No.	Statement	T/F
1.	Database is a collection of related data.	T
2.	DBMS is designed, built, and populated with data for a specific purpose.	F
3.	Data are known facts that have values and have meaning.	T
4.	Database dictionary stores database definition.	T
5.	Defining a database is the process of storing the data on some storage medium that is controlled by the DBMS.	F

No.	Statement	T/F
1.	Database system is a collection of related data.	F
2.	Database is designed, built, and populated with data for a specific purpose.	T
3.	Database are known facts that have values and have meaning.	F
4.	Database dictionary stores database data.	F
5.	Constructing a database is the process of storing the data on some storage medium that is controlled by the DBMS.	T

No.	Statement	T/F
1.	A random assortment of data cannot correctly be referred to as a database.	T
2.	Database management system is a collection of programs that enables users to create and maintain a database.	T
3.	Database is a general-purpose software system that facilitates the processes of defining, constructing, manipulating, and sharing databases among various users and applications.	F
4.	Database catolog stores data of a database.	F
5.	Defining a database specifies the data types, structures, and constraints of the data to be stored.	T

No.	Statement	T/F
1.	A random assortment of data is correctly be referred to as a database.	F
2.	Database system is a collection of programs that enables users to create and maintain a database.	F
3.	DBMS is a general-purpose software system that facilitates the processes of defining, constructing, manipulating, and sharing databases among various users and applications.	T
4.	Database catolog stores defintion of a database.	T
5.	Consteructing a database specifies the data types, structures, and constraints of the data to be stored.	F

No.	Statement	T/F
1.	Database System is the DBMS software together with the data itself.	T
2.	Meta-data is the database definition.	T
3.	Database administrators (DBA) are responsible for authorizing access to the database.	T
4.	Database designers are responsible for identifying the data to be stored	T
5.	Manipulating a database is updating and querying the database.	T

No.	Statement	T/F
1.	Database is the DBMS software together with the data itself.	F
2.	Meta-data is the data of a database.	F
3.	Database administrators (DBA) are responsible for identifying the data to be stored.	F
4.	Database designers are responsible for authorizing access to the database.	F
5.	Sharing a database is updating and querying the database.	F

No.	Statement	T/F
1.	Database System is the Database and its definiotion.	F
2.	Data redundancy may lead to data inconsistent.	T
3.	System analysts determine requirements of end users, and develop specifications for standard canned transactions that meet these requirements.	T
4.	Casual users access database occasionally when needed.	T
5.	Geographic information systems store images, audio clips, and video streams digitally.	F

No.	Statement	T/F
1.	One of DBMS advantages is providing backup and recovery.	T
2.	Data redundancy leads to data consistent.	F
3.	System analysts acquiring software and hardware resources.	F
4.	Paramteric users access database occasionally when needed.	F
5.	Multimedia databases store images, audio clips, and video streams digitally.	T

1. _____ data independence is the capacity to change the internal schema without having to change the conceptual schema.

a. Logical
b. Physical
c. Static
d. Dynamic

2. A data model is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the _____ of a database.

a. state
b. instance
c. structure
d. extension

3. _____ schema describes physical storage structures.

a. Internal
b. Conceptual
c. External
d. DBMS

4. In three-schema architecture, user views are defined at _____ schema.

a. logical
b. physical
c. internal
d. external

5. Which of the following is incorrect?

a. Database state is the actual data stored in a database at a particular moment in time.
b. Database state is called database instance.
c. Database state is called database intension.
d. Database schema is a description of the structure of the data in a database.

1. In three-schema architecture, user views are defined at _____ schema.

a. logical
b. physical
c. internal
d. external

2. Which of the following is incorrect?

a. Database state is the actual data stored in a database at a particular moment in time.
b. Database state is called database instance.
c. Database state is called database intension.
d. Database schema is a description of the structure of the data in a database.

