Concept Quiz for Module 11:

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Graded Quiz • 1h • 10 total points

Due May 28, 11:59 PM IST

1. Using the Big University Database Table in the lesson 1 notes, the inadvertent (unintended) removal of a student or offering when deleting an enrollment indicates a(n)   **1 point**

○ insertion anomaly.

○ update anomaly.

◉ deletion anomaly.

○ functional dependency.

2. A falsification example for the possible FD X->Y involves   **1 point**

○ two rows with the same Y value but different X values.

○ two rows with missing Y values in both rows and the same X value in both rows.

◉ two rows with the same X value but different Y values.

○ one row with the same X and Y values.

3. Using falsification examples are useful   **1 point**

◉ in subtle situations to obtain user feedback about FDs not involving a primary key or candidate key.

○ for all functional dependencies.

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3. Using falsification examples are useful   **1 point**

◉ in subtle situations to obtain user feedback about FDs not involving a primary key or candidate key.

○ for all functional dependencies.

○ to indicate functional dependencies based on primary keys.

○ to indicate functional dependencies based on candidate keys.

4. In an FD, the right-hand side (RHS) is known as the determinant.   **1 point**

○ True

◉ False

5. When identifying a functional dependency for a 1-M relationship, you should specify the functional dependency as   **1 point**

○ PK in the parent table determines FK in the child table.

◉ PK in the child table determines FK in the child table to the parent table.

○ FK in the parent table determines PK in the child table.

○ FK in the child table determines PK in the parent table.

6. A functional dependency specified as X->Y indicates that

1 point

- ○ for each Y value, there is at most one X value.
- ● for each X value, there is at most one Y value.
- ○ for each Y value, there is at least one X value.
- ○ for each X value, there is at least one Y value.

7. Using the Big University Database Table in the lesson 1 notes, the requirement to specify values for StdNo and OfferNo when inserting a new course indicates a(n)

1 point

- ● insertion anomaly.
- ○ update anomaly.
- ○ deletion anomaly.
- ○ functional dependency.

8. Modification anomalies covering insertions, updates, and deletions are caused by

1 point

- ○ one fact stored in one place.
- ○ multiple candidate keys.
- ○ incorrect SQL statements.

9. Using the Big University Database Table in the lesson 1 notes, the requirement to update multiple rows to change the StdClass value of a particular student indicates a(n)

1 point

- ○ insertion anomaly.
- ● update anomaly.
- ○ deletion anomaly.
- ○ functional dependency.

10. Indicate value neutral constraints. More than one answer is possible.

1 point

- ☑ Primary key constraint
- ☑ Foreign key constraint
- ☑ Functional dependency
- ☐ CHECK constraint using a constant in the right-hand side such as StdGPA >= 0

○ multiple candidate keys.

○ incorrect SQL statements.

● excessive redundancies in a table design.

9. Using the Big University Database Table in the lesson 1 notes, the requirement to update multiple rows to change the StdClass value of a particular student indicates a(n)

1 point

○ insertion anomaly.

● update anomaly.

○ deletion anomaly.

○ functional dependency.

10. Indicate value neutral constraints. More than one answer is possible.

1 point

☑ Primary key constraint

☑ Foreign key constraint

☑ Functional dependency

☐ CHECK constraint using a constant in the right-hand side such as StdGPA >= 0.

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