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	F
	DBMS.	

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	T
	the DBMS.	

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,	T
	manipulating, and sharing databases among various users and applications.	
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 scher	na with	nout 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 ti	me.	
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 ti	me.	
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 scheme	na with	nout 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 for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints that the data	base sh	ould obey.		
a.	operations	b.	types		
c.	skills	d.	jobs		
3.	data model provides concepts that are close to the way many us	ers per			
a.	Physical	b.	External		
c.	Internal	d.	Conceptual		
4. a.	External schema describes the various user 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, to			
	for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints that the data	base sho	ould obey.	
a.	operations	b.	types	
c.	skills	d.	jobs	
4.	data model provides concepts that are close to the way many us	ers perc	eive data.	
a.	Physical	b.	External	
c.	Internal	d.	Conceptual	
5.	data independence is the capacity to change the conceptual scher	na with	out 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 t	he struc	ture of a	database,
	the operations for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints	that the	database	should
	obey.			
a.	database state	b.	data m	odel
c.	database instance	d.	databa	se extension
3.	schema describes the structure and constraints for the who	ole datal	oase.	
a.	External	b.	DBMS	S
c.	Internal	d.	Conce	ptual
4.	data model provides concepts that describe details o	f how	data is s	tored in the
	computer.			
a.	Physical	b.	Extern	al
c.	Semantic	d.	Conce	ptual
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 mom	ent in ti	me.	

1.	data model provides concepts that describe details of how data is stored in the					
comp	outer.					
a.	Physical	b.	External			
c.	Semantic	d.	Concept	ual		
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 mom	ent in ti	me.			
3.	A is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe	the struc	cture of a da	atabase,		
	the operations for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints	that the	database sł	nould		
	obey.					
a.	database state	b.	data mo	del		
c.	database instance	d.	database	extension		
4.	schema describes the structure and constraints for the who	ole data	base.			
a.	External	b.	DBMS			
c.	Internal	d.	Concept	ual		
5.	A DBMS that supports a database located at multiple sites is called		DBMS.			
a.	distributed		b. s	ingle-user		
c.	centralized		d. r	nulti -user		

1.	data independence is the capacity to change the internal schema without having to						
chang	e 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 the	ıcture	of a da	tabase, the			
	for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints that the	datab	ase sho	uld obey.			
a.	operations		b.	types			
c.	skills		d.	jobs			
3.	schema describes the structure and constraints for the whole	databa	ise.				
a.	External).	DBM	S			
c.	Internal	i .	Conce	<mark>eptual</mark>			
4.	In three-schema architecture, user views are defined at schema schema.	ma.					
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 tin	ne.				

1.	In three-schema architecture, user views are defined at sche	ema.		
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 momen	t in ti	me.	
3.	A data model is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the str	ructui	e of a d	atabase, the
	for manipulating these structures, and certain constraints that the	e data	base sho	ould obey.
a.	operations		b.	types
c.	skills		d.	jobs
4.	schema describes the structure and constraints for the whole	datał	oase.	
a.	External	b.	DBM	IS
c.	Internal	d.	Conc	eptual
5.	data independence is the capacity to change the internal	schei	na with	out having to
	change the conceptual schema.			
a.	Logical		b.	Physical
c.	Static		d.	Dynamic

		CIS328	Secon	nd 2009/201	.0	Quiz # 1		
Name(:(بالعربي)				No:		Section:	
1.	A database is any	collection o	f data.					
2.	A DBMS is a soft	tware system	n to facilitate the	e creation and	d maintenai	nce of a con	nputerized da	tabase.
3.	End-users can be	categorized	into casual, naïv	e, or paramo	etric users.			
4.	Typical DBMS fu		s to define and o	create a part	icular datab	ease in terms	s of its data ty	/pes,
a.	constraints	b.	software	c.	users		d. hard	dware
5.	Database designe functions or trans				, the stru	ucture, the c	c <mark>on</mark> straints, ar	nd
a.	content	b.	software	c.	users		d. hard	dware
6.	Which of the follo	owing is cor	rect about a DBI	MS?				
a.	It is a collection of	of related and	l self describing	data.				
b.	It is a set of progr	rams, which	facilitates the pr	cocess of def	ining, cons	tructing and	l manipulatin	g databases
	for various applic	ations.						
c.	It stands for Data	base Manage	ement System.					
d.	b and c.				e.	all of	above	

CIS328 Second 2009/2010 Quiz # 1 Name(بالعربي): No: Section: A database always maintains a collection of unrelated data. A database system is a software system to enable users to create and maintain a computerized database. 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. software b. a. users C. hardware structures Database designers are responsible to define the content, the , the constraints, and functions or 5. transactions against the database. hardware a. network b. software d. 6. A DBMS is a software that supports the controlled sharing of information a. enables the creation, use and maintenance of a database b. supports the visualization and integrity control of data. c. b and c. d. all of the above

