### FU-HCM » Introduction to Databases

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### 

### Kỳ thi: Final Exam - Ngày thi: 09.11.2013

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### Question1

### Marks: 1

### Select the right statement.

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Every constraint has a name. If we don't define constraint's name explicitly, then DBMS automatically generates a name for it. |  |
|  | b. We can create constraint on a single attribute. |  |
|  | c. We can create constraint on a tuple as a whole. |  |
|  | d. All of the others |  |

### Question2

### Marks: 1

### What will be returned when the following SQL statement is executed?

### Select sale\_no, count(\*) as num\_orders

### From Orders

### Group By sale\_no;

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. A listing of each sale as well as a number of orders that he or she has made |  |
|  | b. None of the others |  |
|  | c. A count of all of the orders by all sales |  |
|  | d. A listing of all sales, sorted by sale number |  |

### Question3

### Marks: 1

### Which of following is never used as a data model?

### Choose one answer.

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

### Question4

### Marks: 1

### The result of ((NULL<100) OR TRUE) AND NOT (UNKNOWN OR FALSE) is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. FALSE |  |
|  | b. TRUE |  |
|  | c. UNKNOWN |  |
|  | d. NULL |  |

### Question5

### Marks: 1

### Choose two of the following queries that return the same result.

### Choose at least one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. SELECT R.\* FROM R FULL OUTER JOIN S ON R.A = S.A |  |
|  | b. SELECT R.\* FROM S RIGHT OUTER JOIN R ON S.A = R.A |  |
|  | c. SELECT R.\* FROM R JOIN S ON R.A = S.A |  |
|  | d. SELECT R.\* FROM R LEFT OUTER JOIN S ON R.A = S.A |  |

### Question6

### Marks: 1

### Which of the following rules is valid ?

### Choose at least one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. |  |
|  | b. |  |
|  | c. Every multivalued dependency is FD, that is if A1A2...An ->-> B1B2...Bm then A1A2...An -> B1B2...Bm |  |
|  | d. If X ->-> YZ holds in relation, then X ->-> Y and X ->-> Z hold in relation, too |  |
|  | e. If X -> Y holds in relation, and Z is all the other attributes, then X -> Z |  |

### Question7

### Marks: 1

### Suppose the relation Project(number, name, department, location). Evaluate the following statement: SELECT distinct p1.location FROM Project p1, Project p2 WHERE p1.location=p2.location AND p1.number<p2.number;

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. The query can be executed and return all those locations where there are exactly two projects |  |
|  | b. The query can be executed and returns all those locations where there are more than one projects |  |
|  | c. The query cannot be executed |  |
|  | d. The query can be executed and returns all those locations where there is only one project |  |

### Question8

### Marks: 1

### With SQL, how can you insert "Trinh" as the "LastName" in the "Persons" table?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. INSERT INTO Persons ('Trinh') INTO LastName |  |
|  | b. INSERT ('Trinh') INTO Persons (LastName) |  |
|  | c. None of the others |  |
|  | d. INSERT INTO Persons (LastName) VALUES ('Trinh') |  |

### Question9

### Marks: 1

### Suppose that an ER diagram has the R relationship connecting between E and F, and R is many-one from E to F. When you converts this ER diagram to relations, the result is

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. One relation named RE corresponding to entity E. One relation named RF corresponding to entity F and relationship R. The relation RF includes the key of E |  |
|  | b. Three relations RE, RF and RR corresponding to entity E, enttity F and relationship R |  |
|  | c. One relation named RF corresponding to entity F. One relation named RE corresponding to entity E and relationship R. The relation RE includes the key of F |  |
|  | d. None of the others |  |

### Question10

### Marks: 1

### Sub queries can appear in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### Choose at least one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. GROUP BY clause |  |
|  | b. FROM clause |  |
|  | c. HAVING clause |  |
|  | d. WHERE clause |  |
|  | e. SELECT clause |  |

### Question11

### Marks: 1

### The most useful index on a relation is an index on its key. This is because:

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. The search operation based on the primary key is commonly used. |  |
|  | b. The index on non key attribute(s) runs slower |  |
|  | c. All of the others |  |
|  | d. The index on non key attribute(s) makes update operations to the relation more complex and time-consuming |  |

