



## 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:**

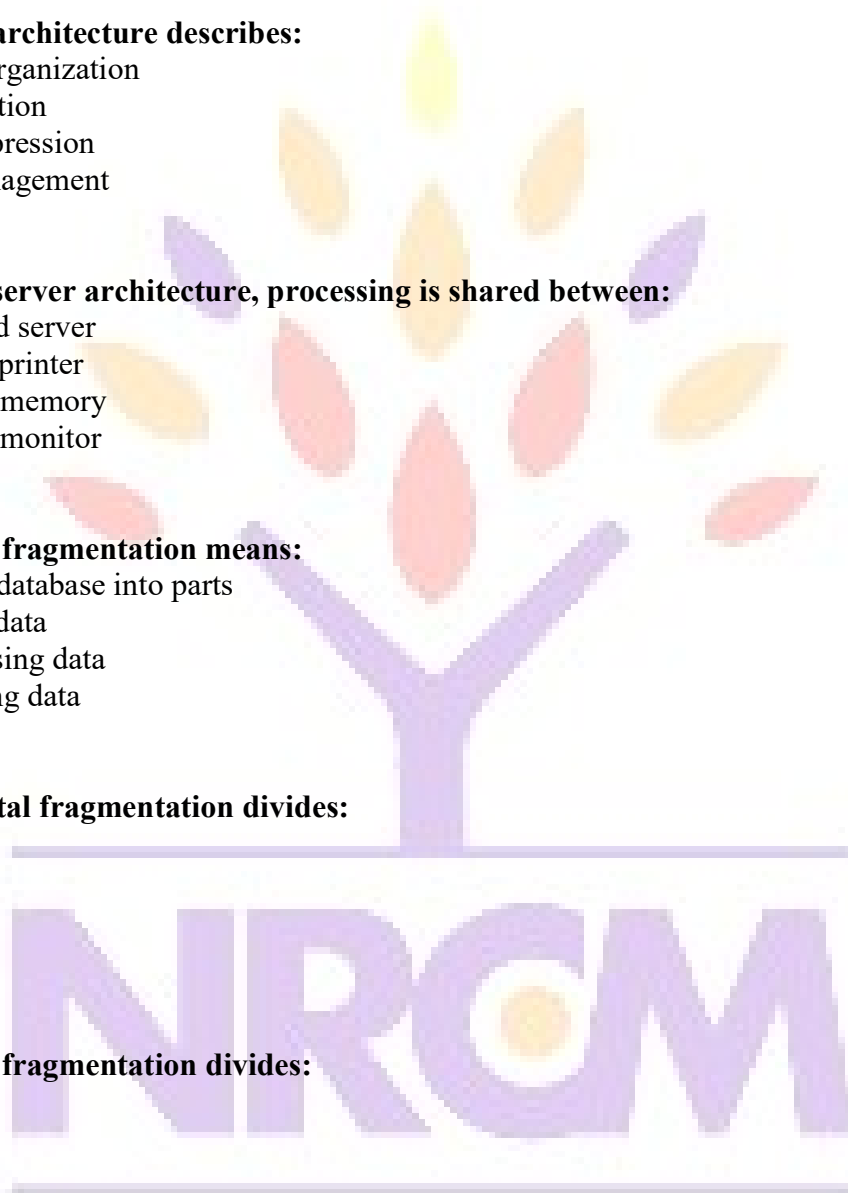
- A) Columns
- B) Rows
- C) Sites
- D) Queries

**Answer: A**

**12. Allocation determines:**

- A) Placement of fragments
- B) Data deletion
- C) Query execution
- D) Storage format

**Answer: A**



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**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**

