



**ANSWER KEY – 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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