### Question12

### Marks: 1

### Suppose a relation PROJECT(projectID, projectName, location, department, ProjectLo1(projectID, projectName, department) is an updatable view associated to PROJECT where location=1. Evaluate the following statement: INSERT INTO ProjectLo1 (projectID, projectName, department) VALUES (200,'ERP1.0',1);

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. The query is executed but nothing happened on Project neither on ProjectLo1 |  |
|  | b. The query is executed, there is new tuple (200,'ERP1.0',1) on ProjectLo1, and new tuple (200,'ERP1.0',1,1) on Project |  |
|  | c. The query is executed, there is new tuple (200,'ERP1.0',1) on ProjectLo1, and new tuple (200,'ERP1.0',null,1) on Project |  |
|  | d. The query is executed, there is no new tuple on ProjectLo1, and new tuple (200,'ERP1.0',null,1) on Project |  |

### Question13

### Marks: 1

### Suppose that R(A,B,C) and S(B,C) are bags. R has three tuples (1,1,4), (3,4,2), (2,2,3). S has two tuples (1,4), (2,3). Which of the following is a result of a expression: δ(γA, SUM(B)->SUMB(δ(R\*S))) (Note that: the notation \* denotes for the natural join)

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. two tuples |  |
|  | b. three tuples |  |
|  | c. the expression is invalid |  |
|  | d. one tuples |  |

### Question14

### Marks: 1

### Which of the following isolation levels allows to read the dirty data?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ UNCOMMITED; |  |
|  | b. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ; |  |
|  | c. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE; |  |
|  | d. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED; |  |

### Question15

### Marks: 1

### The result of (UNKNOWN OR TRUE) is

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. NULL |  |
|  | b. TRUE |  |
|  | c. UNKNOWN |  |
|  | d. FALSE |  |

### Question16

### Marks: 1

### Given three relations: R(A,B,C), S(D,E) and T(F,G). There are two referential integrity constraints:  D of S references to A of R,  E of S references to F of T.  Which of following actions may violate these two constraints?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. all of the answers |  |
|  | b. insert a new tuple into S |  |
|  | c. update existing tuples in S |  |
|  | d. delete existing tuples from R |  |

### Question17

### Marks: 1

### Given table MovieStar defined as follows: CREATE TABLE MovieStar( name CHAR(30) PRIMARY KEY, address VARCHAR(256), gender CHAR(1) CHECK (gender IN ('M','F')), birthdate DATE NOT NULL ) Which of the following query is not valid?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. INSERT INTO MovieStar VALUES ('Tom Cruz', NULL, 'M', '1973-09-12 00:00:00'); |  |
|  | b. INSERT INTO MovieStar VALUES ('Tom Cruz', '123 Little Rd, LA city', 'M', NULL); |  |
|  | c. INSERT INTO MovieStar(name, gender, birthday) VALUES ('Tom Cruz', 'M', '1973-09-12 00:00:00'); |  |
|  | d. INSERT INTO MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthday) VALUES ('Tom Cruz', NULL, 'M', '1973-09-12 00:00:00'); |  |

### Question18

### Marks: 1

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

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. BC |  |
|  | b. AB |  |
|  | c. D |  |
|  | d. BD |  |

### Question19

### Marks: 1

### Which of the followings is right about relational data model?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. The operations associated with the relational model form the relational algebra |  |
|  | b. All of the others |  |
|  | c. The constraints on relational model define limitations on what the data can be on tables |  |
|  | d. The relational model is based on tables |  |

### Question20

### Marks: 1

### The normal form which is required a key attribute on the left side of functional dependencies is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Fourth normal form |  |
|  | b. Boyce-Codd normal form |  |
|  | c. Third normal form |  |
|  | d. None of the others |  |

### Question21

### Marks: 1

### Suppose R(A,B) and S(B,C) are bags. R has four tuples (1,1), (1,1), (1,2) and (1,2). S has three tuples (2,1), (2,2). Evaluate the R\*S operation, where \* denotes the left outer join.

