

**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: DB13		

## 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.** Which of the following is valid SQL for an Index?

- A.** CHANGE INDEX ID                      **B.** ADD INDEX ID
- C.** CREATE INDEX ID                    **D.** REMOVE INDEX ID

**Câu 2.** The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Câu 3.** When using the SQL INSERT statement:

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

**Câu 4.** When three or more AND and OR conditions are combined, it is easier to use the SQL keyword(s):

- A. NOT IN
- B. IN
- C. IN and NOT IN
- D. LIKE

**Câu 5.** Which of the following is a correlated subquery?

- A. Uses the result of an inner query to determine the processing of an inner query.
- B. Uses the result of an inner query to determine the processing of an outer query.
- C. Uses the result of an outer query to determine the processing of an outer query.
- D. Uses the result of an outer query to determine the processing of an inner query.

**Câu 6.** Which is NOT one of the most common types of SQL CHECK constraints?

- A. Comparing one column value to another within the same table
- B. Lists of value
- C. Range checks
- D. System date

**Câu 7.** An application where only one user accesses the database at a given time is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. Single-user database application
- B. Data mining database application
- C. E-commerce database application
- D. Multiuser database application

**Câu 8.** The HAVING clause does which of the following?

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

**Câu 9.** A functional dependency is a relationship between or among:

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

**Câu 10.** Which of the following is not a restriction for a table to be a relation?

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

**Câu 11.** The command to remove rows from a table CUSTOMER is:

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

**Câu 12.** Data administrators are responsible for:

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

**Câu 13.** One solution to the multivalued dependency constraint problem is to:

- A. Split the relation into two relations, each with a single theme.
- B. Add a composite key.
- C. Change the theme.
- D. Create a new theme.

**Câu 14.** Creating a read-only database is a task that is \_\_\_\_\_ assigned to beginning database professionals.

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

**Câu 15.** To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the \_\_\_\_\_ command.

- A. DELETE TABLE
- B. PURGE TABLE
- C. DROP TABLE
- D. REMOVE TABLE

**Câu 16.** Some advantages of the database approach include all, but:

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

**Câu 17.** A domain is atomic if elements of the domain are considered to be \_\_\_\_\_ units.

- A. Divisible
- B. Different
- C. Indivisible
- D. Constant

**Câu 18.** An attribute in a relation is a foreign key if the \_\_\_\_\_ key from one relation is used as an attribute in that relation.

- A. Sub
- B. Super
- C. Candidate
- D. Primary

**Câu 19.** 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 USING to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after SELECT.
- C. use FROM 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 20.** The following are components of a database except \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. reports
- B. metadata
- C. user data
- D. indexes

**Câu 21.** What is not an advantage of stored procedures?

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

**Câu 22.** You can add a row using SQL in a database with which of the following?

- A. CREATE
- B. NEW
- C. INSERT
- D. MAKE

**Câu 23.** If attributes A and B determine attribute C, then it is also true that:

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

**Câu 24.** A recursive relationship is a relationship between an entity and \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. A subtype entity
- B. An archetype entity
- C. An instance entity
- D. Itself

**Câu 25.** The DROP TABLE statement:

- A. Deletes the table structure along with the table data.
- B. Works whether or not referential integrity constraints would be violated.
- C. Is not an SQL statement.
- D. Deletes the table structure only.

**Câu 26.** A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement:

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

**Câu 27.** SQL data definition commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ .

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

**Câu 28.** A key:

- A. Can only be one column.
- B. Must always be composed of two or more columns.
- C. Identifies a column
- D. Identifies a row.

**Câu 29.** 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 SELECT statement.
- C. An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement.
- D. An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.

**Câu 30.** How many JDBC driver types does Sun define?

- A. Four
- B. Three
- C. One
- D. Two

**Câu 31.** Row is synonymous with the term:

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

**Câu 32.** The primary key is selected from the:

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

**Câu 33.** SQL is:

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

**Câu 34.** Metadata enables database designers and users to do all of the following except:

- A. Understand what data exist
- B. Sample data
- C. What the data mean
- D. What the fine distinctions are between similar data items.

**Câu 35.** Entities can be associated with one another in which of the following?

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

**Câu 36.** A relational database consists of a collection of

- A. Tables
- B. Records
- C. Fields
- D. Keys

**Câu 37.** What MySQL property is used to create a surrogate key in MySQL?

- A. AUTO\_INCREMENT
- B. UNIQUE
- C. SEQUENCE
- D. INDEX

**Câu 38.** Because it contains a description of its own structure, a database is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. described
- B. self-describing
- C. an application program
- D. metadata compatible

**Câu 39.** SQL query and modification commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. DDL

B. XML

C. DML

D. HTML

**Câu 40.** Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL constraint?

A. FOREIGN KEY

B. PRIMARY KEY

C. UNIQUE

D. ALTERNATE KEY

..... **HẾT** .....

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