قائمة الاسئلة

ادارة البيانات والمعلومات 2 - المستوى -قسم تكنولوجيا المعلومات - باقون - كلية الحاسوب وتكنولوجيا المعلومات - الفترة - درجة الامتحان (100)

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1) Disks are divided into concentric circular tracks on each disk surface.
   1) + TRUE.
   2) - FALSE.
2) A track is divided into smaller blocks or sectors
   1) + TRUE.
   2) - FALSE.
3) refers to the number of records per block.
   1) - rotational delay
   2) + Blocking factor
   3) - Spanned Records
4) Refers to records that exceed the size of one or more blocks
   1) - rotational delay
   2) - Blocking factor
   3) + Spanned Records
   4) - Unspanned Records
5) New records are inserted at the end of the file in……..
   1) - ordered Files
   2) + Unordered Files
   3) - Hash Files
6) distributes data transparently over multiple disks to make them appear as a single large, fast disk
   1) + Data striping
   2) - mirrored disks
   3) - Hash Files
7) has an index entry for every search key value in the data file.
   1) - INDEX
   2) - A sparse index
   3) + A dense index
8) Includes one index entry for each block in the data file
   1) + Primary Index
   2) - Clusterd Index
   3) - Secondray Index
9) A primary index is a dense index
   1) - TRUE.
   2) + FALSE.
10) The data file is ordered on a non-key field , which requires that the ordering field of the data file have a distinct value for each record.
   1) - Primary Index
   2) + Clusterd Index
   3) - Secondray Index
11) value for the first record in the block, which is called
   1) + block anchor
   2) - files
   3) - bloking
12) Most multi-level indexes use B-tree or B+-tree data structures because of the insertion and deletion problem
   1) + TRUE.

2) - FALSE.

13) An insertion into a node that is full is quite efficient
1) - TRUE.
2) + FALSE.

14) A deletion is quite efficient if a node become less than half full
1) - TRUE.
2) + FALSE.

15) all pointers to data records exists at the leaf-level nodes
1) - Tree
2) + B+-tree
3) - B-tree

16) Describes local unit of database processing
1) + Transaction
2) - Transaction processing systems
3) - Processing

17) used to choose which buffer will be replaced
1) + buffer replacement policy
2) - buffer
3) - main memory

18) keeps track of transaction operations
1) + System log
2) - Transaction
3) - buffer

19) Transaction performed in its entirety or not at all
1) + Atomicity
2) - Consistency
3) - Isolation
4) - Durability

20) isolation has no lost updates and no dirty reads
1) - Level 0 isolation
2) - Level 1 isolation
3) + Level 2 isolation

21) Useful in queries that scan a set of pages repeatedly
1) + Hot set method
2) - The DBMIN method
3) - Page replacement policy
4) - Domain separation (DS) method

22) Query optimizer chooses execution plan for each query block
1) + TRUE.
2) - FALSE.

23) If a runtime error results, an error message is generated by the runtime database processor.
1) + TRUE.
2) - FALSE.

24) The query optimizer module has the task of producing a bad execution plan, and the code generator generates the code to execute that plan
1) - TRUE.
2) + FALSE.

25) Semi-join Used for unnesting NOT EXISTS, NOT IN, and ALL subqueries
1) - TRUE.

2) + FALSE.