



**WORKSHEET – 37**  
**TOPIC – DBMS**

**SUBJECT: COMPUTER APPLICATION**  
**F.M.:15**

**CLASS: XII**  
**DATE: 10.08.2020**

➤ Choose the correct option:

(1X15=15)

1) Same information duplicated in several places is termed as:

- (a) Data Redundancy
- (b) Data Isolation
- (c) Integrity Problem
- (d) Concurrent-access anomaly

2) This is a self-describing, stored collection of inter related data:

- (a) database
- (b) database instance
- (c) reference
- (d) None of these

3) It indicates the collection of information stored at any particular point of time:

- (a) database
- (b) database instance
- (c) reference
- (d) None of these

4) The process of hiding the internal working process of a DBMS from the end user:

- (a) database
- (b) database instance
- (c) reference
- (d) Data Abstraction

5) This is the highest level of database abstraction:

- (a) View level
- (b) Logical level
- (c) Physical level
- (d) None of these

6) This is the lowest level of database abstraction:

- (a) View level
- (b) Logical level
- (c) Physical level
- (d) None of these

7) This level acts as a middle layer between the physical storage and user view:

- (a) View level
- (b) Logical level
- (c) Physical level
- (d) None of these

- 8) Physical level describes \_\_\_\_\_ the data is actually stored in the database and provides methods to access data from the database:  
(a) actual view                      (b) what                      (c) how                      (d) None of these
- 9) Logical level explains \_\_\_\_\_ data to be stored in the database, what relationship exists among those data, and what the data types are:  
(a) actual view                      (b) what                      (c) how                      (d) None of these
- 10) View level describes the \_\_\_\_\_ of data that is relevant to the particular user:  
(a) actual view                      (b) what                      (c) how                      (d) None of these
- 11) The ability to modify the structure of a database in one level without affecting the database structure in a higher level:  
(a) database                      (b) database instance                      (c) reference                      (d) data independence
- 12) DDL stands for:  
(a) Data Definition Language  
(b) Data Delivery Language  
(c) Data Distinction Language  
(d) None of these
- 13) SDL stands for:  
(a) Storage Definition Language  
(b) Storage Delivery Language  
(c) Storage Distinction Language  
(d) None of these
- 14) DCL stands for:  
(a) Data Correction Language  
(b) Data Control Language  
(c) Data Cross Language  
(d) None of these
- 15) DML stands for:  
(a) Data Maneuver Language  
(b) Data Modification Language  
(c) Data Manipulation Language  
(d) None of these

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