

Relation Design-Normalization

Total points 10/10

The respondent's email address (u19cs012@coed.svnit.ac.in) was recorded on submission of this form.

✓ In which form of function there is no partial functional dependencies? * 1/1

☐ 3NF

☐ BCNF

☐ 4NF

☒ 2NF



✓ Which of the following is designed to cope with 4NF? * 1/1

☐ transitive dependency

☐ none of these

☐ join dependency

☒ multi value dependency



✓ In which normal form Boyce-code can operate? * 1/1

☒ All of these



☐ 2 NF

☐ 1 NF

☐ 3 NF



✓ In which normal form conversion of composite attribute to individual attribute happens, * 1/1

- ☒ 1 NF ✓
- ☐ 3 NF
- ☐ 2 NF

✓ Select the option that describes the characteristics of relations in 2NF ? * 1/1

- ☒ hidden dependencies eliminated ✓
- ☐ have a composite key
- ☐ eliminating insertion anomalies

✓ Normalization is normally used to design _____. * 1/1

- ☐ multi valued dependencies
- ☒ relational database ✓
- ☐ join dependencies

✓ A relation is considered as * 1/1

- ☐ column
- ☐ one dimensional table
- ☒ two dimensional table ✓



✓ For some relations, changing the data can have undesirable consequences called *

1/1

- ☐ referential integrity constraints
- ☐ transitive dependencies
- ☒ modification anomalies ✓

✓ If attributes A and B both determine attribute C, then it is true that *

1/1

- ☐ $A \rightarrow C$
- ☐ $B \rightarrow C$
- ☒ (A,B) is a composite determinant ✓
- ☐ c is a determinant

✓ Consider the relational schema $R(S,T,U,V)$ and the functional dependencies $S \rightarrow T$, $T \rightarrow U$, $U \rightarrow V$, $V \rightarrow S$. Let $R = \{R_1, R_2\}$ such that $R_1 \cap R_2 = \emptyset$. Then the decomposition is : *

1/1

- ☐ not in 2NF
- ☐ in 3NF but not in 2NF
- ☒ in 2NF but not in 3NF ✓
- ☐ in both 2NF and 3 NF

This form was created inside of Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat.

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