3. A data model is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the _____ of a database.

a. state
b. instance
c. structure
d. extension

4. _____ schema describes physical storage structures.

a. Internal
b. Conceptual
c. External
d. DBMS

5. _____ data independence is the capacity to change the internal schema without having to change the conceptual schema.

a. Logical
b. Physical
c. Static
d. Dynamic

1. _____ data independence is the capacity to change the conceptual schema without having to change the external schemas and their associated application programs.

a. Static
b. Dynamic
c. Logical
d. Physical

2. A data model is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the structure of a database, the _____ for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints that the database should obey.

a. operations
b. types
c. skills
d. jobs

3. _____ data model provides concepts that are close to the way many users perceive data.

a. Physical
b. External
c. Internal
d. Conceptual

4. External schema describes the various user _____.

a. views
b. paths
c. programs
d. menus

5. Which of the following is correct?

a. Database schema is specified during database design.
b. Database schema changes frequently, but database state does not change.
c. Database schema changes frequently.
d. The database schema changes more often than the database state.

1. External schema describes the various user _____.

a. views
b. paths
c. programs
d. menus

2. Which of the following is correct?

a. Database schema is specified during database design.
b. Database schema changes frequently, but database state does not change.
c. Database schema changes frequently.
d. The database schema changes more often than the database state.

3. A data model is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the structure of a database, the _____ for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints that the database should obey.

a. operations
b. types
c. skills
d. jobs

4. _____ data model provides concepts that are close to the way many users perceive data.

a. Physical
b. External
c. Internal
d. Conceptual

5. _____ data independence is the capacity to change the conceptual schema without having to change the external schemas and their associated application programs.

a. Static
b. Dynamic
c. Logical
d. Physical

1. A DBMS that supports a database located at multiple sites is called _____ DBMS.

a. distributed
b. single-user
c. centralized
d. multi -user

2. A _____ is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the structure of a database, the operations for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints that the database should obey.

a. database state
b. data model
c. database instance
d. database extension

3. _____ schema describes the structure and constraints for the whole database.

a. External
b. DBMS
c. Internal
d. Conceptual

4. _____ data model provides concepts that describe details of how data is stored in the computer.

a. Physical
b. External
c. Semantic
d. Conceptual

5. Which of the following is correct?

a. Database state is called database intension.
b. Database schema is called database instance.
c. The database schema changes more often than the database state.
d. Database state is the actual data stored in a database at a particular moment in time.

1. _____ data model provides concepts that describe details of how data is stored in the computer.

a. Physical
b. External
c. Semantic
d. Conceptual

2. Which of the following is correct?

a. Database state is called database intension.
b. Database schema is called database instance.
c. The database schema changes more often than the database state.
d. Database state is the actual data stored in a database at a particular moment in time.

3. A _____ is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the structure of a database, the operations for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints that the database should obey.

a. database state
b. data model
c. database instance
d. database extension

4. _____ schema describes the structure and constraints for the whole database.

a. External
b. DBMS
c. Internal
d. Conceptual

5. A DBMS that supports a database located at multiple sites is called _____ DBMS.

a. distributed
b. single-user
c. centralized
d. multi -user

1. _____ data independence is the capacity to change the internal schema without having to change the conceptual schema.

a. Logical
b. Physical
c. Static
d. Dynamic

2. A data model is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the structure of a database, the _____ for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints that the database should obey.

a. operations
b. types
c. skills
d. jobs

3. _____ schema describes the structure and constraints for the whole database.

a. External
b. DBMS
c. Internal
d. Conceptual

4. In three-schema architecture, user views are defined at _____ schema.

a. logical
b. physical
c. internal
d. external

5. Which of the following is correct?

a. Database state is called database intension.
b. Database schema is called database instance.
c. The database schema changes more often than the database state.
d. Database state is the actual data stored in a database at a particular moment in time.

1. In three-schema architecture, user views are defined at _____ schema.

a. logical
b. physical
c. internal
d. external

2. Which of the following is correct?

a. Database state is called database intension.
b. Database schema is called database instance.
c. The database schema changes more often than the database state.
d. Database state is the actual data stored in a database at a particular moment in time.

