of the database approach?

- A) Data redundancy
- B) Data isolation
- C) Data abstraction
- D) Manual data entry

Answer: C

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2. Which model is based on real-world entities and relationships?

- A) Hierarchical model
- B) Network model
- C) Relational model
- D) Entity-Relationship model

Answer: D

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3. What is the purpose of normalization in DBMS?

- A) Increase data redundancy
- B) Reduce data anomalies
- C) Improve data retrieval speed
- D) Decrease indexing

Answer: B

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4. In a database, a schema is:

- A) A type of database
- B) A file system
- C) The overall logical structure
- D) A physical level design

Answer: C

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5. Which of the following levels describes how data is physically stored?

- A) External
- B) Internal
- C) Conceptual
- D) Logical

Answer: B

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6. Data independence means:

- A) Data and programs are tightly coupled
- B) Data is stored as raw files

- C) Ability to modify schema without affecting applications
- D) None of the above

**Answer: C**

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**7. The three-schema architecture consists of:**

- A) Internal, External, View
- B) Schema, Subschema, Instance
- C) Internal, Conceptual, External
- D) Physical, Logical, View

**Answer: C**

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**8. Logical data independence refers to the capacity to change:**

- A) Data format without changing application
- B) Application logic without changing DB
- C) Conceptual schema without changing external schema
- D) Hardware without changing software

**Answer: C**

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**9. Physical data independence refers to the capacity to change:**

- A) Application without schema change
- B) External schema without changing physical storage
- C) Internal schema without changing conceptual schema
- D) Queries without changing storage

**Answer: C**

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**10. Which component manages the interaction between the user and the DBMS?**

- A) Query Processor
- B) Transaction Manager
- C) Storage Manager
- D) File Manager

**Answer: A**

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**11. The function of the Storage Manager is to:**

- A) Manage access rights
- B) Store metadata
- C) Manage disk space and data structure
- D) Run queries

**Answer: C**

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12. Which is an example of a DBMS?

- A) Microsoft Excel
- B) Oracle
- C) Chrome
- D) Photoshop

Answer: B

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13. A database is:

- A) A collection of unrelated data
- B) A spreadsheet
- C) A collection of interrelated data and programs to access them
- D) A file folder

Answer: C

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14. Which of the following is *not* a function of DBMS?

- A) Data security
- B) Data redundancy
- C) Data retrieval
- D) Data integrity

Answer: B

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15. DBMS allows:

- A) Multiple users to access data simultaneously
- B) Single user access only
- C) Manual data entry
- D) None of the above

Answer: A

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16. Which of the following ensures that users do not see unnecessary data?

- A) Conceptual schema
- B) Internal schema
- C) External schema
- D) Logical schema

Answer: C

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17. The language used to create and modify database schema is:

- A) DML
- B) DCL
- C) DDL
- D) SQL

Answer: C

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18. Which language is used to access or manipulate data in DBMS?

- A) HTML
- B) DML
- C) CSS
- D) Java

Answer: B

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19. The property of DBMS that ensures only valid data is stored is:

- A) Data Abstraction
- B) Data Integrity
- C) Data Redundancy
- D) Data Indexing

Answer: B

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20. Which of the following is *not* a component of DBMS?

- A) Query processor
- B) Storage manager
- C) File system
- D) Transaction manager

Answer: C

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21. A database instance refers to:

- A) The logical structure of a database
- B) The physical schema
- C) The data at a particular moment
- D) The storage engine

Answer: C

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22. What is metadata in DBMS?

- A) Actual data stored in tables
- B) Data about data
- C) Query language
- D) Backup file

Answer: B

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23. The DBMS utility that checks the integrity of data is:

- A) Query Manager
- B) Integrity Checker
- C) Transaction Manager

D) DML Compiler

**Answer: B**

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24. Which of the following is used for database recovery?

A) View

B) Transaction log

C) Cursor

D) Index

**Answer: B**

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25. Which term is used for the overall design of the database?

A) View

B) Schema

C) Key

D) File

**Answer: B**

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26. Which type of system provides simultaneous access to multiple users?

A) Centralized DBMS

B) Single-user DBMS

C) Multi-user DBMS

D) Real-time system

**Answer: C**

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27. Which of the following is a record-based logical model?

A) Object-oriented

B) Hierarchical

C) Network

D) Relational

**Answer: D**

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28. What is the full form of DML?

A) Data Manipulation Logic

B) Data Mapping Language

C) Data Manipulation Language

D) Data Maintenance Language

**Answer: C**

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**29. The conceptual schema in DBMS:**

- A) Controls user views
- B) Describes logical structure of the database
- C) Is the physical schema
- D) Is the user interface

**Answer: B**

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**30. DBMS provides concurrency control to:**

- A) Prevent duplicate keys
- B) Manage deadlocks
- C) Ensure data integrity during simultaneous access
- D) Encrypt data

**Answer: C**