

1. A condition WHERE COL LIKE ... can never use an index on COL

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

2. Partitioning refers to:

- A. Splitting the database over several servers
- B. Splitting a table, still seen as a logical unit, between several tables holding some of the columns
- C. Splitting a table, still seen as a logical unit, between several tables holding some of the rows

Answer: C

3. RAID全名是啥: Redundant Array of Independent Disks

4. What is the primary purpose of indexes? A. Speeding up data retrieval
B. Storing large numbers of values
C. Minimizing data redundancy
D. None of the above.

Answer: A

5. What do you think defines NoSQL databases best?

- A. They don't present data as tables
- B. They are distributed on several computers and don't always guarantee consistency
- C. They don't support the SQL language
- D. They are memory-based databases

Answer: B

6. Which of the following occurs when a transaction rereads data and finds new rows that were inserted by another transaction since the prior read?

- A. Nonrepeatable read
- B. Dirty read
- C. Consistent read

Answer: A

7. A transaction for which all committed changes are permanent is called:

- A. atomic.
- B. consistent.
- C. isolated.
- D. durable.

Answer: D

8. A transaction in which either all of the database actions occur or none of them do is called:

- A. atomic.
- B. consistent.
- C. isolated.
- D. durable.

Answer: A

9. What is called "schema" in a database is:

- A. A database model created by a designing tool
- B. A set of tables, views, stored functions and procedures usually related to a single main application

Answer: B

10. Columnar databases (where data is stored as columns instead of rows):

- A. are more efficient for massive inserts
- B. are more efficient for massive updates
- C. are more efficient for returning many rows
- D. are more efficient for computing aggregates on many rows

Answer: D