Question 1

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

A publishing company produces academic books on various subjects. Books are written by authors who specialise in one or more particular subject. The company employs a number of editors who do not have particular specialisations but who take sole responsibilty for for editing one or more publications. A publication covers a single subject area but may be written by one or more author - the contribution of each author is recorded as a percentage for the purposes of calculating royalties.

The following ER diagram is intended to represent the above specification:

CS2203SQ3dbmock1-a

Indicate the relation which has an incorrect cardinality shown:

Select one:

a. specialises in

b. makes

c. is about

d. to

e. None of the Above

Question 2

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Which SQL statement is used to delete data from a database?

Select one:

a. delete

b. remove

c. collapse

d. truncate

Question 3

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

It is impossible to represent a one-to-one relationship in a relational schema.

Select one:

True

False

Question 4

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

What SQL structure is used to limit column values of a table?

Select one:

a. The LIMIT constraint

b. The CHECK constraint

c. The VALUE constraint

d. None of the above is correct.

Question 5

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

A unary relationship describes a table that joins to itself (True/False)?

Select one:

True

False

Question 6

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

A user is setting up a join operation between tables EMP and DEPT. There are some employees in the EMP table that the user wants returned by the query, but the employees are not assigned to departments yet. Which SELECT statement is most appropriate for this user?

Select one:

a. select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d;

b. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.dept# = d.dept#;

c. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e, dept d where e.dept# (+) = d.dept#;

d. Select e.empid, d.head from emp e right outer join on dept d where e.dept# = d.dept#;

Question 7

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

If we write a program in a programming language and switch to SQL when we require to use the database, then the SQL environment in use is know as _____ SQL.

Select one:

a. Real - time

b. Dynamic

c. PL -

d. Embedded

Question 8

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Which of the Following Is Not A Database Model?

Select one:

a. Network Database Model

b. Relational Database Model

c. Object Oriented Database Model

d. None of the above

Question 9

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Referential integrity means

Select one:

a. Do not enter a value in the foreign key field of a child table if that value does not exist in the primary key of the parent table

b. Do not enter a value in the primary key field of chield table if that value does not exist in the primary key of the parent table

c. Do not enter a value in the foreign key field of a parent table if that value does not exist in the

primary key of the child table

d. All of above

Question 10

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

A lack of normalisation can lead to which one of the following problems

Select one:

a. Lost Updates

b. Deletion of data

c. Insertion problems

d. Deadlock conditions

Question 11

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

If a piece of data is stored in two places in the database, then

Select one:

a. storage space is wasted

b. changing the data in one spot will cause data inconsistency

c. it can be more easily accessed

d. both a and b

Question 12

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

This Key Uniquely Identifies Each Record

Select one:

a. Primary Key

b. Key Record

c. Unique Key

d. Field Name

Question 13

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

In one-to-many relationship the table in ‘one’ side is called _____ and on ‘many’ side is called _____

Select one:

a. Child , Parent

b. Parent , Child

c. Brother , Sister

d. Father , Son

Question 14

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Which of the following are valid CREATE statements in the world of DDL?

Select one:

a. CREATE SCHEMA

b. CREATE TABLE

c. CREATE DOMAIN

d. CREATE INDEX

e. All of the above

Question 15

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

The JDBC API is a Java API that can access any kind of tabular data, especially data stored in a relational database.

Select one:

True

False

Question 16

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

With SQL, how can you insert "Olsen" as the "LastName" in the "Persons" table?

Select one:

a. INSERT INTO Persons (LastName) VALUES ('Olsen')

b. INSERT ('Olsen') INTO Persons (LastName)

c. INSERT INTO Persons ('Olsen') INTO LastName

d. None of the above

Question 17

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

The unique constraint specifies that the value of an attribute must be different from all other values of the same attribute that exist within a relation.

Select one:

True

False

Question 18

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Consider the table (STUDREC).

