Question 1
Not yet answered
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⚑ Flag question

The relation R(ABCD) has following FDs:
{ A -> B ; B -> A ; A -> D ; D -> B }

- ○ a.   None of the others
- ● b.   R is in 3NF
- ○ c.   R is not in 3NF
- ○ d.   R is not in 2NF

    Clear my choice

Question 2
Not yet answered
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⚑ Flag question

The relation R(ABCD) has following FDs:
{ACD -> B ;
AC -> D ;
D -> C ;
AC -> B}
Choose the correct statement about R:

- ○ a.   R is in 1NF only, not higher
- ○ b.   R is in 2NF only, not higher
- ● c.   R is in 3NF
- ○ d.   None of the others

    Clear my choice

Question 3
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.00

The relational operator that adds all possible pairs of rows from two tables is known as the .... operator.

- ○ a.   selection
- ○ b.   union
- ○ product

    Clear my choice

Question 4
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.00
⚑ Flag question

Today, the two important data models are:

- ○ a.   The network data model and the flat file data model
- ○ b.   The semi-structured data model (including XML and related standards) and the network data model
- ● c.   The relational data model (including object-relational extensions) and the semi-structured data model (including XML and related standards)
- ○ d.   The flat file data model and the semi-structured data model (including XML and related standards)

    Clear my choice

Question 5
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.00
⚑ Flag question

Which of following feature is NOT responsibility of Database Management System

- ○ a.   Allow users to create new databases and specify their schemas
- ● b.   Manage user accounts of computer on which DBMS is running
- ○ c.   Give users the ability to query the data
- ○ d.   Support the storage of very large amounts of data

    Clear my choice

Question 6
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.00
⚑ Flag question

Which of following is never used as data model?

- ● a.   None of the others
- ○ b.   Hierarchical model
- ○ c.   Graph-based model
- ○ d.   Tree-based model
- ○ e.   Relational database model

    Clear my choice

Question 7
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.00
⚑ Flag question

_____ is responsible for defining the content, the structure, the constraints, and functions or transactions against the database

- ○ a.   Database administrator
- ● b.   Database designer
- ○ c.   All of the others
- ○ d.   Database enduser

    Clear my choice

Question 8
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.00
⚑ Flag question

Which of the followings are the characteristics of transactions?

- ☐ a.   Serialization
- ☐ b.   Commission
- ☑ c.   Isolation
- ☐ d.   Concurrency
- ☑ e.   Atomicity

Question 9
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.00
⚑ Flag question

Schema-altering commands are known as _____ commands

- ● a.   Data Definition Language
- ○ b.   Data Manipulation Language
- ○ c.   None of the others
- ○ d.   Data Controlling Language

    Clear my choice

Question 10
Not yet answered

Suppose that we try to connect to hcm-cms.fpt.edu.vn using Internet Explorer. In this case, we are_____

- ○ a.   Database user

○ a. Database user
○ b. None of the others
○ c. Database administrator
○ d. Database designer

Clear my choice

Question 11

Not yet
answered

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1.00

Flag
question

Which of the following statement is belong to DML?

○ a. GRANT
○ b. ALTER
◉ c. INSERT
○ d. CREATE

Clear my choice

Question 12

Not yet
answered

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1.00

Flag
question

Which of the followings is not available in relational data model?

○ a. Data manipulation language
○ b. Data definition language
◉ c. Entity Relationship
○ d. None of the others

Clear my choice

Question 13

Not yet
answered

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1.00

Flag
question

In the architecture of a database management system, the query compiler translates the query into an internal form called a _____

◉ a. query plan
○ b. textual form
○ c. metadata
○ d. SQL statement form

Clear my choice

Question 14

Not yet
answered

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1.00

Flag
question

Which of the followings is correct about database?

○ a. Database is a collection of data that is managed by a DBMS
◉ b. All of the others
○ c. Database is a collection of information that exists over a long period of time
○ d. Database is created and maintained by DMBS

Clear my choice

Question 15

Not yet
answered

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1.00

Flag
question

Data model is a notation for describing data or information. The description consists of _____

☐ a. Privilege on the data
☑ b. Structure of the data
☐ c. Users on the data
☑ d. Constraints on the data
☑ e. Operations on the data

Question 16

Not yet
answered

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1.00

Flag
question

Which of the following is a language to access and manipulate data from a database, even non-programmers can use it to retrieve and update data ?

