Introduction to Databases (TEST)

1.	Email address *	
2.	What is a database-management system (DBMS)?	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	A piece of software that sits between the operating system and the file system. A collection of relations (tables) containing rows and columns.	m.
	A collection of interrelated data and a set of programs to access those data. A model to represent abstract data in a computer system.	
3.	Which of the following is not a DBMS?	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Oracle Docker	
	MariaDB	
	Postgresql	
4.	Which of the following was not a problem when data was stored directly into files before the popularization of modern DBMS?	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	The Entity-Relationship Model. Concurrent-access anomalies. Data isolation. Security	

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5.	Which of the following is not one of the data abstraction levels?	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	View level.	
	Physical level.	
	Logical level.	
	Independent level.	
6.	Which of the following is not one of the models we have seen?	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Integrative Data Model.	
	Object-based Data Model.	
	Relational Model.	
	Entity-Relationship Model.	
7.	What does SQL stand for?	1 point
,.		Тропп
	Mark only one oval.	
	Structured Query Language	
	Structured Query Language Storage Query Language	
	Storage Query Language	
	Storage Query Language Spontaneous Query Language	
8	Storage Query Language Spontaneous Query Language Simple Query Language	1 noint
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9.	The characteristic data structure of relational databases is	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	The tree.	
	The mesh.	
	The list.	
	The table.	
10.	The following picture shows	1 point
	instructor	department
	<u>ID</u> member	dept_name
	name	building
	salary	budget
	Mark only one oval.	
	An Entity-Relationship diagram.	
	A physical model.	
	An object diagram.	
	A flow diagram.	
11.	Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability (ACID)	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	are the properties of the Relational Model.	
	are the properties of physical schema.	
	are the properties of database transactions.	
	are the properties of object oriented databases.	

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12.	Which one of the following users is more likely to use a DDL?	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Naive users (tellers, agents, web users)	
	Application programmers	
	Sophisiticated users (analysts)	
	Database administrators	
13.	The action of extracting knowledge from large amounts of stored data is called	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Data mining	
	Networking	
	Machine learning	
	Data refining	
14.	Which of the following does not belong to a three-tier architecture database application?	1 point
	Mark only one oval.	
	Front end user	
	Front end client	
	Back end application server	
	Back end database	

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