

Quiz Submissions - Test 1



Attempt 1

Written: Oct 2019

Submission View

Your quiz has been submitted successfully.

Test 1

Question 1

1 / 1 point

A deletion anomaly occurs when

- Data is lost that is not relevant to the data being deleted
- Data is created as part of the deletion process
- An order is deleted
- Data is moved as part of the deletion process

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Duplicated data leads to simplified data management.

- 1) True
- ✓ 2) False

Question 3

1 / 1 point

When adding data to a database that is badly designed, what is the term that forces an end user to enter more data than necessary in order to keep the database consistent?

- ✓ insertion anomaly
- insertion monopoly
- update anomaly
- deletion manatee

Question 4

1 / 1 point

When you have multiple multivalued attributes in a single entity this is known as?

- ✓ A collection of entities
- A collection of attributes
- Multivalued collection

Entity instance

Question 5

1 / 1 point

The most common type of relationship is?

✓ one -to-many

one-to-one

many-to-many

self

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following could be an entity?

✓ Movie

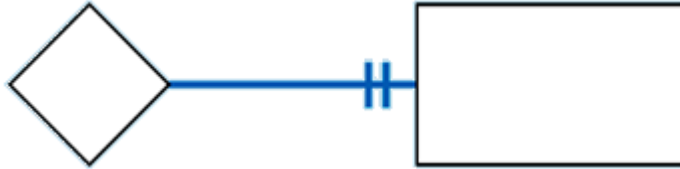
postal code

flavour

Colour

Question 7

1 / 1 point



The blue symbol represents what?

- Mandatory one
- Mandatory many
- Optional one
- Optional many

Question 8

1 / 1 point

This symbol represents:

employees

- An entity
- An attribute
- A relationship
- An associative entity

Question 9

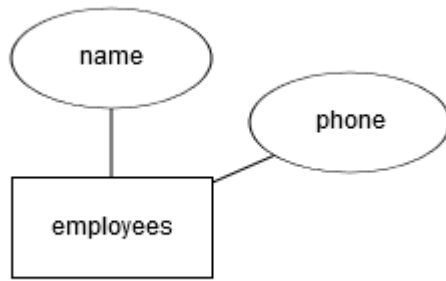
1 / 1 point

Can an associative entity represent relationships between more than two parent entities?

- 1) True
- 2) False

Question 10

1 / 1 point



name and phone are examples of what?

- Attributes
- Entities
- Relationships
- Composite entities.

Question 11

1 / 1 point

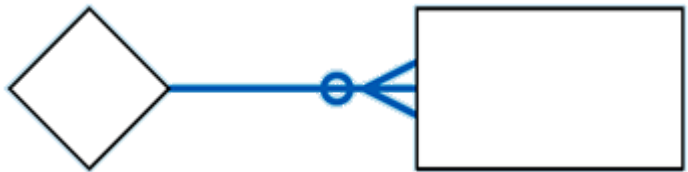


The blue symbol represents what?

- Mandatory one
- Mandatory many
- Optional one
- Optional many

Question 12

1 / 1 point



The blue symbol represents what?

- Mandatory one
- Mandatory many
- Optional one

✓ Optional many

Question 13

1 / 1 point

Creating a new entity to hold multivalued attributes is an effective strategy.

✓ 1) True

2) False

Question 14

1 / 1 point

True one to one relationships are rare?

✓ 1) True

2) False

Question 15

1 / 1 point

A weak entity _____ exist in the database without a related instance of another entity.

✓ cannot

can

may

Question 16

0 / 1 point

Should you use a meaningful piece of data (such as a name or date of birth) as an entity identifier

- 1) True
- 2) False

Question 17

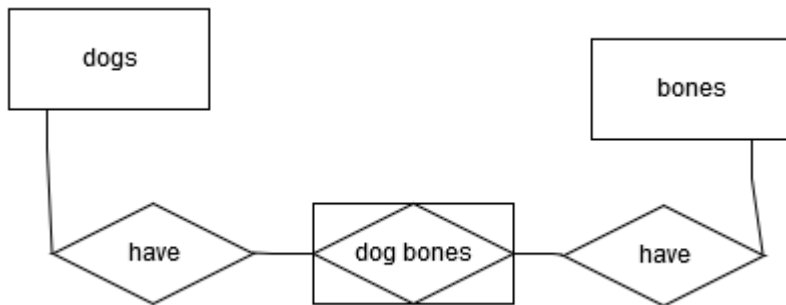
1 / 1 point

Entities are not described using attributes

- 1) True
- 2) False

Question 18

1 / 1 point



dog bones is an example of what?

- A composite (associative) entity
- an entity

- attributes
- relationships

Question 19

1 / 1 point

Associative entities exist to what?

- represent the many to many relationship between two or more entites
- combine multiple entities into a single instance
- breakup multivalued attributes.

Question 20

0.5 / 1 point

What are problems of multivalued attributes?

- disrupts the meaning of the data
- speeds up searches
- slows down searches
- removes restrictions on the amount of data stored.

