ĐỀ THI CUỐI KỲ I NĂM HỌC 2019-2020
HỌC PHẦN: CƠ SỞ DỮ LIỆU

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút	Giảng viên ra đề *(Ký, ghi rõ họ tên)*	Kiểm tra của Khoa *(Ký, ghi rõ họ tên)*
Mã đề thi: DB01		

THÔNG TIN SINH VIÊN

Họ tên:................................. Mã số SV:... Lớp sinh hoạt:................

Phần trả lời:

Câu					Câu					Câu					Câu				
1	A	B	C	D	11	A	B	C	D	21	A	B	C	D	31	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D	12	A	B	C	D	22	A	B	C	D	32	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D	13	A	B	C	D	23	A	B	C	D	33	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D	14	A	B	C	D	24	A	B	C	D	34	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D	15	A	B	C	D	25	A	B	C	D	35	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D	16	A	B	C	D	26	A	B	C	D	36	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D	17	A	B	C	D	27	A	B	C	D	37	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D	18	A	B	C	D	28	A	B	C	D	38	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D	19	A	B	C	D	29	A	B	C	D	39	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D	20	A	B	C	D	30	A	B	C	D	40	A	B	C	D
Câu					Câu					Câu					Câu				
41	A	B	C	D	51	A	B	C	D	61	A	B	C	D	71	A	B	C	D
42	A	B	C	D	52	A	B	C	D	62	A	B	C	D	72	A	B	C	D
43	A	B	C	D	53	A	B	C	D	63	A	B	C	D	73	A	B	C	D
44	A	B	C	D	54	A	B	C	D	64	A	B	C	D	74	A	B	C	D
45	A	B	C	D	55	A	B	C	D	65	A	B	C	D	75	A	B	C	D
46	A	B	C	D	56	A	B	C	D	66	A	B	C	D	76	A	B	C	D
47	A	B	C	D	57	A	B	C	D	67	A	B	C	D	77	A	B	C	D
48	A	B	C	D	58	A	B	C	D	68	A	B	C	D	78	A	B	C	D
49	A	B	C	D	59	A	B	C	D	69	A	B	C	D	79	A	B	C	D
50	A	B	C	D	60	A	B	C	D	70	A	B	C	D	80	A	B	C	D

Phần câu hỏi

Câu 1. How many JDBC driver types does Sun define?

A. Four   **B.** Three

C. Two   **D.** One

Câu 2. What SQL structure is used to limit column values of a table?

A. The LIMIT constraint   **B.** The COUNT constaint

C. The VALUE constaint   **D.** The CHECK constraint

Câu 3. Which of the following statements is true concerning routines and triggers?

A. Both have to be called to operate.   **B.** Both are stored in the database.

C. Both consist of procedural code.   **D.** Both run automatically.

Câu 4. Data administrators are responsible for:

A. Writing application programs.

B. Managing technical issues in the database environment.

C. Overall management of data resources in an organization.

D. Physical database design.

Câu 5. When assessing the table structure of an acquired set of tables with data, determining foreign keys is (part of) the:

A. Fourth step

B. Second step

C. Third step

D. First step

Câu 6. An attribute that names or identifies entity instances is a(n):

A. Identifier

B. Entity

C. Attribute

D. Relationship

Câu 7. SQL stands for _____ .

A. Structured Query Language

B. Sequential Question Language

C. Structured Question Language

D. Sequential Query Language

Câu 8. SQL data definition commands make up a(n) _____ .

A. HTML

B. XML

C. DDL

D. DML

Câu 9. A relational database consists of a collection of

A. Fields

B. Keys

C. Tables

D. Records

Câu 10. _____ was adopted as a national standard by ANSI in 1992.

A. Microsoft Access

B. SQL

C. DBase

D. Oracle

Câu 11. One solution to the multivalued dependency constraint problem is to:

A. Split the relation into two relations, each with a single theme.

B. Create a new theme.

C. Change the theme.

D. Add a composite key.

Câu 12. The DROP TABLE statement:

A. Deletes the table structure along with the table data.

B. Deletes the table structure only.

C. Is not an SQL statement.

D. Works whether or not referential integrity constraints would be violated.

Câu 13. Properties that describe the characteristics of entities are called:

A. Entities

B. Identifers

C. Attributes

D. Relationships

Câu 14. Views constructed from SQL SELECT statements that conform to the SQL-92 standard may not contain:

A. ORDER BY

B. WHERE

C. GROUP BY

D. FROM

Câu 15. Metadata enables database designers and users to do all of the following except:

A. What the data mean

B. Understand what data exist

C. What the fine distinctions are between similar data items.

D. Sample data

Câu 16. Entities can be associated with one another in which of the following?

