Câu 1. A tuple is a(n):

A.

Column of a table

B.

Key of a table

C.

Two dimensional table

D.

Row of a table.

Câu 2. In which of the following is a single-entity instance of one type related to many entity instances of another type?

A.

One-to-One relationship

B.

One-to-Many relationship

C.

Many-to-Many relationship

D.

Composite relationship

Câu 3. Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?

A.

SELECT, FROM, WHERE

B.

FROM, SELECT, WHERE

C.

SELECT, WHERE, FROM

D.

FROM, WHERE, SELECT

Câu 4. A database management system (DBMS) is a:

A.

Hardware system used to create, maintain, and

provide controlled access to a database.

B.

Hardware system used to create, maintain, and

provide uncontrolled access to a database.

C.

Software system used to create, maintain, and

provide controlled access to a database.

D.

Software system used to create, maintain, and

provide uncontrolled access to a database.

Câu 5. A relational database consists of a collection of

A.

Keys

B.

Records

C.

Tables

D.

Fields

Câu 6. The Microsoft Access wildcards are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ .

A.

percent sign (%); underscore (\_)

B.

asterisk (\*); percent sign (%)

C.

underscore(\_); question mark (?)

D.

question mark (?); asterisk (\*)

Câu 7. A relation is considered a:

A.

One dimensional table

B.

Column

C.

Three dimensional table

D.

Two dimensional table

Câu 8. Because it contains a description of its own structure, a database is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.

described

B.

self-describing

C.

metadata compatible

D.

an application program

Câu 9. Which of the following is valid SQL for an Index?

A.

CREATE INDEX ID

B.

ADD INDEX ID

C.

REMOVE INDEX ID

D.

CHANGE INDEX ID

Câu 10. If attributes A and B determine attribute C, then it is also true that:

A.

A → C.

B.

C is a determinant.

C.

B → C.

D.

(A,B) is a composite determinant.

Câu 11. Metadata enables database designers and users to do all of the following except:

A.

Understand what data exist

B.

What the data mean

C.

What the fine distinctions are between similar data

items.

D.

Sample data

Câu 12. Where is metadata stored in MySQL?

A.

In the MySQL database mysql

B.

In the MySQL database userdata

C.

In the MySQL database metasql

D.

In the MySQL database metadata

Câu 13. Which one of the following attribute can be taken as a primary key?

A.

Name

B.

Department

C.

Id

D.

Street

Câu 14. A recursive relationship is a relationship between an entity and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.

An instance entity

B.

A subtype entity

C.

An erchetype entity

d.ifelse

Câu 19. Which of the following is not a restriction for a table to be a relation?

A.

All of the entries in any column must be of the same

kind.

B.

The columns must be ordered.

C

.

No two rows in a table may be identical.

D.

The cells of the table must contain a single value.

Câu 20. SQL query and modification commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.

DDL

B.

DML

C.

XML

D.

HTML

Câu 21. A functional dependency is a relationship between or among:

A.

Rows

B.

Attributes

C.

Tables

D.

Relations

Câu 22. A view is which of the following?

A.

A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands

B.

A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL

commands

C.

A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL

commands

D.

A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL

commands

Câu 23. Views constructed from SQL SELECT statements that conform to the SQL-92 standard may not contain:

A.

GROUP BY

B.

ORDER BY

C.

WHERE

D.

FROM

Câu 24. When using the SQL INSERT statement:

A.

Rows cannot be copied in mass from one table to

another only.

B.

Rows can be inserted into a table only one at a time

only.

C.

Rows can either be inserted into a table one at a time

or in groups.

D.

Rows can be modified according to criteria only.

Câu 25. Which of the following statements is true concerning routines and triggers?

A.

Both are stored in the database.

B.

Both run automatically.

C.

Both have to be called to operate.

D.

Both consist of procedural code.

Câu 26. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to refer to a row.

A.

Attribute

B.

Field

C.

Tuple

D.

Instance

Câu 27. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.

file

B.

table

C.

report

D.

form

Câu 28. Some advantages of the database approach include all, but:

A.

Minimal data redundancy.

B.

Improved data sharing.

C.

Improved data consistency.

D.

Program-data dependency.

Câu 29. A UNION query is which of the following?

A.

Combines the output from multiple queries and must

include the same number of columns.

B.

Combines the output from no more than two queries

and must include the same number of columns.

C.

Combines the output from no more than two queries

and does not include the same number of columns.

D.

Combines the output from multiple queries and does

not include the same number of columns.

Câu 30. If attribute A determines both attributes B and C, then it is also true that:

A.

(B,C) → A.

B.

A → B.

C.

C → A.

D.

B → A.

Câu 31. To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the \_\_\_\_\_\_ command.

A.

PURGE TABLE

B.

REMOVE TABLE

C.

DROP TABLE

D.

DELETE TABLE

Câu 32. The SQL -92 wildcards are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ .

A.

underscore(\_); question mark (?)

B.

percent sign (%); underscore (\_)

C.

question mark (?); asterisk (\*)

D.

asterisk (\*); percent sign (%)

Câu 33. The primary key is selected from the:

A.

Candidate keys

B.

Foreign keys

C.

Determinants

D.

Composite keys

Câu 34. An attribute is a(n):

A.

Column of a table.

B.

Two dimensional table

C.

Column of a table

D.

Row of a table

Câu 35. Data administrators are responsible for:

A.

Writing application programs.

B.

Overall management of data resources in an

organization.

C.

Physical database design.

D.

Managing technical issues in the database

environment.

Câu 36. Read-only databases are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ updated.

A.

Commonly

B.

Always

C.

Seldom

D.

Never

Câu 37. Which of the following types of databases are the most common?

A.

Enterprise

B.

Workgroup

C.

Personal

D.

Department

Câu 38. The SQL ALTER statement can be used to:

A.

Change the table structure

B.

Add rows to the table

C.

Deletes rows from the table

D.

Change the table data

Câu 39. When three or more AND and OR conditions are combined, it is easier to use the SQL keyword(s):

A.

IN and NOT IN

B.

NOT IN

C.

LIKE

D.

IN

Câu 40. Using which language can a user request information from a database?

A.

Compiler

B.

Query

C.

Relational

D.

Structural

……… HẾT ………