3. A data model is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the structure of a database, the _____ for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints that the database should obey.

a. operations
b. types
c. skills
d. jobs

4. _____ schema describes the structure and constraints for the whole database.

a. External
b. DBMS
c. Internal
d. Conceptual

5. _____ data independence is the capacity to change the internal schema without having to change the conceptual schema.

a. Logical
b. Physical
c. Static
d. Dynamic

JUST/CIT Department

CIS328 Second 2009/2010 Quiz # 1

Name(بالعربي): No: Section:

1. A database is any collection of data.

2. A DBMS is a software system to facilitate the creation and maintenance of a computerized database.

3. End-users can be categorized into casual, naïve, or parametric users.

4. Typical DBMS functionality is to define and create a particular database in terms of its data types, structures, and _____.

a. constraints b. software c. users d. hardware

5. Database designers are responsible to define the _____, the structure, the constraints, and functions or transactions against the database.

a. content b. software c. users d. hardware

6. Which of the following is correct about a DBMS?

a. It is a collection of related and self describing data.

b. It is a set of programs, which facilitates the process of defining, constructing and manipulating databases for various applications.

c. It stands for Database Management System.

d. b and c e. all of above

JUST/CIT Department

CIS328 Second 2009/2010 Quiz # 1

Name(بالعربي): No: Section: 3

1. A database always maintains a collection of unrelated data.

2. A database system is a software system to enable users to create and maintain a computerized database.

3. End-users can be categorized into casual, desinger, or parametric users.

4. Typical DBMS functionality is to define and create a particular database in terms of its data types, _____, and constraints.

a. software b. users c. hardware d. structures

5. Database designers are responsible to define the content, the_____, the constraints, and functions or transactions against the database.

a. network b. software c. structure d. hardware

6. A DBMS is a software that

a. supports the controlled sharing of information

b. enables the creation, use and maintenance of a database

c. supports the visualization and integrity control of data.

d. b and c.

e. all of the above

JUST/CIT Department

CIS328 Second 2009/2010 Quiz # 1

Name(بالعربي): No: Section: 4

1 A database is a very large software system used for processing related data.

2 DBMS stands for DataBase Manipulation Systems.

3. End-users can be categorized into casual, naiave, or devolper users.

4. Typical DBMS functionality is to define and create a particular database in terms of its _____, structures, and constraints.

a. software b. data types c. users d. hardware

5. Database designers are responsible to define the content, thestructure, the constraints, and _____ or transactions against the database.

a. network b. functions c. software d. hardware

6. Which of the following are properties of a database?

a. It represents some aspect of the real world

b. It is a logically coherent collection of data with some inherent meaning

c. It is designed, built and populated with data for a specific purpose

d. b and c only. e. All of the above

JUST/CIT Department

CIS328 Second 2009/2010 Quiz # 2

Name(بالعربي): No: Section: 3

1. A data model is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the _____ of a database.

a. structure b. extension

c. state d. instance

2. _____ data model provides concepts that describe details of how data is stored in the computer.

a. Semantic b. Conceptual

c. Physical d. Implementation

3. Which of the following is incorrect?

a. Database state is the actual data stored in a database at a particular moment in time.

b. Database state is called database intension.

c. Database schema is a description of the structure of the data in a database.

d. Database state is called database instance.

4. The goal of the three-schema database architecture is to

a. divide the physical database into 3 components

b. separate the user applications from the physical database

c. aid the database designer in designing the conceptual database.

d. achieve maximum memory-management efficiency.

5. _____ schema describes the structure and constraints for the whole database.

a. Internal b. Conceptual c. External d. DBMS

6. _____ data independence is the capacity to change the internal schema without having to change the conceptual schema.

a. Logical b. Physical c. Static d. Dynamic

7. Which of the following is correct about DDL?

a. It stands for data dictionary language.

b. It provides notations for describing the types of entities and relationships among entities.

c. It is a procedural language.

d. All of the above.

8. A DBMS that supports a database located at multiple sites is called _____ DBMS.

a. centralized b. multi -user c. distributed d. single-user

JUST/CIS Department **CIS228** **Second 2016/2017** **Quiz # 1**

Name(بالعربي): Section 1 Sequence:

No.	Statement	T/F
1.	Database is a collection of related data.	T
2.	The main job of sophisticated users is constantly querying and updating the database, using standard types of queries.	F
3.	Casual users is responsible for authorizing access to the database.	F
4.	Meta-data is the database administrator.	F
5.	Data are known facts that are simple, single, and stored.	F

JUST/CIS Department **CIS228** **Second 2016/2017** **Quiz # 1**

Name(بالعربي): Section 1 Sequence:

No.	Statement	T/F
1.	Database management systems is a collection of related data.	F
2.	The main job of naïve users is constantly querying and updating the database, using standard types of queries.	T
3.	Database definition stores database dictionary.	F
4.	Database administrators are responsible for authorizing access to the database.	T
5.	Data redundancy may lead to data consistent.	F

JUST/CIS Department **CIS228** **Second 2016/2017** **Quiz # 1**

Name(بالعربي): Section 2 Sequence:

No.	Statement	T/F
1.	Data redundancy exists when the same data is stored once in the database.	F
2.	Database is designed, built, and populated with data for a specific purpose.	T
3.	Database dictionary stores database definition.	T
4.	Casual users access database occasionally when needed.	T
5.	Data redundancy may lead to data inconsistent.	T

JUST/CIS Department **CIS228** **Second 2016/2017** **Quiz # 1**

Name(بالعربي): Section 2 Sequence:

No.	Statement	T/F
1.	Data redundancy exists when the same data are stored unnecessary at different places in the database.	T
2.	Data Programs are designed, built, and populated with data for a specific purpose.	F
3.	Parametric users access database occasionally when needed.	F
4.	Meta-data is the database definition.	T
5.	Data are known facts that have values and have meaning.	T

JUST/CIS Department **CIS228** **Summer 2012/2013** **Quiz # 1**

Name(بالعربي): No: Section: 1

1. Select the incorrect statement.

a. A DBMS is a software system to facilitate the creation and maintenance of a computerized database.

b. DBA stands for DataBase Administrator

c. A database is a software system to enable users to create and maintain a computerized database.

d. Data are known facts that can be recorded and have an implicit meaning.

2. Database _____ involves retrieving (querying) and modifying (insert, delet, and update) to its content.

a. manipulating b. consructing c. defining d. sharing

3. _____ data model provides concepts that describes the details of how data is stored on computer storage.

a. High-level b. Physical c. Conceptual d. Representational

4. _____ data model provide concepts that is easily understood by end users and also similar to how data organized in computer storage.

a. High-level b. Physical c. Conceptual d. Representational

5. _____ server is a new layer that is added between client and the database server to runs application programs and stores business rules.

a. Web b. File c. Data d. External

JUST/CIS Department **CIS228** **Summer 2012/2013** **Quiz # 2**

Name(بالعربي): No: Section: 1

1. Select the incorrect statement.

a. A database is a collection of related data.

b. A database always maintains a collection of related data.

c. Database system is the DBMS software together with the data itself.

d. A database is a very large software system used for processing related data.

2. A _____ is a set of concepts to describe the structure of a database, the operations for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints that the database should obey.

a. database b. data model c. transaction d. database state

3. _____ data models use concepts such as entities, attributes, and relationships.

a. Low-level b. Physical c. Conceptual d. Implementation

4. The purpose of the _____ in the Three Schema Architecture is to describe how a schema at a higher level is derived from a schema at a lower level.

a. entities b. relationships c. mappings d. schema

5. _____ DDBMS uses multiple computers (sites) but same same DBMS software.

a. Network b. Heterogeneous c. Homogeneous d. Hierarchical

JUST/CIT Department

CIS328 Second 2009/2010 Quiz # 2

Name(بالعربي): No: Section: 1

1. A _____ is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the structure of a database, the operations for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints that the database should obey.

a. database instance
b. database extension
c. database state
d. data model

2. _____ data model provides concepts that are close to the way many users perceive data.

a. Internal
b. Conceptual
c. Physical
d. Implementation

3. Which of the following is correct?

a. Database schema changes frequently, but database state does not change.
b. Database schema is specified during database design.
c. Database schema changes frequently.
d. The database schema changes more often than the database state.

4. The goal of the three-schema database architecture is to

a. divide the physical database into 3 components
b. aid the database designer in designing the conceptual database.
c. support of multiple views of the data.
d. achieve maximum memory-management efficiency.