A. Relationships

B. Identifiers

C. Entities

D. Attributes

Câu 17. The SQL statement to create a view is:

A. CREATE VIEW

B. NEW VIEW

C. MAKE VIEW

D. INSERT VIEW

Câu 18. Which of the following is a group of one or more attributes that uniquely identifies a row?

A. Tuple

B. Key

C. Relation

D. Determinant

Câu 19. Embedded SQL is which of the following?

A. Hard-coded SQL statements in a procedure.

B. Hard-coded SQL statements in a program language such as Java.

C. Hard-coded SQL statements in a trigger.

D. The process of making an application capable of generating specific SQL code on the fly.

Câu 20. A view is which of the following?

A. A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands

B. A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands

C. A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands

D. A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands

Câu 21. Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?

A. ALIGN BY

B. ORDER BY

C. SORT BY

D. GROUP BY

Câu 22. A _____ in a table represents a relationship among a set of values.

A. Row

B. Column

C. Key

D. Entry

Câu 23. What is an SQL virtual table that is constructed from other tables?

A. Another table

B. Query results

C. A relation

D. A view

Câu 24. Which one of the following is a procedural language?

A. Tuple relational calculus

B. Relational algebra

C. Domain relational calculus

D. Query language

Câu 25. A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement:

A. Cannot have its results sorted using ORDER BY.

B. Has a distinct form that cannot be duplicated by a join.

C. Can only be used with two tables.

D. Can always be duplicated by a join.

Câu 26. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n) _____ .

A. table   **B.** file

C. report   **D.** form

Câu 27. You can add a row using SQL in a database with which of the following?

A. INSERT   **B.** MAKE

C. CREATE   **D.** NEW

Câu 28. When three or more AND and OR conditions are combined, it is easier to use the SQL keyword(s):

A. IN   **B.** LIKE

C. NOT IN   **D.** IN and NOT IN

Câu 29. Using the SQL GROUP BY phrase with a SELECT statement can help detect which of the following problems?

A. The general-purpose remarks column problem   **B.** The missing values problem

C. The inconsistent values problem   **D.** The multivalue, multicolumn problem

Câu 30. The command to eliminate a table from a database is:

A. REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER;   **B.** DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;

C. DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER;   **D.** UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER;

Câu 31. Using which language can a user request information from a database?

A. Query   **B.** Structural

C. Relational   **D.** Compiler

Câu 32. Table is synonymous with the term:

A. Record   **B.** Column

C. Relation   **D.** Field

Câu 33. The Microsoft Access wildcards are ____ and ____ .

A. question mark (?); asterisk (*)   **B.** underscore(_); question mark (?)

C. percent sign (%); underscore (_)   **D.** asterisk (*); percent sign (%)

Câu 34. Which of the following is not a restriction for a table to be a relation?

A. The columns must be ordered.   **B.** No two rows in a table may be identical.

C. The cells of the table must contain a single value.   **D.** All of the entries in any column must be of the same kind.

Câu 35. Which one of the following is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record?

A. Candidate key   **B.** Foreign key

C. Sub key   **D.** Super key

Câu 36. What is not an advantage of stored procedures?

A. Code sharing   **B.** Greater security

C. SQL can be optimized   **D.** Increased network traffic

Câu 37. SQL is:

A. A DBMS   **B.** An operating system

C. A data sublanguage   **D.** A programming language

Câu 38. A relation is considered a:

  A. Column   **B.** Three dimensional table

  C. Two dimensional table   **D.** One dimensional table

Câu 39. Which of the following types of databases are the most common?

  A. Department   **B.** Workgroup

  C. Personal   **D.** Enterprise

Câu 40. Which one of the following attribute can be taken as a primary key?

  A. Department   **B.** Name

  C. Street   **D.** Id

.... HẾT ....

(Ghi chú : Đề thi không cho phép mở tài liệu)