

ĐẠI HỌC ĐÀ NẴNG
KHOA CÔNG NGHỆ THÔNG TIN VÀ TRUYỀN THÔNG

ĐỀ THI CUỐI KỲ I NĂM HỌC 2019-2020
HOC 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: DB10		

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. Creating a read-only database is a task that is _____ assigned to beginning database professionals.

- A. Commonly** **B. Always**
C. Never **D. Seldom**

Câu 2. Properties that describe the characteristics of entities are called:

- A. Attributes
 - B. Relationships
 - C. Entities
 - D. Identifiers

Câu 3. _____ was adopted as a national standard by ANSI in 1992.

- A. SQL
 - B. Oracle
 - C. Microsoft Access
 - D. DBase

Câu 4. Which of the following is not a restriction for a table to be a relation?

- A.** No two rows in a table may be identical.
- B.** The cells of the table must contain a single value.
- C.** All of the entries in any column must be of the same kind.
- D.** The columns must be ordered.

Câu 5. An attribute is a(n):

- A.** Column of a table.
- B.** Column of a table
- C.** Two dimensional table
- D.** Row of a table

Câu 6. When using the SQL INSERT statement:

- A.** Rows cannot be copied in mass from one table to another only.
- B.** Rows can be inserted into a table only one at a time only.
- C.** Rows can be modified according to criteria only.
- D.** Rows can either be inserted into a table one at a time or in groups.

Câu 7. The tuples of the relations can be of _____ order.

- A.** Sorted
- B.** Constant
- C.** Any
- D.** Same

Câu 8. If attributes A and B determine attribute C, then it is also true that:

- A.** (A,B) is a composite determinant.
- B.** $B \rightarrow C$.
- C.** $A \rightarrow C$.
- D.** C is a determinant.

Câu 9. Which one of the following is a procedural language?

- A.** Query language
- B.** Relational algebra
- C.** Domain relational calculus
- D.** Tuple relational calculus

Câu 10. Using which language can a user request information from a database?

- A.** Query
- B.** Compiler
- C.** Structural
- D.** Relational

Câu 11. SQL query and modification commands make up a(n) _____ .

- A.** XML
- B.** DML
- C.** HTML
- D.** DDL

Câu 12. Helping people keep track of things is the purpose of a(n) _____ .

- A.** table
- B.** database
- C.** relationship
- D.** instance

Câu 13. Which of the following types of databases are the most common?

- A.** Personal
- B.** Enterprise
- C.** Department
- D.** Workgroup

Câu 14. A recursive relationship is a relationship between an entity and _____ .

- A.** A subtype entity
- B.** An erchetype entity
- C.** Itself
- D.** An instance entity

Câu 15. The command to remove rows from a table CUSTOMER is:

- A.** DROP FROM CUSTOMER ...
- B.** DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ...
- C.** UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ...
- D.** REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ...

Câu 16. SQL is:

- A. A data sublanguage
- B. A DBMS
- C. An operating system
- D. A programming language

Câu 17. Data administrators are responsible for:

- A. Overall management of data resources in an organization.
- B. Writing application programs.
- C. Physical database design.
- D. Managing technical issues in the database environment.

Câu 18. Row is synonymous with the term:

- A. Record
- B. Column
- C. Relation
- D. Field

Câu 19. The term _____ is used to refer to a row.

- A. Field
- B. Tuple
- C. Attribute
- D. Instance

Câu 20. To sort the results of a query use:

- A. GROUP BY
- B. SORT BY
- C. ORDER BY
- D. ALIGN BY

Câu 21. A functional dependency is a relationship between or among:

- A. Tables
- B. Relations
- C. Rows
- D. Attributes

Câu 22. The SQL statement that queries or reads data from a table is _____ .

- A. VIEW
- B. READ
- C. SELECT
- D. QUERY

Câu 23. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n) _____ .

- A. form
- B. report
- C. file
- D. table

Câu 24. What is not an advantage of stored procedures?

- A. Greater security
- B. Increased network traffic
- C. SQL can be optimized
- D. Code sharing

Câu 25. A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement:

- A. Can only be used with two tables.
- B. Cannot have its results sorted using ORDER BY.
- C. Has a distinct form that cannot be duplicated by a join.
- D. Can always be duplicated by a join.

Câu 26. The wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful when?

- A. An exact match is necessary in a CREATE statement.
- B. An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.
- C. An exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement.
- D. An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement.

Câu 27. Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL constraint?

- A. ALTERNATE KEY
- B. PRIMARY KEY
- C. FOREIGN KEY
- D. UNIQUE

Câu 28. To define what columns should be displayed in an SQL SELECT statement:

- A. use USING to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after WHERE.
- B. use FROM to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after SELECT.
- C. use USING to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after SELECT.
- D. use SELECT to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after USING.

Câu 29. The primary key is selected from the:

- A. Foreign keys
- B. Composite keys
- C. Candidate keys
- D. Determinants

Câu 30. For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values, called the _____ of that attribute.

- A. Schema
- B. Set
- C. Relation
- D. Domain

Câu 31. The HAVING clause does which of the following?

- A. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.
- B. Acts EXACTLY like a WHERE clause.
- C. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
- D. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.

Câu 32. Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?

- A. FROM, WHERE, SELECT
- B. SELECT, FROM, WHERE
- C. SELECT, WHERE, FROM
- D. FROM, SELECT, WHERE

Câu 33. The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used:

- A. For ranges
- B. As a wildcard
- C. Sort the results
- D. To limit the column displayed

Câu 34. Some advantages of the database approach include all, but:

- A. Improved data sharing.
- B. Minimal data redundancy.
- C. Improved data consistency.
- D. Program-data dependency.

Câu 35. The SQL ALTER statement can be used to:

- A. Add rows to the table
- B. Change the table data
- C. Change the table structure
- D. Deletes rows from the table

Câu 36. What SQL structure is used to limit column values of a table?

- A. The LIMIT constraint
- B. The COUNT constraint
- C. The VALUE constraint
- D. The CHECK constraint

Câu 37. To remove duplicate rows from the results of an SQL SELECT statement, the _____ qualifier specified must be included.

- A. DISTINCT
- B. SINGLE
- C. UNIQUE
- D. ONLY

Câu 38. Using the SQL GROUP BY phrase with a SELECT statement can help detect which of the following problems?

- A. The missing values problem
- B. The multivalue, multicolumn problem
- C. The inconsistent values problem
- D. The general-purpose remarks column problem

Câu 39. The command to eliminate a table from a database is:

- A. UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER;
- B. DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER;
- C. DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;
- D. REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER;

Câu 40. 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.

..... **HẾT**

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