Question 21

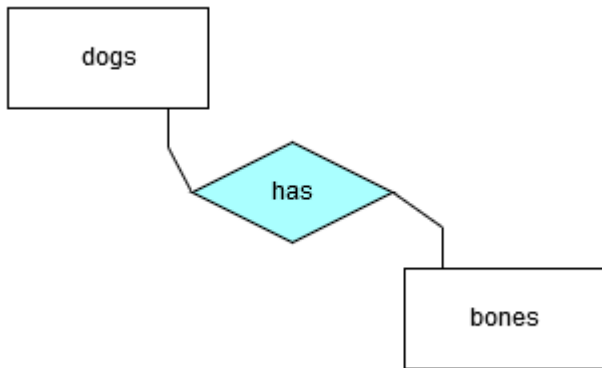
1 / 1 point

Entities are always tangible

- 1) True
- ✓ 2) False

Question 22

1 / 1 point

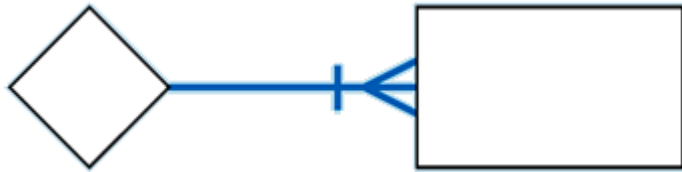


"has" is an example of what?

- ✓ relationship
- entity
- associative (composite) entity
- attributes

Question 23

1 / 1 point



The blue symbol represents what?

- Mandatory one
- Mandatory many
- Optional one
- Optional many

Question 24

1 / 1 point

With a primary key defined, you are guaranteed to never have unique rows.

- 1) True
- 2) False

Question 25

0 / 1 point

The column that provides the source data from a relationship between tables is known as foreign key.

1) True

➔ 2) False

▷ [View Feedback](#)

Question 26

1 / 1 point

The attributes of a relation that can serve as a primary key are called.

✓ Candidate keys

Surrogate keys

Primary key candidates

foreign keys

Question 27

1 / 1 point

There can only be one value at the intersection of any given row and column.

✓ 1) True

2) False

Question 28

0 / 1 point

When creating a foreign key that references a concatenated primary key, you must always have all of the source columns included in the foreign key.

- 1) True
 2) False

Question 29

1 / 1 point

Foreign keys cannot reference the primary key of their own table.

- 1) True
✓ 2) False

Question 30

1 / 1 point

A column must have a unique name within the same table.

- ✓ 1) True
 2) False

Question 31

1 / 1 point

Can a primary key contain NULLs?

- ✓ No
 Yes

Depends on the definition of the data

Question 32

1 / 1 point

The value of a primary key should be immutable

✓ Yes

No

Only when it is sourced from a natural key that is meaningful.

Question 33

1 / 1 point

The order that the columns appear within the table (positional concepts) is important.

1) True

✓ 2) False

Question 34

1 / 1 point

The word table is often used to mean the same as?

✓ Relation

Tuple

Attribute

Form

Question 35

1 / 1 point

A primary key uniquely identifies each row.

✓ 1) True

2) False

Question 36

1 / 1 point

Foreign keys must always have a value.

1) True

✓ 2) False

Question 37

1 / 1 point

A column must have a name that is unique throughout the entire database.

1) True

✓ 2) False

Question 38

1 / 1 point

There can be repeating groups in the First Normal Form.

- 1) True
- ✓ 2) False

Question 39

1 / 1 point

You resolve a transitive dependency by separating the relation into two or more smaller relations?

- ✓ 1) True
- 2) False

Question 40

1 / 1 point

Normalization of the process of _____ relations into well designed relations.

- ✓ decomposing
- composing
- removing
- improving

Question 41

1 / 1 point

A transitive dependency:

- exists when a determinant is not part of the primary key

- exists when a determinant is part of the primary key
- ✓ a determinant is not a candidate key
- a determinant is both a candidate key and is part of the primary key.

Question 42

1 / 1 point

A repeating group is an attribute that has more than one value for each row of data.

- ✓ 1) True
- 2) False

Question 43

0.5 / 1 point

To be in Second Normal Form, a relation must:

- ➔ ✓ in First Normal Form
- ➔ ✓ All non key attributes are functionally dependent on the whole primary key.
- Repeating groups have been turned into columns
- Transitive dependencies have been removed.

Question 44**1 / 1 point**

A functional dependency is not a one-way relationship between attributes.

- 1) True
- ✓ 2) False

Question 45**0 / 1 point**

You should create additional columns in a table to handle repeating groups.

- 1) True
- ➡ 2) False

Question 46**1 / 1 point**

When updating data causes the data to become inconsistent unless all matching data is updated is know as:

- Insertion anomaly
- Deletion anomaly
- ✓ Update anomaly

Question 47**1 / 1 point**

It is a good idea to have multiple entities per table.

- 1) True
- ✓ 2) False

Question 48

1 / 1 point

You should create a new table/entity to handle repeating groups.

- ✓ 1) True
- 2) False

Question 49

1 / 1 point

When in First Normal Form, being unable to add data because you are missing part of the primary key is called:

- ✓ Insertion anomaly
- Deletion anomaly
- Update anomaly

Question 50

1 / 1 point

An attribute that determines the value of other attributes is known as

- ✓ a determinant

- a functional identifier
- A functional relation
- a determining relation

Question 51

0.5 / 1 point

To be in third normal form, a relation must

- Be in second normal form
- have no transitive dependencies
- have functional dependencies
- contain multiple entities

Attempt Score:46 / 51

Overall Grade (highest attempt):46 / 51

Done