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. This operation is invalid |  |
|  | b. This operation is valid and the result has six tuples |  |
|  | c. This operation is valid and the result has three tuples |  |
|  | d. This operation is valid and the result has four tuples |  |

### Question22

### Marks: 1

### Which of the following is a disadvantage of using index?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. No index contain more than one attribute |  |
|  | b. None of the others |  |
|  | c. An index makes update operations becomes more complex |  |
|  | d. We cannot drop an exist index |  |

### Question23

### Marks: 1

### Given the relation schema R(A,B,C,D) and functional dependencies F = A->C, D->B.  Which functional dependency/ies can cause a violation of second normal form (2NF) ?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. both A->C and D->B |  |
|  | b. Neither A->C or D->B |  |
|  | c. D->B |  |
|  | d. A->C |  |

### Question24

### Marks: 1

### Which of the following tasks does the transaction process perform?

### Choose at least one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Buffer control |  |
|  | b. Storage control |  |
|  | c. Deadlock resolution |  |
|  | d. Concurrency control |  |
|  | e. Logging |  |

### Question25

### Marks: 1

### Given relation U(A, B, C) that has 2 tuples (a, 1, x) and (a, 1, y), and relation V(A, B) that has 1 tuple (a, 1). Choose the right answer below:

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. None of the others |  |
|  | b. The left outer join of U and V is the relation R(A, B, C) that has only 1 tuple (NULL, a, 1). |  |
|  | c. The left outer join of U and V is the relation R(A, B, C) that has 2 tuples (a, 1, x) and (a, 1, y). |  |
|  | d. The left outer join of U and V is the relation R(A, B, C) that has 3 tuples (a, 1, x) , (a, 1, y) and (b, 2, NULL). |  |

### Question26

### Marks: 1

### Which of the following is NOT a standard aggregation operator?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. GROUP |  |
|  | b. SUM |  |
|  | c. COUNT |  |
|  | d. AVG |  |

### Question27

### Marks: 1

### Suppose a relation R(A,B,C) as a bag, and a relation S=πA,B(δ(σB>C(R))) as a bag, too. R has 4 tuples (1,2,2), (1,3,2), (1,3,2), and (1,2,3). S has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tuple(s)

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. 2 |  |
|  | b. 1 |  |
|  | c. 4 |  |
|  | d. 3 |  |

### Question28

### Marks: 1

### Which of following feature is NOT responsibility of Database Management System

### Choose one answer.

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

### Question29

### Marks: 1

### Referential integrity constraint says that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Each foreign key value must match a foreign key value in other relation |  |
|  | b. Each foreign key value must match a primary key value in other relation |  |
|  | c. Each primary key value must match a primary key value in other relation |  |
|  | d. Each primary key value must match a foreign key value in other relation |  |

### Question30

### Marks: 1

### The *data model* is a notation for describing data or information. The description generally consist of three parts:*structure of the data*, *constraints on the data* and *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the data*

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. integrity |  |
|  | b. operations |  |
|  | c. queries |  |
|  | d. modifications |  |

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### Question31

### Marks: 1

### Which of the followings is right about DML ?

### Choose at least one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Use to retrieve, insert, update, and delete |  |
|  | b. No affect on the schema of the database |  |
|  | c. No affect on the content of the database or extract data from database |  |
|  | d. All of the others |  |

### Question32

### Marks: 1

### Which of following statement is NOT correct?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Two tuples can have the same values on primary key's components |  |
|  | b. Unique key is also a candidate key |  |
|  | c. Every relation must have only one primary key |  |
|  | d. Primary key may be include more than one attribute |  |

### Question33

### Marks: 1

### Which of the followings is not applied while converting subclass structures to relations using E/R style conversion?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Do not construct relation for ISA relationship |  |
|  | b. None of the others |  |
|  | c. Construct one relation for each sub-tree of the hierarchy |  |
|  | d. Construct one relation for each entity set, whose schema consists of key attributes and all attributes of that entity set |  |

### Question34

### Marks: 1

### Suppose the relation Employee(SSN, Fullname, Salary, SupervisorSSN). Consider the following condition: NOT EXISTS (SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SupervisorSSN NOT IN (SELECT SSN FROM EMPLOYEE)). Which of the following activities may violate this condition?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Update existing employee |  |
|  | b. Insert new employee |  |
|  | c. Delete existing emplyee |  |
|  | d. All of the others |  |

### Question35

### Marks: 1

### How can we convert the subclass structures to relations?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. All of the others |  |
|  | b. Contruct a single relation for whole hierarchy of entity sets |  |
|  | c. Contruct a relation for each subtree of the hierarchy |  |
|  | d. Contruct a relation for each entity set |  |

