

# DBI202 - Nguyễn Thé ...

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Question 1  
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The relation R(ABCD) has following FDs:  
{ A->B ; B->A ; A->D ; D->B }

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

[Clear my choice](#)

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

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 3  
Answer saved  
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The relational operator that adds all possible pairs of rows from two tables is known as the .... operator.

- a. union
- b. selection
- c. join
- d. product

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 4  
Answer saved  
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Today, the two important data models are:

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

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 5  
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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. Support the storage of very large amounts of data
- d. Give users the ability to query the data

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 6  
Answer saved  
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Which of following is never used as data model?

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

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 7  
Answer saved  
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\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for defining the content, the structure, the constraints, and functions or transactions against the database

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

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 8  
Answer saved  
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Which of the follows are the characteristics of transactions?

- a. Isolation
- b. Concurrency
- c. Serialization

- d. Commission  
 e. Atomicity

Question 9  
Answer saved  
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Flag question

- Schema-altering commands are known as \_\_\_\_\_ commands
- a. None of the others  
 b. Data Controlling Language  
 c. Data Manipulation Language  
 d. Data Definition Language

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 10  
Answer saved  
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Flag question

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

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

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 11  
Answer saved  
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Flag question

Which of the following statement is belong to DML?

- a. ALTER  
 b. INSERT  
 c. GRANT  
 d. CREATE

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 12  
Answer saved  
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Flag question

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

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

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 13  
Answer saved  
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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. metadata  
 c. SQL statement form  
 d. textual form

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 14  
Answer saved  
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Flag question

Which of the followings is correct about database?

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

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 15  
Answer saved  
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Flag question

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

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

Question 16  
Answer saved  
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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. ODBC  
 b. All of the others  
 c. Structured Query Language  
 d. JDBC

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 17  
Answer saved  
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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  
Answer saved  
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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

1.00  
Flag question

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

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 19  
Answer saved  
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Flag 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. 2 tuples (1, 2, 5) and (3, 4, 4, 7)
- 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. 1 tuple (1, 2, 10, 11)

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 20  
Answer saved  
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Flag question

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

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

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 21  
Answer saved  
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Flag question

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.  $\sigma_{A>B \text{ OR } C < A + B}(R) = \text{'O'}$
- b.  $\sigma_{A=B \text{ AND } C < A + B}(R) = \text{'O'}$
- c.  $\sigma_{A \leq B \text{ AND } C > A + B}(R) = \text{'O'}$
- d.  $\sigma_{A \leq B \text{ OR } C \geq A + B}(R) = \text{'O'}$

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 22  
Answer saved  
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Flag question

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

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

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 23  
Answer saved  
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Flag question

Suppose two relations R1(A,B), R2(C,D) and the theta join R3 := R1  $\bowtie_{B < C}$  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. Each tuple t1 of R1 connect with all those tuple t2 of R2 if t1.B < t2.C
- c. None of the others
- d. Each tuple t1 of R1 connect with one tuple t2 of R2 if t1.B < t2.C

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 24  
Answer saved  
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Flag question

Why do we choose relational data model?

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

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 25  
Answer saved  
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Flag question

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

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

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 26  
Answer saved  
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. {A,B,C,D}
- b. {B,C,D}
- c. {A,B,C}
- d. {A,C}

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 27  
Answer saved  
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**  
Answer saved  
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 Flag question

Which of the following is considered anomaly?

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

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 29**  
Answer saved  
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 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. All of the others
- c. Its closure includes all attributes of relation R
- d. It functionally determines all the other attributes of relation R

[Clear my choice](#)

**Question 30**  
Answer saved  
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 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,D}
- c. {A}
- d. {A,B}

[Clear my choice](#)

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« PREVIOUS ACTIVITY  
Quiz 1

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