SREF	INIT	SNAME	DOB	GENDER	RES	KIDS	TNAME
STUDREC							
1	TJ	OSMAN	29/09/1953	M	0	0	Millhouse Green
2	S	LANGLEY	21/08/1957	F	0	0	HUDDERSFIELD
3	H	WILSON	07/07/1962	M	1	1	HUDDERSFIELD
4	J	CARTER	21/03/1954	F	1	2	BARNSLEY
5	A	jones	10/11/1948	F	1	2	SHEFFIELD

6	S	ISHEMO	05/12/1950	M	0	0	LEEDS
7	K	ARNOTT	01/08/1960	F	1	2	SHEFFIELD
8	B	ARNOTT	23/05/1962	F	1	1	Leeds
9	N	GREEN	30/09/1958	M	1	1	SHEFFIELD
10	H	JACKSON	21/04/1941	M	1	0	SHEFFIELD
11	A	ARNOTT	23/08/1954	M	1	2	BARNSLEY
12	N	HEY	10/10/1955	F	0	0	SILKSTONE
13	K	WILSON	13/03/1965	M	0	2	BARNSLEY
14	J	BROWN	29/09/1953	F	1	1	BARNSLEY
15	A	ARNOTT	23/08/1954	F	0	1	BARNSLEY
16	G	WHITE	03/03/1965	M	1	3	BARNSLEY
17	J	GREEN	06/08/1969	F	0	0	BARNSLEY
18	J	GREEN	09/08/1945	M	0	0	BARNSLEY
19	F	WATSON	03/03/1958	M	1	1	THURLSTONE
20	L	HARVEY	03/08/1954	F	0	2	THURLSTONE
21	T	MOSLEY	31/10/1975	M	1	2	Silkstone
22	J	POWERS	30/08/1945	M	1	0	HENDON
23	J	CHESTER	15/03/1960	M	0	0	BARNSLEY

Which of the following statements will list all columns and all rows?

Select one:

a. SELECT FROM studrec *;

b. SELECT * FROM studrec;

c. SELECT * FROM studrec

d. SELECT FROM studrec *

Question 19

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

An athletics meeting involves several competitors who participate in a number of events. The database is intended to record who is to take part in which event and to record the outcome of each event. As results become available the winner attribute will be updated with the cid of the appropriate competitor.

Competitor(cid, name, nationality) Event(eid, description, winner) Competes(cid, eid)

Competitor

cid	name	nationality
01	Pat	British
02	Hilary	British
03	Sven	Swedish
04	Pierre	French

Event

eid	description	winner
01	running	
02	jumping	
03	throwing	

Competes

cid	eid
01	01
02	01
03	02
04	02
04	03

Select one:

a. A numeric attribute should be added to the Competes table

b. A numeric attribute should be added to the Event table

c. A numeric attribute should be added to the Competitor table

d. Three numeric attribute should be added to the Competitor table

e. Two numeric attributes should be added to the Competitor table

Question 20

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

An entity is

Select one:

a. a real physical "thing" or a conceptual "thing" that is specific to a particular database management system

b. a "thing" which has either a real physical existence (e.g. a car or a student) or a conceptual existence (e.g. a course)

c. a real physical "thing" that is specific to a particular database management system

d. any physical "thing" that exists in the real wabove

Question 21

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Which SQL statement is used to remove data from a database?

Select one:

a. DELETE

b. REMOVE

c. TRUNCATE

d. DEL

Question 22

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

If an attribute depends on only part of a multi-valued key, then it should be removed to a separate relation.

This is an action that is taken during normalization to which normal form?

Select one:

a. 1NF (First normal form)

b. 2NF (second normal form)

c. 3NF (3rd Normal Form)

d. None of the above

Question 23

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

The left outer join is one type of outer join. Another one is the.

Select one:

a. right

b. full

c. right outer

d. full outer

e. All of the above

Question 24

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Which of the following statements is true concerning subqueries?

Select one:

a. Involves the use of an inner and outer query.

b. Cannot return the same result as a query that is not a subquery.

c. Does not start with the word SELECT.

d. All of the above.