		•		
	CIS328	Second 2009/2010	Quiz # 1	
Nam	:(بالعربي) <u>:</u>	No	: Sect	zion: 4
1	A database is a very large softv	vare system used for processing	related data.	
2	DBMS stands for DataBase Ma	anipulation Systems		
_	DDMS statics for Database Mic	ampulation Systems.		
3.	End-users can be categorized in	nto casual, naiave, or devolper u	sers.	
4.	Typical DBMS functionality is	to define and create a particular	database in terms of its	,,
	structures, and constraints.			
a.	software b. d	lata types c. use	ers d.	hardware
5.	Database designers are respons	sible to define the content, thestro	ucture, the constraints, a	and
	or transactions against the data	base.		
a.			tware d.	hardware
u.	network of the second	o. sol	eam	Haraware
	WI : 1 . 0.1 . 0.11 . :			
6.	Which of the following are pro	-		
a.	It represents some aspect of the	e real world		
b.	It is a logically coherent collect	tion of data with some inherent r	neaning	
c.	It is designed, built and popula	ted with data for a specific purpo	ose	
d.	b and c only.	e. All	of the above	

CIS328 Second 2009/2010 Quiz # 2 :(بالعربي) No: Section: 3 A data model is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the _____ of a database. structure b. extension d. c. state instance 2. data model provides concepts that describe details of how data is stored in the computer. a. Semantic Conceptual d. Implementation Physical 3. Which of the following is incorrect? a. Database state is the actual data stored in a database at a particular moment in time. Database state is called database intension. c. Database schema is a description of the structure of the data in a database. Database state is called database instance. d. 4. The goal of the three-schema database architecture is to divide the physical database into 3 components separate the user applications from the physical database aid the database designer in designing the conceptual database. c. d. achieve maximum memory-management efficiency. 5. schema describes the structure and constraints for the whole database. Internal **DBMS** Conceptual External a. c. 6. data independence is the capacity to change the internal schema without having to change the conceptual schema. Logical Static d Dynamic a. Physical 7. Which of the following is correct about DDL? a. It stands for data dictionary language. It provides notations for describing the types of entities and relationships among entities. It is a procedural language. c. d. All of the above. DBMS. 8. A DBMS that supports a database located at multiple sites is called

multi -user

d.

single-user

centralized

a.

Name(بالعربي): Section 1 Sequence:

No.	Statement	T/F
1.	Database is a collection of related data.	Т
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



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



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



Name(بالعربي): Section 2 Sequence:

No.	Statement	T/F
1.	Data redundancy exists when the same data are stored unnecessary at different places in	Т
	the database.	
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.	Т



