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

ĐỀ THI CUỚI 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: DB12				

THÔNG TIN SINH VIÊN

Họ 1	t ên:	Mã số SV:	. Lớp sinh hoạt:
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Phần trả lời:

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

D. Never

Phần câu hỏi

C. Seldom

Câu 1. Helping people keep track of things is the purpose of	f a(n)
A. relationship	B. database
C. instance	D. table
Câu 2. Creating a read-only database is a task that is	assigned to beginning database professionals.
A. Commonly	B. Always

- Câu 3. A UNION query is which of the following?
- **A.** Combines the output from multiple queries and does not include the same number of columns.
- C. Combines the output from multiple queries and must include the same number of columns.
- **B.** Combines the output from no more than two queries and does not include the same number of columns.
- **D.** Combines the output from no more than two queries and must include the same number of columns.

Câu 4. A domain is atomic if elements of the domain are	considered to beunits.
A. Indivisbile	B. Different
C. Divisible	D. Constant
Câu 5. Which of the following are the five built-in functi	ons provided by SQL?
A. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, SUB	B. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME
C. COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN	D. SUM, AVG, SUB, DIV, MIN
Câu 6. Which of the following is valid SQL for an Index	?
A. CHANGE INDEX ID	B. CREATE INDEX ID
C. ADD INDEX ID	D. REMOVE INDEX ID
Câu 7. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n)	·
A. form	B. file
C. report	D. table
Câu 8. Which of the following is true concerning a proce	dure?
A. You do not create them with SQL.	B. They are the same thing as a function.
C. They include procedural and SQL statements.	D. They do not need to have a unique name.
Câu 9. SQL data definition commands make up a(n)	·
A. DDL	B. DML
C. HTML	D. XML
Câu 10. The SQL command to create a table is:	
A. NEW TABLE	B. CREATE TABLE
C. INSERT TABLE	D. MAKE TABLE
Câu 11. Which of the following is NOT a basic element of	of all versions of the E-R model?
A. Entities	B. Primary keys
C. Relationships	D. Attributes
Câu 12. A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement:	
A. Cannot have its results sorted using ORDER BY.	B. Can always be duplicated by a join.
C. Can only be used with two tables.	D. Has a distinct form that cannot be duplicated by a join.
Câu 13. The SQL keyword(s) is used with wile	dcards.
A. IN and NOT IN	B. NOT IN
C. LIKE	D. IN
Câu 14. Which of the following types of databases are th	e most common?
A. Enterprise	B. Personal
C. Workgroup	D. Department
Câu 15. Which one of the following is a set of one or mo	re attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record?
A. Candidate key	B. Sub key
C. Super key	D. Foreign key

A. Relational algebra	B. Query language
C. Domain relational calculus	D. Tuple relational calculus
Câu 17. The primary key is selected from the:	
A. Composite keys	B. Determinants
C. Candidate keys	D. Foreign keys
Câu 18. An attribute that names or identifies entity	y instances is a(n):
A. Attribute	B. Identifier
C. Relationship	D. Entity
Câu 19. The command to eliminate a table from a	database is:
A. DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;	B. REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER;
C. DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER;	D. UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER;
Câu 20. You can add a row using SQL in a databa	se with which of the following?
A. NEW	B. CREATE
C. MAKE	D. INSERT
Câu 21. A functional dependency is a relationship	between or among:
A. Attributes	B. Tables
C. Rows	D. Relations
Câu 22. A relational database consists of a collect	ion of
A. Fields	B. Records
C. Tables	D. Keys
Câu 23 is an open source DBMS produ	act that runs on UNIX, Linux and Windows.
A. Sun ACCESS	B. JSP/SQL
C. JDBC/SQL	D. MySQL
Câu 24. A key:	
A. Identifies a row.	B. Must always be composed of two or more columns.
C. Identifies a column	D. Can only be one column.
Câu 25. Which of the following is a group of one	or more attributes that uniquely identifies a row?
A. Key	B. Tuple
C. Determinant	D. Relation
Câu 26. To remove duplicate rows from the result included.	s of an SQL SELECT statement, the qualifier specified must be
A. DISTINCT	B. UNIQUE
C. SINGLE	D. ONLY
Câu 27. If attributes A and B determine attribute C	C, then it is also true that:
A. (A,B) is a composite determinant.	B. C is a determinant.
$\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{C}$.	$\mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{B} \to \mathbf{C}$.

Câu 16. Which one of the following is a procedural language?

Cau 28. The HAVING clause does which of the following	
A. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.	B. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
C. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.	D. Acts EXACTLY like a WHERE clause.
Câu 29. What is not an advantage of stored procedures?	
A. SQL can be optimized	B. Greater security
C. Increased network traffic	D. Code sharing
Câu 30. A CASE SQL statement is which of the following	,
A. A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL.	B. A way to establish a loop in SQL.
C. A way to establish a data definition in SQL.	D. A way to establish an assignment in SQL
Câu 31. An attribute is a(n):	
A. Column of a table.	B. Two dimensional table
C. Row of a table	D. Column of a table
Câu 32. The term attribute refers to a of a tab	ele.
A. Tuple	B. Column
C. Key	D. Record
Câu 33. The Microsoft Access wildcards are and	
A. question mark (?); asterisk (*)	B. asterisk (*); percent sign (%)
C. underscore(_); question mark (?)	D. percent sign (%); underscore (_)
Câu 34. The term is used to refer to a row.	
A. Field	B. Attribute
C. Instance	D. Tuple
Câu 35. SQL is:	
A. A data sublanguage	B. A DBMS
C. A programming language	D. An operating system
Câu 36. Which of the following is true concerning triggers?	?
A. You do not create them with SQL.	B. They have an event, condition, and action.
C. They execute against only some applications that access a database.	D. They cannot cascade (cause another trigger to fire).
Câu 37. What is an SQL virtual table that is constructed from	om other tables?
A. Query results	B. Another table
C. A view	D. A relation
Câu 38. Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?	
A. ORDER BY	B. ALIGN BY
C. GROUP BY	D. SORT BY
Câu 39. The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used:	
A. To limit the column displayed	B. Sort the results
C. For ranges	D. As a wildcard

Câu 28. The HAVING clause does which of the following?

A. Field	B. Column
C. Record	D. Relation
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Câu 40. Row is synonymous with the term:

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