Cau 1: Sai, LOTS chi thuoc chuan 2 vi do FD1 thi thuoc tinh khong khoa da duoc xac dinh boi khoa. Khong thuoc chuan 3 vi co phu thuoc ham bat cau

Cau 2: Tra loi sai,

B+ tree height >= B tree luu du lieu tren node la, cho nen so node cua B+ >= B tree; = khi chi co root hoac khong co du lieu

Cau 3: ~~theo~~ de: ~~|P1| = |P2|~~ D

Cau 4: Theo thao luan, so dong chon DB, vi ID (identifier) ko dung de danh chi mux

*** May ban noi Thay noi B*-Tree chi luu link du lieu tren node la

Cau 5: Khi tim Q trong R-Tree, ko biet chinh xac phai duyet bao nhieu nhanh

Cau 6: completeness & disjoined. Refer page 253 Fund DB

Cau 7: Sai, Khoa la mot tap thuoc tinh toi thieu

Cau 8: Co 2 loai DMLs, high level (non-procedure) va low level (procedure) (fund DB, page 37)

Cau 9: A, D dung (tich cartesian)

Cau 10: Nhiem vu cua DBA: khong lam DBA Design (Fund of DB – 1.4.1 Page 15)

Transaction Management

Cau 14: Sai, vi Equijoin chi la mot truong hop cu the cua Theta join:

"A *theta join* enables for arbitrary comparison associations (for example &general electric).

An *equijoin* is really a theta join while using equality operator.

A *natural join* is definitely an equijoin on characteristics that have a similar title in every relationship.

"

Cau 15: Neu A la NN (nearest neighbor) cua B thi B se la mot trong k-NN cua A: ---> Sai, vi k-NN cua A co the khong chua B

Cau 16: Cau hoi la duyet tim tat ca (so nhieu) cac node chua Q, do do no se duyet cay de tim den khi nao ko con duyet dc nua.

So thu tu nhu sau:

Root -> R1 -> R3 (chi chua mot phan, nen ko di tiep) -> R4 -> R11 -> R12 -> R5 -> R2

root r1 r4

Cau 17:

Root -> R1 -> R3 -> R8 -> R9 -> R10 -> R4 -> R11 -> R12 -> R5 -> R2

Cau 18: ABC khong co root, do do chon cau D

Neu nhu co root thi vet can

Cau 19

11. fantrap xay ra khi co 2 hoac nhieu moi quan he 1:N di ra tu cung 1 thuc the.

12. A C D