### Question36

### Marks: 1

### In order to assure the durable property of the transactions. The DBMS needs the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. storage manager |  |
|  | b. logging and recovery manager |  |
|  | c. transaction manager |  |
|  | d. concurrency-control manager |  |

### Question37

### Marks: 1

### When a CHECK constraint associate to many tuples on one or more relations, we must create

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Attribute-based CHECK constraint |  |
|  | b. Tuple-based CHECK constraint |  |
|  | c. None of the others |  |
|  | d. Domain-based CHECK constraint |  |

### Question38

### Marks: 1

### Suppose an updatable view CartoonMovies is associated to Movies relation. Which of the followings is wrong?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Drop Movies does not effect on CartoonMovies |  |
|  | b. Drop CartoonMovies does not effect on Movies |  |
|  | c. An update on Movies is translated into CartoonMovies |  |
|  | d. An update on CartoonMovies is translated into Movies |  |

### Question39

### Marks: 1

### Suppose two relations R(A:string, B:int) and S(C:int, D:int). Which of the followings is valid?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. ALTER TABLE R ADD CONSTRAINT RCHK CHECK (B IN (SELECT C FROM S)); |  |
|  | b. ALTER TABLE R ADD CONSTRAINT RCHK CHECK (A IN (SELECT \* FROM S)); |  |
|  | c. ALTER TABLE R ADD CONSTRAINT RCHK CHECK (A IN (‘Yes’,’No’)); |  |
|  | d. ALTER TABLE R ADD CONSTRAINT RCHK CHECK (A, B IN (SELECT \* FROM S)); |  |

### Question40

### Marks: 1

### Which of the followings is the same as foreign key constraint

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Attribute based constraint |  |
|  | b. Entity based constraint |  |
|  | c. Domain based constraint |  |
|  | d. Referential integrity constraint |  |

### Question41

### Marks: 1

### Which of the followings is the extended operator of relational algebra?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Grouping operator |  |
|  | b. Duplicate elimination operator |  |
|  | c. All of the answers |  |
|  | d. Outer join operators |  |

### Question42

### Marks: 1

### Suppose a relation R(A,B,C) with three numeric attributes, RC(A,B) is an updatable view associated to R where C=1. Evaluate the following statement: DELETE FROM RC(A,B) WHERE A=1

### Choose at least one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. The query cannot be executed |  |
|  | b. The query is executed but nothing happened on R neither on S |  |
|  | c. The query is executed, it deletes from R all those tuples, which has value 1 on component A |  |
|  | d. The query is executed, it deletes from R all those tuples, whose value on component A is 1, and value on component C is 1, too |  |
|  | e. The query is executed, it deletes from RC all those tuples, which has value 1 on component A |  |

### Question43

### Marks: 1

### To integrate information from many databases, we often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Use a special software package/system to synchronize all particular databases into one central database |  |
|  | b. Implement a middleware (such as data mining), where information from many databases are copied periodically |  |
|  | c. None of the others |  |
|  | d. Create a datawarehouses, that support an integrated model of data of these databases |  |

### Question44

### Marks: 1

### To convert a many - many relationship R from entity set E to entity set F, we must create a relation named T and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Add all R's attributes to T |  |
|  | b. Add the key attributes of F to T |  |
|  | c. All of the others |  |
|  | d. Add the key attributes of E to T |  |

### Question45

### Marks: 1

### To convert a many - many relationship R from entity set E to entity set F, we must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Create two relations for E and F entity sets perspectively, and create one relation more for relationship R by adding all attributes of relationship R if there is any |  |
|  | b. Create two relations for E and F entity sets perspectively, and add the key attributes of F to E |  |
|  | c. Create two relations for E and F entity sets perspectively, and add the key attributes of E to F |  |
|  | d. Create two relations for E and F entity sets perspectively, and create one relation more for relationship R by adding the key attributes of E and F, and the other attributes of relationship R |  |

### Question46

### Marks: 1

### Suppose an updatable view ParamountMovies is associated with Movies relation. Choose a right answer

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. An update on ParamountMovies is translated into Movies |  |
|  | b. None of the others |  |
|  | c. Drop Movies relation also delete the view ParamountMovies |  |
|  | d. Drop ParamountMovies also delete Movies |  |

