



Online Exams

Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Which of the following are true about a Weak entity?

Select one or more:

- ☐ a. It depends on another strong entity
- ☐ b. It is also a strong entity with a Partial Key
- ☐ c. Each entity in the Weak entity-set must participate in at least, and at most one relationship instance with the other side.
- ☐ d. It can participate in any kind of relationship as 1:1, 1:M, M:N
- ☐ e. It has a Partial Key which is marked using a dashed underline

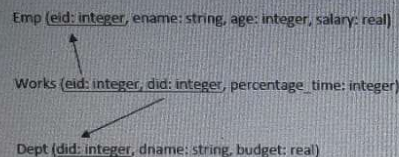
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Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Question 1
Not answered
Marked out of 1
Flag question

Consider the following schema which provides information about employees and departments



Find the most suitable SQL query for the given question.

Find the highest salary value of an employee

Select one:

- ☐ a. SELECT salary FROM Emp WHERE TOTAL(salary);
- ☐ b. SELECT salary FROM Emp WHERE MAX(salary);
- ☐ c. SELECT SUM(salary) FROM Emp;
- ☐ d. SELECT MAX(salary) FROM Emp;

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INSTRUCTIONS



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EXAM FEEDBACK



Finish attempt...

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Which of the following is/are incorrect?

Select one or more:

- ☐ a. Increased efficiency and effectiveness of teams was enabled by groupware-office automation systems.
- ☐ b. Rapid advances in speed and capacity was enabled by pervasiveness of internet.
- ☐ c. Anytime, anywhere work capability was enabled by wireless, portable devices.
- ☐ d. E-enabled world was enabled by advancement of technology.



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Which of the following is/are incorrect?

Select one or more:

- ☐ a. E-enabled world was enabled by advancement of technology.
- ☒ b. Increased efficiency and effectiveness of teams was enabled by groupware-office automation systems.
- ☐ c. Anytime, anywhere work capability was enabled by wireless, portable devices.
- ☐ d. Rapid advances in speed and capacity was enabled by pervasiveness of internet.



Question 3

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

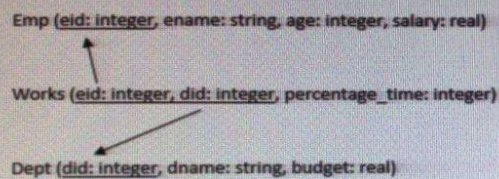
Flag question

Cloud based systems do not provide,

Select one:

- ☐ a. Cloud based backup and recovery solutions.
- ☐ b. Capability of purchasing computing capacity on-demand.
- ☐ c. Entire computing infrastructure over the Internet.
- ☐ d. Personalized software which specifically developed for the firms.

Consider the following schema which provides information about employees and departments



Find the most suitable SQL query for the given question.

Find the names of employees who works in a department which has a budget over Rs. 50,000.00

Select one:

- ☐ a. SELECT e.ename FROM emp e, works w, Dept d WHERE e.eid=w.eid AND w.did=d.did HAVING d.budget>50000;
- ☐ b. SELECT e.ename FROM emp e, works w, Dept d WHERE e.eid=w.eid AND w.did=d.did AND d.budget>50000;
- ☐ c. SELECT e.ename FROM emp e, works w, Dept d WHERE d.budget>50000;
- ☐ d. SELECT e.ename FROM emp e, Dept d WHERE d.budget>50000;

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PART 1



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PART 2



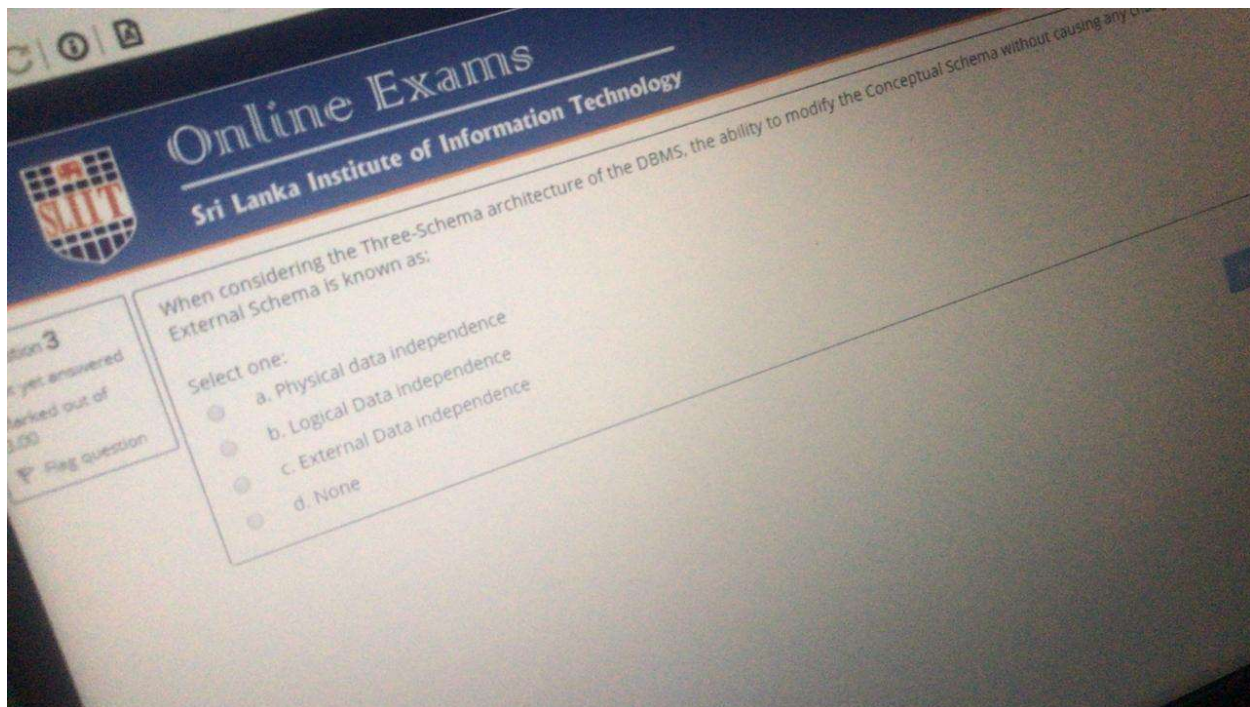
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EXAM



