In what different term can be named in database terminology view? </font></span></span>

 :c1 query

 :c2 Macro

 :c3 Assembly

 :c4 table

:c1 ok 3

:c2 0

:c3 0

:c4 0

--

 Where is actually stored data in the database application?</span></span></font>

 :c1 query

 :c2 view

 :c3 assembly

 :c4 table

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 0

:c4 ok 3 ex

--

 Relacy in databases is:</font></span></span>

 :c1 The relationship between the report and the table on which the report was created

 :c2 Link between form, query, and assembly

 :c3 The relationship between the table and its form

 :c4 Interconnection between multiple tables

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 0

:c4 ok 3 ex

--

 How many tables the database can have?</font></span></span>

 :c1 Up to ten

 :c2 Any number

 :c3 only one

 :c4 As much as the default value is set

:c1 0

:c2 ok 3 ex

:c3 0

:c4 0

--

 What are the benefits of a database against data retention in spreadsheet files?</font></span></span>

 :c1 Records can be filtered

 :c2 You can sort records by any column

 :c3 It is possible to link data between different tables

 :c4 It is possible to create more than one table

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 ok 3 ex

:c4 0

--

 Why the primary key is used?</font></span></span>

 :c1 In order to retrieve external data into the database

 :c2 Ensures correct linking of items in the table

 :c3 Ensures unambiguous identification of records in tables

 :c4 It makes it easier to sort the records in tables

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 ok 3 ex

:c4 0

--

 What is indexing??</font></span></span>

 :c1 Ensures reference integrity

 :c2 It is important for creating sessions and linking tables

 :c3 Faster and more efficient data lookup in tables

 :c4 Controls duplicate data in tables

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 ok 3 ex

:c4 0

--

 Why databases usually have multiple tables?</font></span></span>

 :c1 To avoid repetitive data being stored unnecessarily

 :c2 Because that's what everyone does, and it's worth not doing otherwise

 :c3 In more spreadsheets, the data is more transparent, but it is difficult to find and correct data

 :c4 For faster reports and reports

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

:c4 0

--

 What is a database?</font></span></span>

 :c1 Databases are data for business accounting

 :c2 The database is a group of information organized according to certain properties

 :c3 Databases are any data stored on your computer

 :c4 A database is a group of stored tables in one folder on your computer

:c1 0

:c2 ok 3 ex

:c3 0

:c4 0

--

 What Referential Integrity serves for?</font></span></span>

 :c1 It is important for entering data in queries and linking them to assemblies

 :c2 Ensures the integrity of the data in the table, meaning that after deletion of a record it will ensure that the table does not leave an empty line

 :c3 Ensures correct data connection for sessions and protects against accidental deletion of records

 :c4 Affects tables and assembly links and their proper functionality

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 ok 3 ex

:c4 0

--

 What claims apply to sessions? </font></span></span>

 :c1 Session describes the relationship between the two tables records

 :c2 One spreadsheet can only be in one session

 :c3 Sessions are always created using the "Auto Number" field

 :c4 Sessions are of the type 1:1, 1:N, M:N

:c1 ok 1.5

:c2 0

:c3 0

:c4 ok 1.5

--

 The term "record" is important in database relational systems: </font></span></span>

 :c1 One recorded property of a particular entity

 :c2 One column of the table

 :c3 One row of the table

 :c4 Specific n-tice attributes that describe the properties of an entity (entity)

 :c5 Of all the rows of the table that are related to the selected entity

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 ok 1.5

:c4 ok 1.5

:c5 0

--

 Primary key </font></span></span>

 :c1 Is a special table that has a way to sort another table

 :c2 Is always an unambiguous record identifier

 :c3 Has unique values for each record

 :c4 Can be any of the attributes in the table

:c1 0

:c2 ok 1.5

:c3 ok 1.5

:c4 0

--

 Which statements apply to sessions? </font></span></span>

 :c1 They are based on unambiguous identification of records in tables

 :c2 Some types of sessions have to be created using a spreadsheet

 :c3 Indexes are used for their implementation

 :c4 This is the relationship between two tables

:c1 ok 1

:c2 ok 1

:c3 0

:c4 ok 1

--

<span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> If we choose larger field sizes in the field properties, what will be the consequence of the time that you will need to count on working with the database?</font></span></span>