5. _____ schema describes physical storage structures and access paths.

a. Internal b. Conceptual c. External d. DBMS

6. _____ data independence is the capacity to change the conceptual schema without having to change the external schemas and their associated application programs.

a. Logical b. Physical c. Static d. Dynamic

7. Which of the following is correct about DML?

a. It stands for data manipulation language.
b. It is used for accessing and modifying data.
c. It is usually part of any database language like SQL.
d. All of the above.

8. A DBMS that supports a database located at a single site is called _____ DBMS.

a. centralized b. single-user c. distributed d. multi -user

JUST/CIT Department

CIS328 Second 2009/2010 Quiz # 2

Name(بالعربي): No: Section: 3

1. A data model is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the _____ of a database.

a. structure b. extension

c. state d. instance

2. _____ data model provides concepts that describe details of how data is stored in the computer.

a. Semantic b. Conceptual

c. Physical d. Implementation

3. Which of the following is incorrect?

a. Database state is the actual data stored in a database at a particular moment in time.

b. Database state is called database intension.

c. Database schema is a description of the structure of the data in a database.

d. Database state is called database instance.

4. The goal of the three-schema database architecture is to

a. divide the physical database into 3 components

b. separate the user applications from the physical database

c. aid the database designer in designing the conceptual database.

d. achieve maximum memory-management efficiency.

5. _____ schema describes the structure and constraints for the whole database.

a. Internal b. Conceptual c. External d. DBMS

6. _____ data independence is the capacity to change the internal schema without having to change the conceptual schema.

a. Logical b. Physical c. Static d. Dynamic

7. Which of the following is correct about DDL?

a. It stands for data dictionary language.

b. It provides notations for describing the types of entities and relationships among entities.

c. It is a procedural language.

d. All of the above.

8. A DBMS that supports a database located at multiple sites is called _____ DBMS.

a. centralized b. multi -user c. distributed d. single-user

JUST/CIT Department

CIS328 Second 2009/2010 Quiz # 2

Name(بالعربي): No: Section: 4

1. A data model is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the certain _____ that the database should obey.

a. structure b. constraints

c. operations d. instance

2. _____ data model used by many commercial DBMS to represent data.

a. Semantic b. Conceptual

c. Physical d. Implementation

3. Which of the following is incorrect?

a. Database state is the actual data stored in a database at a particular moment in time.

b. Database schema is a description of the structure of the data in a database.

c. Database state is called database instance.

d. Database scheme is called database extension.

4. Program-data independence refers to the ability to

a. access data without a program

b. write a program to access any piece of data

c. define data in your program

d. change the structure of the data files without having to change the programs that access the data files

5. _____ schemas describes the various user views.

a. Internal b. Conceptual c. External d. DBMS

6. Which of the following is correct?

a. Logical data independence means that the external schema should be identical to the conceptual schema.

b. Physical data independence means that the external schema can be modified without affecting the conceptual schema.

c. Physical data independence means never having to update the internal data structures of a database.

d. When a schema at a lower level is changed, only the mappings between this schema and higher-level schemas need to be changed.

7. SQL is an example of:

a. Procedural language b. Declarative language

c. Both procedural and declarative d. Stands for Sequential Query Language.

8. In a heterogeneous distributed DBMS, all database sites use _____ DBMS software.

a. same b. different c. relational d. network

JUST/CIS Department **CIS228** **Second 2016/2017** **Quiz # 2**

Name(بالعربي): _____ Section 1 Sequence: _____

1. _____ data independence is the capacity to change the internal schema without having to change the conceptual schema.

2. A data model is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the _____ of a database.

3. _____ schema describes physical storage structures.

4. In three-schema architecture, user views are defined at _____ schema.

5. _____ data independence is the capacity to change the conceptual schema without having to change the external schemas and their associated application programs.

1.	Physical
2.	structure
3.	Internal
4.	external
5.	Logical

JUST/CIS Department **CIS228** **Second 2016/2017** **Quiz # 2**

Name(بالعربي): _____ Section 2 Sequence: _____

1. _____ data model provides concepts that describe details of how data is stored in the computer.
2. _____ schema describes the structure and constraints for the whole database.
3. External schema describes the various user _____.
4. A DBMS that supports a database located at multiple sites is called _____ DBMS.
5. A _____ is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the structure of a database, the operations for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints that the database should obey.

1. Physical
2. Conceptual
3. views
4. distributed
5. data model