○ a. All of the others
◉ b. Structured Query Language
○ c. ODBC
○ d. JDBC

Clear my choice

Question 17

Not yet
answered

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1.00

Flag
question

Suppose relation R1 has n1 attributes and t1 tuples, relation R2 has n2 attributes and t2 tuples, then the Cartesian Product R3 = R1 x R2 has _____

◉ a. n1+n2 attributes, and t1*t2 tuples
○ b. n1*n2 attributes, and t1*t2 tuples
○ c. n1*n2 attributes, and t1+t2 tuples
○ d. n1+n2 attributes, and t1+t2 tuples

Clear my choice

Question 18

Not yet
answered

Marked out of
1.00

Flag
question

When performing union, intersection, or difference operations on relations R and S, they must be type compatible. That is, _____

○ a. The names of attributes of R and S must be the same
◉ b. R and S must have the same number of attributes and the domain of corresponding attributes of R and S must be compatible
○ c. R and S must have the same number of attributes
○ d. The domain of corresponding attributes of R and S must be compatible

Clear my choice

Question 19

Not yet
answered

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1.00

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question

Given relation R(A,B) that has 2 tuples (1, 2) and (3, 4); relation S(B, C, D) has 3 tuples (2, 5, 6), (4, 7, 8) and (9, 10, 11). The natural join of R and S has _____

○ a. 1 tuple (1, 2, 10, 11)
○ b. 2 tuples (1, 2, 3, 4) and (5, 6, 7, 8)
◉ c. 2 tuples (1, 2, 5, 6) and (3, 4, 7, 8)
○ d. 2 tuples (1, 2, 2, 5) and (3, 4, 4, 7)

Clear my choice

Question 20

Not yet
answered

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1.00

Flag
question

When we define an attribute A as PRIMARY KEY of relation R, then _____

○ a. No more primary key on the relation R
○ b. There are no two tuples that have the same values on the A component
◉ c. All of the others
○ d. Tuple must be not null on the A component

Clear my choice

Question 21

Not yet
answered

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1.00

Flag

Which of the following expression represents the below constraint on relation R(A:int,B:int,C:int):
For every tuple in R, the value on A must be greater than the value on B or value on C must be less than the sum of value on A and value on B

○ a. $\sigma_{A<B \text{ OR } C>=A+B}(R) = `O`$
○ b. $\sigma_{A>B \text{ AND } C<A+B}(R) = `O`$

c. $\sigma_{A>B \text{ OR } C<A+B}(R) = \text{'O/'}$

d. $\sigma_{A<=B \text{ AND } C>=A+B}(R) = \text{'O/'}$

Clear my choice

Question 22

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

The relational operator that yields all possible pairs of rows from two tables is known as a ...

- a. Product
- b. Join
- c. Union
- d. Selection

Clear my choice

Question 23

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Suppose two relations R1(A,B), R2(C,D) and the theta join R3 := R1 ⋈ $_{B<C}$ R2. Which of the followings is correct?

- a. Each tuple t1 of R1 connect with some those tuple t2 of R2 if t1.B < t2.C
- b. None of the others
- c. Each tuple t1 of R1 connect with all those tuple t2 of R2 if t1.B < t2.C
- d. Each tuple t1 of R1 connect with one tuple t2 of R2 if t1.B < t2.C

Clear my choice

Question 24

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Why do we choose relational data model?

- a. Because of its important role in software engineering
- b. Because it is used in object oriented programming
- c. Because it is the most modern data model in market
- d. None of the others

Clear my choice

Question 25

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Given a relation R(A,B,C,D) with functional dependencies A->B, C->D. Find one key of R.

- a. {B,C,D}
- b. {B,C}
- c. {A}
- d. {A,B,C}
- e. {A,C}

Clear my choice

Question 26

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Given a relation R(A,B,C,D) with functional dependencies A->B, C->D, D->B. Compute {C}+

- a. {B,C,D}
- b. {A,B,C,D}
- c. {A,B,C}
- d. {A,C}

Clear my choice

Question 27

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Given a relation R(A,B,C,D,E) with functional dependencies A->B, C->D, D->E, E->A. Compute {C}+

- a. {C,D,E,A,B}
- b. {C,D}
- c. {C,D,E}
- d. {C,D,E,A}

Clear my choice

Question 28

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Which of the following is considered anomaly?

- a. information may be repeated unnecessarily in several tuples
- b. All of the others
- c. information may be changed in one tuple, but may not be changed in other tuple(s)
- d. if a set of values becomes empty, we may lose other information as a side effect

Clear my choice

Question 29

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

An A attribute is called the key of relation R if _____

- a. There are no two tuples that have the same values on the A component
- b. Its closure includes all attributes of relation R
- c. All of the others
- d. It functionally determines all the other attributes of relation R

Clear my choice

Question 30

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Consider a relation with schema R(A, B, C, D) and FD's A -> B, A -> C, C -> D. Which of the following is the {A}+ ?

- a. {A,B,C}
- b. {A,B}
- c. {A}
- d. {A,B,C,D}

Clear my choice

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