 :c1 The database will be faster because it will work with more accurate data

 :c2 The database will be slower because it will have to process more data

 :c3 No influence

 :c4 The database will be faster because it will better harvest the computer

:c2 ok 3 ex

:c1 0

:c3 0

:c4 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> The database is:</font></span></span>

 :c1 An ordered set of data stored on the computer

 :c2 Any data on your computer

 :c3 Data stored in a text editor

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> The relational data model means that:</font></span></span>

 :c1 Data is organized into a tree structure

 :c2 Is based on real world objects

 :c3 All relationships between data can be represented by tables

 :c4 Relationships between tables are represented by sessions

:c1

:c2

:c3 ok 3 ex

:c4

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> Integrity of the database means that:</font></span></span>

 :c1 Data is stored in at least two repositories

 :c2 Only data that meets predefined criteria can be entered

 :c3 The data is encrypted against abuse

:c1 0

:c2 ok 3 ex

:c3 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> The type of session you usually have to create in the middle is:</font></span></span>

 :c1 1:1

 :c2 1:N

 :c3 M:N

:c1 0

:c2 0

:c3 ok 3 ex

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> Sessions are:</font></span></span>

 :c1 Relations between tables

 :c2 Relationships 1: 1 or 1: N between entities

 :c3 Special storage for data storage

:c1 ok 1,5 ex

:c2 ok 1,5 ex

:c3 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> SQL means:</font></span></span>

 :c1 Structured query language

 :c2 On-line data-handling applications

 :c3 MS Office applications

 :c4 Special databases

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

:c4 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> The SELECT FROM statement means employees:</font></span></span>

 :c1 Deleting data in a table

 :c2 Lists the contents of the entire table "Employees"

 :c3 Looks for all employees in the table

:c1 0

:c2 ok 3 ex

:c3 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> Command DELETE FROM lide WHERE name = "Adam"; means, that:</font></span></span>

 :c1 Find all records by the people column

 :c2 Delete all rows from the table of the people, where the name column is "Adam"

 :c3 Finds all records from a people table where the column name is "Adam"

:c1 0

:c2 ok 3 ex

:c3 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> Graph databases mean that:</font></span></span>

 :c1 Data is stored and processed in the form of a chart

 :c2 Data is stored in special tables

 :c3 Records are in the form of charts

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> NoSql means that:</font></span></span>

 :c1 Not Only SQL, that relational database is not the only solution for relationships

 :c2 NoSQL is suitable for storing large volumes of data that do not need to be interrelated

 :c3 SQL is superior to NoSql

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> The transaction is:</font></span></span>

 :c1 A logical unit of work consisting of one or more SQL statements that are atomic in terms of recovering from errors

 :c2 Transactions can be understood as sequence of database operations that meet ACID

 :c3 transakce lze chápat jako sekvence databázových operací, které splňují ACID

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> The methods are:</font></span></span>

 :c1 Ways to work with data

 :c2 Indicate functions in object-oriented programming

 :c3 JavaScript features

:c1 0

:c2 ok 3 ex

:c3 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> The methods are:</font></span></span>

 :c1 A special function case - DOES NOT have a return value and may not even have input parameters

 :c2 How to control the database

 :c3 Data Editing command in SQL

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> Trigger is:</font></span></span>

 :c1 The procedure that is automatically triggered when something happens

 :c2 programming language

 :c3 Command in Javascript

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium">OLAP means:</font></span></span>

 :c1 on-line analytical processing

 :c2 That the resulting data is stored in a relational database

 :c3 That the data is stored in the tree structure - the cube

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> The geographic information system is:</font></span></span>

 :c1 An information system that allows you to store, manage and analyze spatial data

 :c2 File system with fixed records structure

 :c3 GPS for laptops

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0

--

 <span style="color: black"><span style="font-family: arial,sans-serif"><font style="font-size: medium"> Geo objects are divided:</font></span></span>

 :c1 By number of dimensions

 :c2 By geographic location

 :c3 By number of users

:c1 ok 3 ex

:c2 0

:c3 0