

Q.1 Select the correct choice from the following questions.

1. It is the raw material given as input to the computer for processing:
A. Data B. Information C. Data D. Delta
2. It is a collection of related files that are usually integrated, linked or cross-referenced to one another:
A. Database B. Data modelling C. Data analysis D. Data modification
3. It is a set of programs that allow users to create, maintain and manipulate database, and store or retrieve data from those database files:
A. DBA B. DBMS C. ACCA D. CCNA
4. Its main purpose is to improve data sharing, data access, decision-making and increase end user productivity:
A. DBA B. DBMS C. ACCA D. CCNA
5. Microsoft Access is an application of:
A. DBMS B. Office Management
C. Graphic designing D. Web designing
6. Microsoft SQL Server is an application of:
A. DBMS B. Office Management C. Graphic designing D. Web designing
7. Sybase is an application of:
A. DBMS B. Office Management
C. Graphic designing D. Web designing
8. Oracle is an application of:
A. DBMS B. Office Management
C. Graphic designing D. Web designing
9. If data is not updated in any file, it causes:
A. Data inconsistency B. Data redundancy
C. Data overflow D. Invalid data
10. This is the person responsible for supervising the database and the use of DBMS in an organization:
A. DBA B. Hardware engineer C. Software engineer D. System analyst
11. It defines a way of structuring data:
A. Database B. Data model C. Data analysis D. Data modification
12. In this model, data is organized into a tree-like structure:
A. Hierarchical Database Model B. Network Database Model
C. Relational Database Model D. Object-Oriented Database Model
13. It is a logical construct with owner and subordinate relationship:
A. Hierarchical Database Model B. Network Database Model
C. Relational Database Model D. Object-Oriented Database Model
14. It is a logical structure in which some of the data elements can have more than one owner data element:
A. Hierarchical Database Model B. Network Database Model
C. Relational Database Model D. Object-Oriented Database Model
15. In this model, data is held in tables and the tables are linked by means of common fields:
A. Hierarchical Database Model B. Network Database Model
C. Relational Database Model D. Object-Oriented Database Model
16. In this model, the data resides in the database and is manipulated collectively with queries in a query language:
A. Hierarchical Database Model B. Object Relational Database Model
C. Relational Database Model D. Object-Oriented Database Model

17. SQL stands for:
- A. Structured Query Language
B. Structured Query List
C. Simple Query Language
D. Simple Query List
18. It is a computer language for defining different data structures:
- A. Data Definition Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Data Control Language
D. Data Structure Language
19. To create objects in a database model, is the task of:
- A. Data Definition Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Data Control Language
D. Data Structure Language
20. To alter the structure of the database, is the task of:
- A. Data Definition Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Data Control Language
D. Data Structure Language
21. To delete objects from the database, is the task of:
- A. Data Definition Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Data Control Language
D. Data Structure Language
22. It is used to manage or manipulate data:
- A. Data Definition Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Data Control Language
D. Data Structure Language
23. To retrieve data from a database, is the task of:
- A. Data Definition Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Data Control Language
D. Data Structure Language
24. To insert data into a table, is the task of:
- A. Data Definition Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Data Control Language
D. Data Structure Language
25. To update existing data within a table, is the task of:
- A. Data Definition Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Data Control Language
D. Data Structure Language
26. To delete records from a table, is the task of:
- A. Data Definition Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Data Control Language
D. Data Structure Language
27. It is used for controlling the data:
- A. Data Definition Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Data Control Language
D. Data Structure Language
28. To allow specified users to perform specific tasks, is the task of:
- A. Data Definition Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Data Control Language
D. Data Structure Language
29. To disallow specified users from performing specified tasks, is the task of:
- A. Data Definition Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Data Control Language
D. Data Structure Language
30. To cancel previously granted or denied permissions, is the task of:
- A. Data Definition Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Data Control Language
D. Data Structure Language
31. It is a file that contains data about a single entity:
- A. Database Table
B. Record
C. Field
D. Relation
32. A collection of related fields treated as a single unit is called:
- A. Database Table
B. Record
C. Field
D. Relation
33. In relational database, rows are also known as:
- A. Field
B. Relation
C. Attribute
D. Tuples
34. It is part of a record and contains a single piece of data for the subject of the record:
- A. Database Table
B. Record
C. Field
D. Entity
35. In a relational database, records are stored in files called:
- A. Tables/Relations
B. Record
C. Field
D. Entity

