In Class Exercise 2 - Summer 2022

Due Jul 20 at 11:59pm **Points** 30 **Questions** 30
Available until Jul 20 at 11:59pm **Time Limit** 90 Minutes

Instructions

This exercise is open book/open notes. You have 90 minutes to answer the questions after you start. If you start too close to the deadline, you might not get the full 90 minutes.

This quiz was locked Jul 20 at 11:59pm.

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	38 minutes	30 out of 30

Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this quiz: **30** out of 30
Submitted Jul 20 at 12:17pm
This attempt took 38 minutes.

Question 1

1 / 1 pts

A candidate key that does not have a null value and is selected to uniquely identify all other attribute values in any given row is called a ____.

- secondary key
- primary key
- candidate key

- superkey

Question 2

1 / 1 pts

A superkey that does not contain a subset of attributes that is itself a superkey is called a ____.

- secondary key
- superkey
- candidate key
- primary key

Question 3

1 / 1 pts

Each table must have a ____ key.

- foreign
- logical
- primary
- secondary

Question 4

1 / 1 pts

Within a table, each primary key value ____.

- must be numeric
- must be unique
- is always the first field in each table
- is a minimal superkey

Question 5

1 / 1 pts

In a relationship, when a primary key from one table is also defined in a second table, the field is referred to as a ____ in the second table.

- foreign key
- a combined key
- redundant field
- primary key

Question 6

1 / 1 pts

_____ dictates that the foreign key must contain values that match the primatry key in the related table or must contain nulls.

- Entity integrity
- Referential integrity
- Functional dependence
- Full functional dependence

Question 7

1 / 1 pts

The _____ of a relation is the number of its attributes.

- size
- domain
- cardinality
- degree

Question 8

1 / 1 pts

The attribute *name* could be structured as an attribute consisting of first name, middle initial, and last name. This type of attribute is called

- Multivalued attribute
- Composite attribute
- Derived attribute
- Simple attribute

Question 9

1 / 1 pts

Which of the following can be a multivalued attribute?

- All of them can
- SSN
- Date_of_birth
- Phone_number

Question 10

1 / 1 pts

Domain is basically set of atomic values.

- True
- False

Question 11

1 / 1 pts

Which of the following represents a collection of related data values?

- Relationships
- Tuples
- Entities
- Attributes

Question 12

1 / 1 pts

Which one of the following cannot be taken as a primary key?

- Dept_id
- Register number
- Id
- Street

Question 13

1 / 1 pts

A Database that contains tables linked by common fields is called a _____.

- Flat file Database
- None of the above
- Relational Database
- Centralised Database

Question 14

1 / 1 pts

Which of the following is not a suitable primary key?

- A person's account number
- A student's admission number
- A data field
- An auto number field

Question 15

1 / 1 pts

Cardinality refers to total number of values in domain.

- True
- False

Question 16

1 / 1 pts

Relation schema may have more than one candidate key.

- (●) True
- ( ) False

Question 17

1 / 1 pts

Which type of constraint define to deal with state changes in the database?

- ( ) Referential integrity constraint
- ( ) Entity integrity constraint
- ( ) State constraint
- (●) Transition constraint

Question 18

1 / 1 pts

The DELETE operation can not violate referential integrity.

- (●) False

- True

Question 19

1 / 1 pts

Key field is a unique identifier for each record. It is defined in the form of

- Rows
- Tree
- Columns
- Query

Question 20

1 / 1 pts

The Insert operation can violate any of the four types of constraints (domain, key, entity, referential)

- True
- False

Question 21

1 / 1 pts

The subset of a super key is a candidate key under what condition?

- Subset is a super key
- All subsets are super keys
- No proper subset is a super key
- Each subset is a super key

Question 22

1 / 1 pts

Which one of the following is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record?

- Foreign key
- Sub key
- Super key
- Candidate key

Incorrect

Question 23

0 / 1 pts

Which of the following interpret the meaning of the values in each row?

- Attributes
- Tuples

- Entities
- Relationships

Question 24

1 / 1 pts

RDBMS provides relational operators to manipulate the data where RDBMS refers to

- Relational Database Management System
- Reference Database Management System
- None of the above
- Record Database Management System

Question 25

1 / 1 pts

The attributes in Foreign Key have the same domain(s) as the primary key attributes Primary Key

- True
- False

Question 26

1 / 1 pts

Which of the following maintains consistency among tuples in two relations?

- Semantic integrity constraints
- Entity integrity constraint
- Referential integrity constraint
- State constraints

Question 27

1 / 1 pts

No primary key value can be NULL for Entity integrity constraint.

- True
- False

Question 28

1 / 1 pts

Explicit constraints can be directly expressed in schemas of the data model

- True
- False

Question 29

1 / 1 pts

Order of tuples in a relation is not important

- (●) True
- ( ) False

Question 30

1 / 1 pts

Semantic constraints are expressed and enforced by application program.

- (●) True
- ( ) False

Quiz Score: **30** out of 30

This quiz score has been manually adjusted by +1.0 points.