Subject: **DBI202- Database System**

Number of question: 20

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| QN=1 | Which of the following is NOT a component of a DBMS architecture? |
| a. | Query compiler |
| b. | Transaction manager |
| c. | DDL compiler |
| d. | Operating system |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | D |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 1 |
| LO: | LO1 |
| MIX CHOICES: | Yes |

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| QN=2 | Which of the following are types of database constraint? Select three. |
| a. | Primary key constraint |
| b. | Unique constraint |
| c. | Foreign key constraint |
| d. | Domain constraint |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | ABC |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 1 |
| LO: | LO2 |
| MIX CHOICES: | Yes |

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| QN=3 | Which of the following are types of attribute in a data model? Select three. |
| a. | Multivalued attribute |
| b. | Derived attribute |
| c. | Composite attribute |
| d. | Black attribute |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | ABC |
| MARK: | 2 |
| UNIT: | 1 |
| LO: | LO24 |
| MIX CHOICES: | Yes |

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| QN=4 | What is a Cartesian product operation in Algebraic Query Language? |
| a. | Comparing two or more tables |
| b. | Removing duplicate tuples from a relation |
| c. | Filtering rows from a relation based on a condition |
| d. | Multiplying two relations together |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | D |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 3 |
| LO: | LO5 |
| MIX CHOICES: | Yes |

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| QN=5 | Suppose we have three relations R, S and T,    How many rows are there in the result of the following statement?  Select A, B, C  from R, S, T  WHERE R.B = S.C AND S.D = T.E |
| a. | 8 |
| b. | 5 |
| c. | 3 |
| d. | 6 |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | A |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 2 |
| LO: | LO5 |
| MIX CHOICES: | Yes |

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| QN=6 | Suppose we have three relations R, S and T,    What is the result of the following statement?  Select A, sum(E)  from R, S, T  WHERE R.B = S.C AND S.D = T.E  group by A |
| a. | (0,2); (1,4) |
| b. | (0,3); (1,3) |
| c. | (0,4); (1,4) |
| d. | (0,1); (1,5) |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | A |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 2 |
| LO: | LO2 |
| MIX CHOICES: | Yes |

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| QN=7 | What is a set difference operation in Algebraic Query Language? |
| a. | Combining two or more tables |
| b. | Removing duplicate tuples from a relation |
| c. | Filtering rows from a relation based on a condition |
| d. | Subtracting one relation from another |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | D |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 1 |
| LO: | LO2 |
| MIX CHOICES: | Yes |

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| QN=8 | What is the purpose of the inserted and deleted tables in a trigger? |
| a. | They store the new and old values of the affected rows |
| b. | They store the primary keys of the affected rows |
| c. | They store the foreign keys of the affected rows |
| d. | They store the transaction log of the affected rows |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | A |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 2 |
| LO: | LO6 |
| MIX CHOICES: | Yes |

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| QN=9 | What is the syntax for calling a stored procedure in SQL Server? |
| a. | EXECUTE procedure\_name |
| b. | CALL procedure\_name |
| c. | RUN procedure\_name |
| d. | GO procedure\_name |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | A |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 2 |
| LO: | LO6 |
| MIX CHOICES: | yes |

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| QN=10 | What is Ternary relationship? |
| a. | A ternary relationship is a type of relationship in a relational database model that involves three entities or tables |
| b. | A ternary relationship is a type of relationship in a relational database model that involves two entities or tables |
| c. | A ternary relationship is a type of relationship in a relational database model that involves one entity or table |
| d. | This type is not available |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | A |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 3 |
| LO: | LO3 |
| MIX CHOICES: | Yes |

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| QN=11 | Consider the following table, which of the following affirmations applies the best:  ID(Key Field) | FIRSTNAME | LASTNAME | BIRTHDATE | GENDER | CITYOFBIRTH | STATE |
| a. | The table is in first normal form |
| b. | The table is in second normal form |
| c. | The table is in third normal form |
| d. | The table is in fourth normal form |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | B |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 3 |
| LO: | LO3 |
| MIX CHOICES: | Yes |