Question 25

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Given a relation country(name, continent, population) which of the following is a valid SQL statement?

Select one:

a. SELECT continent, population FROM country GROUP BY continent

b. SELECT continent, SUM(population) FROM country GROUP BY continent

c. SELECT name, population FROM country GROUP BY continent

d. SELECT name, SUM(population) FROM country GROUP BY continent

e. None of the above OR more than one of the above

Question 26

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

The result of a SELECT statement can contain duplicate rows.

Select one:

True

False

Question 27

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Consider the table (Relation) STUDREC

SREF

(Key Field) INITIAL SURNAME DATEOFBIRTH GENDER RESIDENCE KIDS HOMETOWN DISTANCE

The key is SREF (student reference number).

This table is in

Select one:

a. first normal form

b. second normal form

c. third normal form

d. None of the above

Question 28

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Primary keys perform the unique identification function in the relational model.

Select one:

True

False

Question 29

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Foreign keys uniquely identify records.

Select one:

True

False

Question 30

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

With SQL, how can you delete the records where the "FirstName" is "Peter" in the Persons Table?

Select one:

a. DELETE FROM Persons WHERE FirstName = 'Peter'

b. DELETE ROW FirstName='Peter' FROM Persons

c. DELETE FirstName='Peter' FROM Persons

d. None of the above

Question 31

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL constraint?

Select one:

a. PRIMARY KEY

b. FOREIGN KEY

c. ALTERNATE KEY

d. UNIQUE

Question 32

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Which view of information deals with how the information is physically arranged, stored, and accessed?

Select one:

a. Physical View

b. Logical View

c. Information View

d. None of the Above

Question 33

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

The inner join is typically the most common form of join used in application queries (true/false)?

Select one:

True

False

Question 34

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

A Database Language Concerned With The Definition Of The Whole Database Structure And Schema Is _____

Select one:

a. DCL

b. DML

c. DDL

d. All of the above

Question 35

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Consider the following relation:

Repayment(borrower_id,name,address,loanamount,requestdate,repayment_date,repayment_amount)

Which of the following SQL statements will return all the tuples with information on repayments from borrower_id equal to 42, and where the lent amount exceeds 1000 USD.

Choice 1:

```
SELECT sum(repayment_amount)
FROM Repayment
WHERE borrower_id=42 AND loanamount>1000;
```

Choice 2:

```
SELECT *
FROM Repayment
WHERE borrower_id=42 AND loanamount>1000;
```

Choice 3:

```
SELECT sum(loanamount)
FROM Repayment
WHERE borrower_id==42 AND loanamount>1000;
```

Choice 4:

```
SELECT *
FROM r.Repayments
WHERE r.borrower_id=42 AND r.loanamount<1000;
```

Select one:

a. Choice 1

b. Choice 2

c. Choice 3

d. Choice 4

e. None of the Above

Question 36

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Select the BEST answer. In a real relational database system, if you try to join (natural join) tables

R and S and R is empty (that is, it has no tuples),

Select one:

a. the system reports an error.

b. the answer set is an empty table.

c. the answer set is the same as table S.

d. the answer set consists of just one row.

e. an answer set is returned; however, the results are system dependent.

Question 37

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Foreign keys are not necessary in relational databases.

Select one:

True

False

Question 38

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

How many tables may be included with a join?

Select one:

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. All of the above

Question 39

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Consider the table (Relation) CLASSES

CLASSREF

(Key Field) CLASS_TITLE TUTOR_ID ROOM_ID

Why is the class title not suitable as a key field?

Select one:

a. The key field needs to be a unique number

b. The key field has to be an extra field to the actual data that we store about classes

c. It is likely that as time passes, we'll need to add more classes with different names to our CLASSES table.

d. It is possible to have more than one class with the same name (e.g. a database design class could run on Monday for one group and on Tuesday for another group)

Question 40

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

With SQL, how can you return all the records from a table named "Persons" sorted descending by "FirstName"?

