**Question 1**

To modify the structure of an existing table, you use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement.



2 points

**Question 2**

The NOT NULL and UNIQUE keywords are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



2 points

**Question 3**

A constraint that enforces referential integrity between tables is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constraint.



2 points

**Question 4**

When you use MySQL Workbench to view the column definitions for a table, you can see the data types and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the table.



2 points

**Question 5**

When you code a table-level constraint, the constraint can refer to data in more than one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



2 points

**Question 6**

When you use MySQL’s declarative referential integrity to maintain referential integrity, you need to code \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constraints for the tables in the database.



2 points

**Question 7**

To model a database on a real-world system, you typically represent each real-world entity as a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



2 points

**Question 8**

To generate unique numbers in sequence, you use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attribute.



2 points

**Question 9**

To normalize a data structure, you apply the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in sequence.



2 points

**Question 10**

If you omit both NULL and NOT NULL from the list of column attributes in a CREATE TABLE statement, the default setting for null values is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



2 points

**Question 11**

When a column is defined with a string type, MySQL stores a numeric value for each character. Then, it uses a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to map the numeric values to the characters of the string.



2 points

**Question 12**

Each table in a database should have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that uniquely identifies each row.



2 points

**Question 13**

You use DDL statements to create, modify, and delete the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a database.



2 points

**Question 14**

A/An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_model is a representation of the entities, or objects, of the database including the tables, views, and stored programs.



2 points

**Question 15**

Typically, most database designers consider a database structure normalized if it’s in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ normal form.



2 points

**Question 16**

If you want to create an index that doesn’t allow duplicate values, you use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keyword in the CREATE INDEX statement.



2 points

**Question 17**

If two tables have a many-to-many relationship, you need to define a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ table that relates their records.



2 points

**Question 18**

MySQL automatically creates indexes for primary key constraints, foreign key constraints, and for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constraints.



2 points

**Question 19**

If two tables have a one-to-many relationship, you need to add a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ column to the table on the “many” side.



2 points

**Question 20**

When you use a script to create all of the tables for a database, you must start with the tables that don’t have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



2 points

**Question 21**

SELECT statements for data structures that are normalized to the fourth or fifth normal form typically require more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than denormalized data structures.



2 points

**Question 22**

When you use the CREATE TABLE statement to create a table, you can also define the attributes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the columns of the table.

