UNIT – I: Introduction to Distributed Database Systems

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Distributed Data Processing means:
A) Processing data at multiple locations
B) Processing data at one site
C) Data deletion
D) Data backup
Answer: A

2. A Distributed Database System stores data:
A) At a single location
B) Across multiple sites
C) In one table
D) Offline
Answer: B

3. DDBMS stands for:
A) Distributed Database Management System
B) Database Distribution Management System
C) Data Distribution Management System
D) Distributed Data Memory System
Answer: A

4. One major promise of DDBMS is:
A) Increased availability
B) Reduced storage only
C) Less networking
D) Manual execution
Answer: A

5. Which is a problem area in DDBMS?
A) Concurrency control
B) Printing
C) Formatting
D) Compilation
Answer: A

6. Distributed databases provide:
A) Transparency

B) Isolation only
C) Compression
D) Encryption
Answer: A

7. DDBMS architecture describes:
A) System organization
B) Data deletion
C) File compression
D) User management
Answer: A

8. In client-server architecture, processing is shared between:
A) Client and server
B) User and printer
C) CPU and memory
D) Disk and monitor
Answer: A

9. Database fragmentation means:
A) Splitting database into parts
B) Deleting data
C) Compressing data
D) Encrypting data
Answer: A

10. Horizontal fragmentation divides:
A) Rows
B) Columns
C) Files
D) Objects
Answer: A

11. Vertical fragmentation divides:
A) Columns
B) Rows
C) Sites
D) Queries
Answer: A

12. Allocation determines:
A) Placement of fragments
B) Data deletion
C) Query execution
D) Storage format
Answer: A

13. Replication improves:
A) Availability
B) Delay
C) Cost
D) Complexity only
Answer: A

14. Distributed design focuses on:
A) Data distribution
B) Data deletion
C) Reports
D) Backup
Answer: A

15. Which architecture allows equal sites?
A) Peer-to-peer
B) Client-server
C) Centralized
D) Sequential
Answer: A

16. Fragmentation increases:
A) Performance
B) Failures
C) Cost only
D) Complexity only
Answer: A

17. Allocation may be:
A) Centralized or distributed
B) Manual only
C) Temporary only
D) Sequential only
Answer: A

18. Transparency hides:
A) Distribution details
B) Queries
C) Reports
D) Tables
Answer: A

19. DDBMS supports:
A) Local autonomy
B) Manual processing
C) Single storage

D) Sequential execution
Answer: A

20. Data allocation helps optimize:
A) Access performance
B) Printing speed
C) Screen resolution
D) CPU design
Answer: A

Fill in the Blanks

1. DDBMS stands for Distributed Database _____ System.
Answer: Management

2. Distributed databases store data across multiple _____.
Answer: sites

3. Distributed data processing improves system _____.
Answer: performance

4. One promise of DDBMS is improved _____.
Answer: availability

5. Database transparency hides data _____.
Answer: distribution

6. Fragmentation divides a database into _____.
Answer: fragments

7. Horizontal fragmentation divides _____.
Answer: rows

8. Vertical fragmentation divides _____.
Answer: columns

9. Allocation determines fragment _____.
Answer: placement

10. Replication improves system _____.
Answer: reliability

11. Distributed architecture defines system _____.
Answer: structure

12. Client-server architecture contains clients and _____.
Answer: servers

13. Data allocation reduces access _____.
Answer: cost

14. Peer-to-peer architecture treats all sites as _____.
Answer: equal

15. Fragmentation improves query _____.
Answer: performance

16. Distributed databases support local _____.
Answer: autonomy

17. DDBMS manages distributed _____.
Answer: data

18. Replicated data exists in multiple _____.
Answer: locations

19. Database design includes fragmentation and _____.
Answer: allocation

20. DDBMS aims to provide efficient data _____.
Answer: access