Select one:

a. SELECT * FROM Persons SORT BY 'FirstName' DESC

b. SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER BY FirstName DESC

c. SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER FirstName DESC

d. SELECT * FROM Persons SORT 'FirstName' DESC

Question 41

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

To transform a relation from second normal form to third normal form we must remove which one of the following?

Select one:

a. All partial-key dependencies

b. All inverse partial-key dependencies

c. All repeating groups

d. All transitive dependencies

Question 42

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

rounded rectangle graphic

This symbol represents:

Select one:

a. An entity

b. An attribute

c. A relation

d. A record

Question 43

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

The left outer join is one type of outer join. Another one is the.

Select one:

a. right

b. full

c. right outer

d. full outer

e. all of the above

Question 44

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

According to the entity integrity constraint, primary keys can take on any value from the set {null, 0 ... infinity}

Select one:

True

False

Question 45

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

With SQL, how do you select a column named "FirstName" from a table named "Persons"?

Select one:

a. EXTRACT FirstName FROM Persons

b. SELECT FirstName FROM Persons

c. SELECT Persons.FirstName

d. UNION Persons.FirstName

Question 46

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

What does a view allow you to do?

Select one:

a. See the contents of a database table

b. Make changes to a database table

c. Sort a database table

d. All of the above

Question 47

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

cascade update option (in the context of referential integrity)

Select one:

a. means do not change the value in the primary key field if that record has related records in another table

b. means change all the related records in child tables if the record in parent table is changed

c. Both of above

d. None of above

Question 48

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

User JANKO would like to insert a row into the EMPLOYEE table, which has three columns: EMPID,LASTNAME, and SALARY. The user would like to enter data for EMPID 59694, LASTNAME Harris, but no salary. Which statement would work best?

Select one:

a. INSERT INTO employee VALUES (59694,'HARRIS', NULL);

b. INSERT INTO employee VALUES (59694,’HARRIS’, SALARY);

c. INSERT INTO employee (EMPID, LASTNAME, SALARY) VALUES (59694,’HARRIS’);

d. INSERT INTO employee (SELECT 59694 FROM ‘HARRIS’);

Question 49

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

In the right outer join, all of the rows of all of the tables are included in the output regardless of whether they matched or not (True/False)?

Select one:

True

False

Question 50

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" is "Peter"?

Select one:

a. SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'

b. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'Peter'

c. SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'Peter'

d. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'

Question 51

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

The rule that requires that each non-key field (attribute) should be fully functionally dependent on the primary key is

Select one:

a. first normal form

b. second normal form

c. third normal form

d. None of the Above

Question 52

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

How can you change "Hansen" into "Nilsen" in the "LastName" column in the Persons table?

Select one:

a. UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nilsen'

b. UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen'

c. MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nilsen

d. MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen'

Question 53

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

An atomic field is

Select one:

a. a single valued field

b. a key field

c. a numerical field

d. a key that contains only a single field

Question 54

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

Which of the following statements best decribes the function of an entity relation model?

Select one:

a. An ER model is concerned primarily with a physical implementation of the data and secondly with the logical view

b. An ER model is concerned primarily with a logical view of the data and secondly with the physical implementation

c. An ER model provides a view of the logic of the data and not the physical implementation

d. An ER model is entirely concerned with modelling the physical implemetation

Question 55

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

What do you mean by one to many relationship between Student and Class table?

Select one:

a. One student can have many classes

b. One class may have many student

c. Many classes may have many students

d. Many students may have many classes

Question 56

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

crowsfoot graphic: the crows foot is on the right.

This symbol represents a

Select one:

a. one to many relation

b. a many to many relation

c. a one to one relation

d. a many to one relation

Question 57

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Not flaggedFlag question

Question text

SQL stands for

Select one:

a. Sequential Query Language

b. Structured Question Language

c. Structured Query Language

d. Sequential Question LanguageLanguage