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| QN=12 | Which attribute is a DERIVED ATTRIBUTE?    [File:QN6.png] |
| a. | Degree |
| b. | Age |
| c. | EmpID |
| d. | Name |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | B |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 3,4 |
| LO: | LO4 |
| MIX CHOICES: | yes |

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| QN=13 | The name of a relation and the set of attributes for that relation is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for that relation. |
| a. | Attribute |
| b. | Entity |
| c. | Relationship |
| d. | Schema |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | D |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 4 |
| LO: | LO4 |
| MIX CHOICES: | yes |

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| QN=14 | Select the correct answers |
| a. | A function is a pre-written SQL statement that returns a single value or a table of values |
| b. | A function is a pre-written SQL statement that only returns NULL |
| c. | A procedure is a pre-written SQL statement that returns a single value or a table of values |
| d. | A procedure is another name of a function |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | A |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 4 |
| LO: | LO7 |
| MIX CHOICES: | yes |

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| QN=15 | Suppose a table:  PC (model, speed, ram, hd, price)  Display computers with prices less than or equal to 20 (million VND) |
| a. | SELECT \* FROM PC WHERE PRICE >=20 |
| b. | SELECT \* FROM PC WHERE PRICE <=20 |
| c. | SELECT \* FROM PC |
| d. | SELECT \* FROM PC WHERR HD=2 |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | B |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 7 |
| LO: | LO7 |
| MIX CHOICES: | yes |

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| QN=16 | Which of the following keywords is used to declare variables in SQL Server? |
| a. | DECLARE |
| b. | SET |
| c. | = |
| d. | : |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | A |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 4 |
| LO: | LO4 |
| MIX CHOICES: | Yes |

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| QN=17 | For the following command:  INSERT INTO Studio(name, address, phone) VALUES(’La Vista’, ’New York’); |
| a. | Insert into the Studio table the information name, address, phone |
| b. | Insert into the Studio table the information name, address |
| c. | Error |
| d. | Insert into the Studio table the information address |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | C |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 3 |
| LO: | LO3, LO4 |
| MIX CHOICES: | Yes |

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| QN=18 | Suppose ER Diagram and convert to relational model. The Works\_In2 will be  [File:QN18.png] |
| a. | Works\_In2(since) |
| b. | Works\_In2(**ssn, did, address**, since) |
| c. | Works\_In2(**ssn, did, address**, capacity, since) |
| d. | Works\_In2(**ssn, did,** address, capacity, since) |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | B |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 4 |
| LO: | LO4 |
| MIX CHOICES: | Yes |

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| QN=19 | [File:QN19.png]  Suppose relation B1, R2, S3. Find the sids of sailors who have reserved a red boat. |
| a. | SELECT R.sid FROM Boats B, Reserves R WHERE B.bid = R.bid AND B.color = ‘red’. |
| b. | SELECT S.sname FROM Sailors S, Reserves R, Boats B WHERE S.sid = R.sid AND R.bid = B.bid AND B.color = ‘red’. |
| c. | SELECT R.sid FROM Boats B, Reserves R WHERE B.bid = R.bid AND ‘red’. |
| d. | SELECT R.sid FROM Boats B, Reserves R WHERE B.color = ‘red’. |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | A |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 1 |
| LO: | LO5 |
| MIX CHOICES: | Yes |

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| QN=20 | When a trigger is executing, it has access to two memory-resident tables that allow access to the data that was modified: Inserted and Deleted. |
| a. | True |
| b. | False |
| c. |  |
| d. |  |
| e. |  |
| f. |  |
| ANSWER: | A |
| MARK: | 1 |
| UNIT: | 2 |
| LO: | LO6 |
| MIX CHOICES: | yes |