	JUST/CIS Dep	artment	CIS228	Summe	er 2012/2013		Quiz#	1
Name(:(بالعربي			No:			Section	on: 1
1.	Select the incorrect state	tement.						
a.	A DBMS is a software	system to	facilitate the creation	n and maintena	nce of a compute	rized data	abase.	
b.	DBA stands for DataBa						_	
c.	A database is a softwar					l database	.	
d.	Data are known facts the	hat can be	recorded and have a	n implicit mear	ing.			
2.	Database	involvo	a ratriavina (augrein	a) and modifyin	na (incort dolot d	and under	a) to its as	ntant
2.	manipulating	mvorve. b.	consructing	g) and modifying.	defining	ina upaai	d.	sharing
a.	mampurating	0.	constucting	С.	ucining		u.	Sitaring
3.		data mode	el provides concepts	that describes t	he details of how	data is st	ored on co	omputer storage.
a.	High-level	b.	Physical		eptual	d.		esentational
	-							
4.	d	lata model	provide concepts th	at is easily unde	erstood by end us	ers and al	so similar	to how data
	organized in computer	storage.						
a.	High-level	b.	Physical	c. Conce	eptual	d.	Repre	esentational
5.		new layer	that is added betwee	n client and the	database server	to runs ap	plication	programs and
	stores business rules.		T		.			T
a.	Web	b.	File	c.	Data		d.	External
	.JUST/CIS Dep.	artment	CIS228	Summe	er 2012/2013		Ouiz#	2
Name(JUST/CIS Dep.	artment	CIS228	Summe No:	er 2012/2013		Quiz#	
<u>Name(a</u>	_		CIS228		er 2012/2013		Quiz #	
	:(بالعربي	tement.			er 2012/2013		_	
1.	بالعربي: Select the incorrect stat	tement.	ted data.	No:	er 2012/2013		_	
1. a.	بالعربي: Select the incorrect stat A database is a collecti	tement. on of relatentains a co	ted data. ollection of related d	No:	er 2012/2013		_	
1. a. b.	بالعربي): Select the incorrect stat A database is a collecti A database always mai	tement. ion of relate the relate	ted data. ollection of related d	No: ata. the data itself.			_	
1. a. b. c.	Select the incorrect stat A database is a collecti A database always mai Database system is the A database is a very lar	tement. ion of relat intains a co DBMS so rge softwa	ted data. ollection of related d oftware together with re system used for p	No: ata. the data itself. rocessing relate	d data.		Section	on: 1
1. a. b.	Select the incorrect state A database is a collecti A database always mai Database system is the A database is a very lar	tement. Ion of relate intains a condition of the DBMS sorge softwart of concepts.	ted data. collection of related defitware together with respective used for part of the state o	No: ata. the data itself. rocessing relate	d data.	ons for m	Section	on: 1
1. a. b. c. d.	Select the incorrect state A database is a collecti A database always mai Database system is the A database is a very late A is a se structures, and certain of	tement. Ion of relate intains a condition of the DBMS sorge softwart of concepts.	ted data. collection of related describer with the result of the system used for puts to describe the state of the state	No: ata. the data itself. rocessing relate ructure of a data aould obey.	<mark>d data.</mark> abase, the operati	ons for m	Section	on: 1
1. a. b. c.	Select the incorrect state A database is a collecti A database always mai Database system is the A database is a very lar	tement. Ion of relate intains a condition of the DBMS sorge softwart of concepts.	ted data. collection of related defitware together with respective used for part of the state o	No: ata. the data itself. rocessing relate	d data.	ons for m	Section	on: 1
1. a. b. c. d.	Select the incorrect state A database is a collection A database always main Database system is the A database is a very land A database is a set structures, and certain of database	tement. Ion of relationations a contract of concept constraints b.	ted data. collection of related defitware together with resystem used for puts to describe the state of the state of the database shadata model	No: ata. the data itself. rocessing relate ructure of a data ould obey. c.	d data. abase, the operati transaction		Section	on: 1
1. a. b. c. d. 2. a.	Select the incorrect state A database is a collection A database always main Database system is the A database is a very late A is a sestructures, and certain of database defined as	tement. ion of relationations a congressoftwa t of conceptionstraints b.	ted data. collection of related describer with the database shadata model to the database such as use concepts such a collection of related data model.	No: ata. the data itself. rocessing relate ructure of a data rould obey. c. as entities, attril	d data. abase, the operati transaction putes, and relatio	nships.	Section Sectio	ng these database state
1. a. b. c. d.	Select the incorrect state A database is a collection A database always main Database system is the A database is a very land A database is a set structures, and certain of database	tement. Ion of relationations a contract of concept constraints b.	ted data. collection of related defitware together with resystem used for puts to describe the state of the state of the database shadata model	No: ata. the data itself. rocessing relate ructure of a data rould obey. c. as entities, attril	d data. abase, the operati transaction		Section Sectio	on: 1
1. a. b. c. d. 2. a.	Select the incorrect state A database is a collection A database always main Database system is the A database is a very land A database is a very land A is a sestructures, and certain of database database database database database database database	tement. Ion of relations a constraints b. lata model b.	ted data. collection of related defitware together with the result of the system used for post to describe the state of the database shadata model s use concepts such a Physical	ata. a the data itself. rocessing relate ructure of a data rould obey. c. c. as entities, attril	d data. abase, the operati transaction outes, and relatio	nships. d.	Section Sectio	ng these database state mentation
1. a. b. c. d. 2. a. 3. a.	Select the incorrect state A database is a collection A database always main Database system is the A database is a very late A is a sestructures, and certain of database defined as	tement. ion of relations a constraints b. lata model b.	ted data. collection of related destruction	ata. a the data itself. rocessing relate ructure of a data rould obey. c. c. as entities, attril	d data. abase, the operati transaction outes, and relatio	nships. d.	Section Sectio	ng these database state mentation
1. a. b. c. d. 2. a. 3. a.	Select the incorrect state A database is a collectical A database always main Database system is the A database is a very late. A database data	tement. ion of relations a constraints b. lata model b.	ted data. collection of related destruction	ata. a the data itself. rocessing relate ructure of a data rould obey. c. c. as entities, attril	d data. abase, the operati transaction outes, and relatio	nships. d.	Section Sectio	ng these database state mentation
1. a. b. c. d. 2. a. 4.	Select the incorrect state A database is a collection A database always main Database system is the A database is a very last A database is a very last A is a sest structures, and certain of database database database database derived from a schema derived from a schema database derived from a schema derived state of the derived schema database derived from a schema derived state of the derived schema database derived schema derived schema derived schema database derived schema derived schema database derived schema database derived schema derived schema database database derived schema derived schema database database derived schema derived schema database dat	tement. son of relate antains a contraint and the concept constraints b. lata model b.	ted data. collection of related describer with the database shadata model s use concepts such a Physical in the Three Scler level.	ata. a the data itself. rocessing relate ructure of a data rould obey. c. c. as entities, attril	d data. abase, the operation transaction outes, and relatio eptual are is to describe	nships. d.	Section d. Implementa at a final section of the se	ng these database state mentation higher level is
1. a. b. c. d. 2. a. 4.	Select the incorrect state A database is a collection A database always main Database system is the A database is a very large A database is a very large A is a second atabase database database database derived from a schema entities	tement. ion of relational action of relations a congressoftwal at of conceptions traines b. lata model b. at a lower b.	ted data. collection of related describer with the database shadata model s use concepts such a Physical in the Three Scler level.	ata. In the data itself. Rocessing relate ructure of a data rould obey. c. as entities, attril c. Conce mema Architectu	d data. abase, the operation transaction butes, and relation eptual are is to describe mappings	nships. d. how a scl	Section d. Implementa at a final section of the se	ng these database state mentation higher level is