36. This data type is used to store text and combinations of text and numbers:
 A. Integer B. Real Numbers C. Boolean Data D. Character
37. This data type is used to store whole numbers such as 34 and 2073:
 A. Integer B. Real Numbers C. Boolean Data D. Character
38. This data type is used to store numbers that have fractional part such as 23.75:
 A. Integer B. Real Numbers C. Boolean Data D. Character
39. This data type is used for True or False values:
 A. Integer B. Real Numbers C. Boolean Data D. Character
40. Each entity in a database must have a unique key field known as _____ to identify a record:
 A. Candidate or Alternate Key B. Secondary Key
 C. Foreign Key D. Primary Key
41. It is a column, or set of columns, in a table that can uniquely identify any database record without referring to any other data:
 A. Candidate or Alternate Key B. Secondary Key
 C. Foreign Key D. Primary Key
42. It is made on a field that you would like to be indexed for faster searches:
 A. Candidate or Alternate Key B. Secondary Key
 C. Foreign Key D. Primary Key
43. It is a field or collection of fields in one table that uniquely identifies a row of another table or the same table:
 A. Candidate or Alternate Key B. Secondary Key
 C. Foreign Key D. Primary Key
44. In this step the nature and scope of the problem, to be solved, is identified and the problem is clearly defined:
 A. Problem Identification/Definition B. Feasibility Study
 C. Requirement Analysis D. Identify Entities and Attributes
45. Its purpose is to find one or more solutions of the problem and to suggest the most desirable and economical solution
 A. Problem Identification/Definition B. Feasibility Study
 C. Requirement Analysis D. Identify Entities and Attributes
46. Its purpose is to obtain thorough and detailed understanding of the problem:
 A. Problem Identification/Definition B. Feasibility Study
 C. Requirement Analysis D. Identify Entities and Attributes
47. It identifies the highest-level relationships between different entities:
 A. Conceptual Data Modeling B. Enterprise Data Modeling
 C. Logical Data Modeling D. Physical Data Modeling
48. It addresses the unique requirements of a specific business:
 A. Conceptual Data Modeling B. Enterprise Data Modeling
 C. Logical Data Modeling D. Physical Data Modeling
49. It illustrates the specific entities, attributes and relationships involved in a business function:
 A. Conceptual Data Modeling B. Enterprise Data Modeling
 C. Logical Data Modeling D. Physical Data Modeling
50. It represents an application and database-specific implementation of a logical data model:
 A. Conceptual Data Modeling B. Enterprise Data Modeling
 C. Logical Data Modeling D. Physical Data Modeling
51. Entities are represented by means of:
 A. Rectangles B. Squares C. Circles D. Parallelograms
52. Attributes are represented by means of:
 A. Rectangles B. Squares C. Ellipses D. Parallelograms
53. Relationships are represented by:
 A. Rectangles B. Squares C. Ellipses D. Diamond symbols

54. When only one instance of an entity is associated with the relationship, it is marked as:

- A. 1:1 B. 1:2 C. 1:3 D. 1:N

55. When more than one instance of an entity is associated with a relationship, it is marked as:

- A. 1:1 B. 1:2 C. 1:3 D. 1:N

Answers:

1.	Data	2.	Database
3.	DBMS	4.	DBMS
5.	DBMS	6.	DBMS
7.	DBMS	8.	DBMS
9.	Data inconsistency	10.	DBA
11.	Data model	12.	Hierarchical Database Model
13.	Hierarchical Database Model	14.	Network Database Model
15.	Relational Database Model	16.	Object Relational Database Model
17.	Structured Query Language	18.	Data Definition Language
19.	Data Definition Language	20.	Data Definition Language
21.	Data Definition Language	22.	Data Manipulation Language
23.	Data Manipulation Language	24.	Data Manipulation Language
25.	Data Manipulation Language	26.	Data Manipulation Language
27.	Data Control Language	28.	Data Control Language
29.	Data Control Language	30.	Data Control Language
31.	Database Table	32.	Record
33.	Tuples	34.	Field
35.	Tables/Relations	36.	Character
37.	Integer	38.	Real Numbers
39.	Boolean Data	40.	Primary Key
41.	Candidate or Alternate Key	42.	Secondary Key
43.	Foreign Key	44.	Problem Identification/Definition
45.	Feasibility Study	46.	Requirement Analysis
47.	Conceptual Data Modeling	48.	Enterprise Data Modeling
49.	Logical Data Modeling	50.	Physical Data Modeling
51.	Rectangles	52.	Ellipses
53.	Diamond symbols	54.	1:1
55.	1:N		

Q.2 Give short answers of the following questions.

Q1: Define data.

Ans. Data refers to the facts and figures in raw form i.e. not in organized form. Data is the raw material given as input to the computer for processing.

Q2: Define information.

Ans. Information is the processed or organized form of data. When the computer processes data and it is properly arranged and organized, it is converted to information. It is also called the output of computer and is the meaningful form of data.

Q3: Define File Management System.

Ans. A file (or file based) management system is a collection of programs used for managing data stored in various files. Each program within a file management system is developed independently and it defines and manages its own data.

Q4: Define database.

Ans. A database is a collection of related data.

Q5: What is meant by DBMS?

Ans. A database management system (DBMS) is a set of programs that allow users to create, maintain and manipulate database, and store or retrieve data from those database files. It provides user-friendly access and controls between user and database. Its main purpose is to improve data