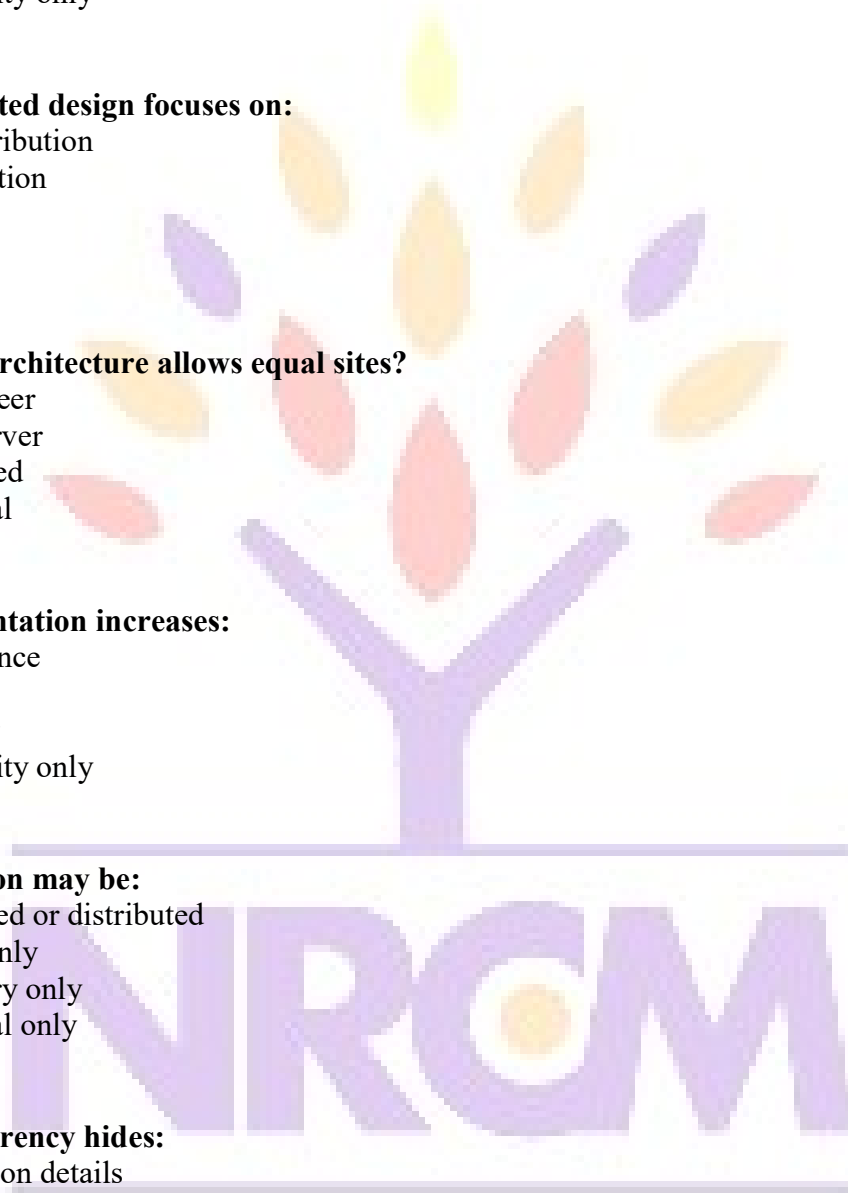
**18. Transparency hides:**

- A) Distribution details
- B) Queries
- C) Reports
- D) Tables

**Answer: A**

**19. DDBMS supports:**

- A) Local autonomy
- B) Manual processing
- C) Single storage



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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 \_\_\_\_\_.

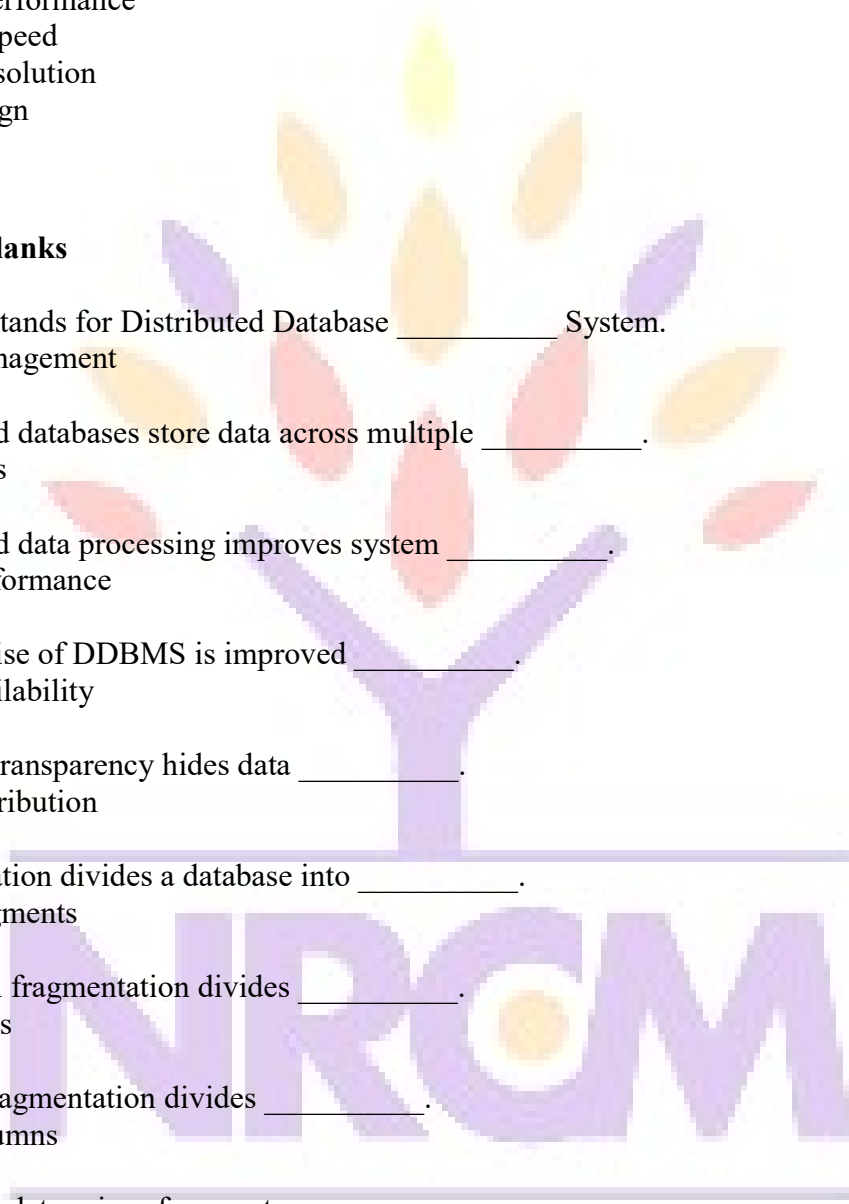
Answer: placement

10. Replication improves system \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: reliability

11. Distributed architecture defines system \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: structure



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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



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