CIS328 Second 2009/2010 Quiz#2 Name(بالعربي): No: Section: 1 is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the structure of a database, the operations for 1. manipulating these structures, and certain constraints that the database should obey. database extension a. database instance b. database state data model c. 2. data model provides concepts that are close to the way many users perceive data. Internal a. Conceptual Physical d. Implementation c. 3. Which of the following is correct? Database schema changes frequently, but database state does not change. a. Database schema changes frequently. c. d. The database schema changes more often than the database state. The goal of the three-schema database architecture is to 4. divide the physical database into 3 components a. aid the database designer in designing the conceptual database. b. support of multiple views of the data. d. achieve maximum memory-management efficiency. 5. schema describes physical storage structures and access paths. Internal Conceptual External **DBMS** 6. data independence is the capacity to change the conceptual schema without having to change the external schemas and their associated application programs. Logical b. Physical c. Static d. Dynamic 7. Which of the following is correct about DML? It stands for data manipulation language. It is used for accessing and modifying data. a. It is usually part of any database language like SQL. All of the above. c. 8. A DBMS that supports a database located at a single site is called DBMS.

distributed

c.

d.

multi -user

single-user

b.

CIS328 Second 2009/2010 Quiz # 2 :(بالعربي) No: Section: 3 A data model is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the _____ of a database. structure b. extension d. c. state instance 2. data model provides concepts that describe details of how data is stored in the computer. a. Semantic Conceptual d. Physical Implementation Which of the following is incorrect? 3. Database state is the actual data stored in a database at a particular moment in time. a. 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 divide the physical database into 3 components separate the user applications from the physical database aid the database designer in designing the conceptual database. c. d. achieve maximum memory-management efficiency. 5. schema describes the structure and constraints for the whole database. Internal External d. **DBMS** a. 6. data independence is the capacity to change the internal schema without having to change the conceptual schema. Logical Physical Static d Dynamic a. 7. Which of the following is correct about DDL? a. It stands for data dictionary language. It provides notations for describing the types of entities and relationships among entities. It is a procedural language. c. d. All of the above. 8. A DBMS that supports a database located at multiple sites is called DBMS. centralized multi -user d. single-user a.

CIS328 Second 2009/2010 Quiz#2 Name(بالعربي): No: Section: 4 A data model is a collection of concepts that can be used to describe the certain that the database should obey. 1. a. structure constraints d. c. operations instance 2. data model used by many commercial DBMS to represent data. a. Semantic b. Conceptual Physical Implementation c. 3. Which of the following is incorrect? Database state is the actual data stored in a database at a particular moment in time. a. b. Database schema is a description of the structure of the data in a database. c. Database state is called database instance. 4. Program-data independence refers to the ability to a. access data without a program write a program to access any piece of data b. c. define data in your program 5. schemas describes the various user views. **DBMS** Internal b. Conceptual a. d. 6. Which of the following is correct? Logical data independence means that the external schema should be identical to the conceptual schema. a. Physical data independence means that the external schema can be modified without affecting the conceptual schema. b. c. Physical data independence means never having to update the internal data structures of a database. 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 Declarative language d. Both procedural and declarative Stands for Sequential Query Language. c. 8. In a heterogeneous distributed DBMS, all database sites use DBMS software. relational a. same different c. d. network

Name(:(بالعربي)	Section I	Sequence:
1.	without having to	data independence is the change the conceptual schema.	capacity to change the internal schema
2.	Ü	collection of concepts that can be used to	describe the
2	of a database.		
 4. 	In three-schema and	rchitecture, user views are defined at	a describes physical storage structures. schema.
5.	schema without ha	data independence data independence aving to change the external schemas and	e is the capacity to change the conceptual their associated application programs.
1. 2.	Physical structure		
3.	Internal		

4.

5.

external

Logical

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 stru	acture 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 co	oncepts that can be used to describe
	the structure of a database, the opera	ations for manipulating these	structures, and certain constraints
	that the database should obey.		

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