Database

1. What is a Database?

A) Creating and maintaining a database, organizing the search for necessary information in real-time is a necessary program and language complex.

B) It is the aggregate of information about concrete real objects in any subject area.

C) Special program tools for creating VB, storing VB, and ensuring user access to it.

D) Learning about the real-world aspects facing automation in management and ultimately achieving automation.

E) Agreement on the methods of presenting data.

2. What is the Structuring of Data?

A) Learning about the real-world aspects facing automation in management and ultimately achieving automation.

B) It is the aggregate of information about concrete real objects in any subject area.

C) Agreement on the methods of presenting data.

D) Creating and maintaining a database, organizing the search for necessary information in real-time is a necessary program and language complex.

E) Special program tools for creating VB, storing VB, and ensuring user access to it.

1. In which option is the main feature of the client-server architecture given?
2. Users can create local VBs on their workstations that they exclusively use.

B) The query from the workstation causes the server to search for, extract, and send information back to the workstation over the network.

C) Files are transferred to workstations based on user queries, where their primary processing takes place.

D) The efficiency of the information system decreases during high-intensity requests for the same data.

E) A centralized database is stored on one of the network computers, while the other computers in the network perform workstation functions.

1. Which line does the main modes of the DBMS program belong to?

A) Launch error

B) Status line

C) Menu line

D) Toolbar

E) Command line

5. Which of the following stores a specific number of buttons for quick activation of certain menu commands and program functions?

A) launch button

B) status bar

C) toolbar

D) status bar

E) command line

6. In which case do they create a database consisting of several related tables?

A) when the order of the table is not given at the time of opening the table

B) when entering certain data is repeated several times

C) when entering certain data is not repeated

D) if there is a unique field in the table

E) when the initial key is used as a "counter" type field

1. When we say "data model," the...?

A) rules for structuring multiple data are considered

B) rules for structuring multiple data are considered

C) rules for grouping multiple data are considered

D) rules for standardizing multiple data are considered

E) rules for formatting multiple data are considered

8. In which of the following can the user find information about the current operating mode of the program, the name of the current DB file, and other details?

A) command line

B) status line

C) toolbar

D) menu line

E) launch error

9. Which of the following stores a specific number of buttons for quick activation of certain menu commands and program functions?

A) launch error

B) status line

C) toolbar

D) status bar

E) command line

10. Which group of commands in DBMS is intended for entering and modifying data in optional fields, screen forms, and report components of DB tables?

A) commands for obtaining search information

B) editing commands

C) file-related commands

D) formatting commands

E) commands for working with windows

11. For working with objects, which group of commands has been considered in DBMS?

A) commands for working with windows

B) file-related commands

C) editing commands

D) formatting commands

E) commands for obtaining search information

12. A field with unique values is:

A) MEMO

B) unique field

C) logical field

D) OLE object

E) text

13. A unique field is:

A) storing auto-incremented values

B) values cannot be repeated in this field

C) storing large volumes of text

D) storing images, clips, and video captions

E) storing only two values that can be taken

14. The purpose of a text field is:

A) storing auto-incremented values

B) storing a limited amount of text

C) storing images, clips, and video captions

D) storing large volumes of text

E) storing only two values that can be taken

15. The purpose of a MEMO-type field is:

A) Storage of data with automatic incrementation

B) Storage of large-sized texts

C) Storage of a limited amount of text

D) Storage of images, clips, and video captions

E) Storage of data with only two values

16. What is a table?

A) a field feature determined as the maximum amount of marks

B) a set of written copies of the same structure

C) a collection of logical relations written

D) the elementary unit of the logical organization of information that corresponds to a specific value of the attribute

E) concrete text with specific values of the fields

17. DB stored in the memory of a computing system is:

A) client-side DB

B) centralized DB

C) distributed DB

D) locally applied DB

E) remotely applied DB

18. The result of which operation is a temporary data stack of a table?

A) there is no correct answer

B) the query

C) the form

D) the table order

E) executing the report

19. Which of the following is one of the main stages of the general technology of the database management system?

A) using the interval storage buffer

B) extracting information from DB

C) working with DBMS files

D) working with DBMS windows

E) obtaining search information

20. An information object is:

A) It is a formal apparatus of limited constraints that eliminates redundancy in the process of formalizing relationships, ensuring data integrity stored in the database and reducing the effort in maintaining the database.

B) It is a description in the form of a set of logically related attributes of any substance's nature.

C) The dependence where the description of a key attribute in the duplicate of the information object corresponds to the certain value of the attribute.

D) It is a dependence where a key-less attribute is functionally dependent on the key, but the order of the key is not functionally dependent on any part of the key.

E) It is a dependence where one of the two descriptive attributes is dependent on the key, while the other is dependent on that attribute.

21. The advantage of the hierarchical model:

A) There is no correct answer

B) Simplicity of the model

C) Flexibility

D) Standardization

E) All structures

22. The advantage of the hierarchical model:

A) There is no straightforward answer

B) Utilization of previous/next relationships

C) Flexibility

D) Standardization

E) All structures

23. The advantage of hierarchical and network models:

A) Standardization

B) Fast processing

C) Utilization of previous/next relationships

D) Simplicity of the model

E) Flexibility

24. The advantage of the network model:

A) Simplicity of the model

B) Standardization

C) Utilization of previous/next relationships

D) Fast processing

E) Flexibility

25. A tree is:

A) the data structure based on which the relational model is built

B) the data structure based on which the hierarchical model is built

C) the data structure where each element is related to the previous and next elements

D) a collection of elements linked with a rule to a set of precisely defined numerical values

E) the data structure based on which the network model is built

26. Which type of field stores text data with limited length?

A) counter

B) DATA

C) logical

D) text

E) MEMO

27. Which type of field is used for storing large-sized texts?

A) OLE

B) logical

C) text

D) MEMO

E) DATA

28. Which type of field is used for data with only two values (true/false, 0 or 1, yes or no)?

A) text

B) OLE object

C) MEMO

D) logical

E) DATA

29. Which type of field has the auto-increment property?

A) text

B) logical

C) MEMO

D) counter

E) DATA

30. What is the specific feature of DB ?

A) signature

B) length

C) type

D) all of them

E) name

31. What is the term for the top level of the hierarchy tree that is not subordinate to any other level?

A) level

B) root

C) link (branch)

D) element

E) arrow

32. What is the term for the relationship during optional time when one instance of A information object is related to 0, 1, or more instances of B information object, but each instance of B object is related to exactly one instance of A object?

A) non-mandatory valuable relationship

B) one-to-many

C) functional dependent relationship

D) one-to-one

E) many-to-many