### Question47

### Marks: 1

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. (1,3), (2,3) |  |
|  | b. None of the others |  |
|  | c. (1,2), (1,4), (2,2), (2,4) |  |
|  | d. (1,6),(2,6) |  |

### Question48

### Marks: 1

### Suppose an updatable view FordMovies is associated to Movies relation. Which of the followings is correct?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Drop FoxMovies does not effect on Movies |  |
|  | b. An insert on Movies does not effect on FordMovies |  |
|  | c. Drop Movies does not effect on FoxMovies |  |
|  | d. An insert on FordMovies does not effect on Movies |  |

### Question49

### Marks: 1

### Which of the followings is not applied while handling weak entity sets?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. None of the others |  |
|  | b. Construct for each weak entity set a relation |  |
|  | c. Rename attributes, if necessary, to avoid name conflicts |  |
|  | d. Construct a relation for each supporting relationship for weak entity set |  |

### Question50

### Marks: 1

### Suppose the following statement: CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE ( SSN INT PRIMARY KEY, FULLNAME NVARCHAR(100), GENDER CHAR(1) DEFAULT 'UNDEFINED', AGE INT DEFAULT '18', CHECK ((GENDER='F' AND AGE<55) OR (GENDER='M' AND AGE<60)) ); Evaluate this statement

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. This statement has error in CHECK clause, no new table is created |  |
|  | b. This statement has error in GENDER declaration, no new table is created |  |
|  | c. This statement is executed successfully, no new table is created |  |
|  | d. This statement is executed successfully, new table named as EMPLOYEE is created |  |

### Question51

### Marks: 1

### Select the right statement

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Updating views are allowed if query involves aggregation or grouping operations |  |
|  | b. Updating views are allowed if query involves a single base relation and contains a candidate key of base relation |  |
|  | c. Updating views are allowed if query involves multiple base relations. |  |
|  | d. All of the others |  |

### Question52

### Marks: 1

### Which of the following statements is valid?

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. All of the others |  |
|  | b. If A->B, B->->C hold in relation R, then A->->C holds, too |  |
|  | c. If A->->B, B->->C hold in relation R, then A->->C holds, too |  |
|  | d. If A->->B, B->C hold in relation R, then A->->C holds, too |  |

### Question53

### Marks: 1

### Which of the following statement is belong to DML?

### Choose one answer.

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

### Question54

### Marks: 1

### Given a relation R(A,B,C,D) with functional dependencies AC -> D , BC -> A , CD -> B. One key of R is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### Choose one answer.

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

### Question55

### Marks: 1

### The ER Diagram uses three principle element types:

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Entity sets, Constraints, and Relationships |  |
|  | b. Entity sets, Attributes and Constraints |  |
|  | c. Entity sets, Attributes, and Relationships |  |
|  | d. Attributes, Constraints, and Relationships |  |

### Question56

### Marks: 1

### Data Definition language (DDL) is used to...

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. declare database schemas |  |
|  | b. all of the others |  |
|  | c. query database and modify the database |  |
|  | d. connect to database and query database |  |

### Question57

### Marks: 1

### Suppose two relations R1(A,B), R2(C,D) and the theta join R3 := R1 ⋈ B<CR2. Which of the followings is correct?

### Choose one answer.

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

### Question58

### Marks: 1

### Suppose relation R(A,B,C,D,E) and set of FDs A->D, AD->C, C->BE. Compute {A}+

### Choose one answer.

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

### Question59

### Marks: 1

### The result of ((20<NULL) OR FALSE) AND (UNKNOWN OR FALSE) is

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. UNKNOWN |  |
|  | b. FALSE |  |
|  | c. TRUE |  |
|  | d. NULL |  |

### Question60

### Marks: 1

### Given the relation **tblWorksOn(empSSN,proNum)** in which **empSSN** is the employee ID and **proNum** is number of projects which the employee has joined. Evaluate the following statement:

### **SELECT w1.empSSN** **FROM tblWorksOn w1, tblWorksOn w2** **WHERE w1.empSSN=w2.empSSN AND w1.proNum < w2.proNum**

### Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. The query can be executed and returns all those empSSN, who have worked for more than one projects |  |
|  | b. None of the others |  |
|  | c. The query can be executed and returns all those empSSN, who have worked for exactly two projects |  |
|  | d. The query cannot be executed |  |

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