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Finish



COUNT()

```
SELECT COUNT column_name  
FROM table_name;
```

`COUNT()` is a function that takes the name of a column as an argument and counts the number of rows where the column is not `NULL`.

CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (  
    column_1 datatype,  
    column_2 datatype,  
    column_3 datatype  
);
```

`CREATE TABLE` creates a new table in the database. It allows you to specify the name of the table and the name of each column in the table.

BETWEEN

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name BETWEEN value_1 AND value_2;
```

The `BETWEEN` operator is used to filter the result set within a certain range. The values can be numbers, text or dates.

CASE

```
SELECT column_name,
CASE
  WHEN condition THEN 'Result_1'
  WHEN condition THEN 'Result_2'
  ELSE 'Result_3'
END
FROM table_name;
```

`CASE` statements are used to create different outputs (usually in the `SELECT` statement). It is SQL's way of handling if-then logic.

DELETE

```
DELETE FROM table_name
WHERE some_column = some_value;
```

`DELETE` statements are used to remove rows from a table.

GROUP BY

```
SELECT column_name, COUNT(*)
FROM table_name
GROUP BY column_name;
```

`GROUP BY` is a clause in SQL that is only used with aggregate functions. It is used in collaboration with the `SELECT` statement to arrange identical data into groups.

LIKE

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name LIKE pattern;
```

LIKE is a special operator used with the **WHERE** clause to search for a specific pattern in a column.

LIMIT

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
LIMIT number;
```

LIMIT is a clause that lets you specify the maximum number of rows the result set will have.

HAVING

```
SELECT column_name, COUNT(*)
FROM table_name
GROUP BY column_name
HAVING COUNT(*) > value;
```

HAVING was added to SQL because the **WHERE** keyword could not be used with aggregate functions.

INNER JOIN

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_1
JOIN table_2
ON table_1.column_name = table_2.column_name;
```

An inner join will combine rows from different tables if the *join condition* is true.

OR

```
SELECT column_name  
FROM table_name  
WHERE column_name = value_1  
OR column_name = value_2;
```

`OR` is an operator that filters the result set to only include rows where either condition is true.

ORDER BY

```
SELECT column_name  
FROM table_name  
ORDER BY column_name ASC | DESC;
```

`ORDER BY` is a clause that indicates you want to sort the result set by a particular column either alphabetically or numerically.

INSERT

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column_1, column_2, column_3)  
VALUES (value_1, 'value_2', value_3);
```

`INSERT` statements are used to add a new row to a table.

IS NULL / IS NOT NULL

```
SELECT column_name(s)  
FROM table_name  
WHERE column_name IS NULL;
```

`IS NULL` and `IS NOT NULL` are operators used with the `WHERE` clause to test for empty values.

SELECT

```
SELECT column_name  
FROM table_name;
```

`SELECT` statements are used to fetch data from a database. Every query will begin with `SELECT`.

SELECT DISTINCT

```
SELECT DISTINCT column_name  
FROM table_name;
```

`SELECT DISTINCT` specifies that the statement is going to be a query that returns unique values in the specified column(s).

MAX()

```
SELECT MAX(column_name)  
FROM table_name;
```

`MAX()` is a function that takes the name of a column as an argument and returns the largest value in that column.

MIN()

```
SELECT MIN(column_name)  
FROM table_name;
```

`MIN()` is a function that takes the name of a column as an argument and returns the smallest value in that column.

OUTER JOIN

```
SELECT column_name s
FROM table_1
LEFT JOIN table_2
ON table_1.column_name = table_2.column_name;
```

An outer join will combine rows from different tables even if the join condition is not met. Every row in the *left* table is returned in the result set, and if the join condition is not met, then **NULL** values are used to fill in the columns from the *right* table.

ROUND()

```
SELECT ROUND(column_name, integer)
FROM table_name;
```

ROUND() is a function that takes a column name and an integer as arguments. It rounds the values in the column to the number of decimal places specified by the integer.



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Question 10

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

Consider the following schema which provides information about employees and departments

Emp (eid: integer, ename: string, age: integer, salary: real)

Works (eid: integer, did: integer, percentage_time: integer)

Dept (did: integer, dname: string, budget: real)

Find the most suitable SQL query for the given question.

Find the highest percentage of time worked on by an employee

Select one:

- ☐ a. SELECT SUM(percentage_time) FROM Works;
- ☐ b. SELECT percentage_time FROM Works WHERE SUM(percentage_time);
- ☐ c. SELECT MAX(percentage_time) FROM Works;
- ☐ d. SELECT percentage_time FROM Works WHERE MAX(percentage_time);

SUM

```
SELECT SUM(column_name)
FROM table_name;
```

`SUM()` is a function that takes the name of a column as an argument and returns the sum of all the values in that column.

UPDATE

```
UPDATE table_name
SET some_column = some_value
WHERE some_column = some_value;
```

`UPDATE` statements allow you to edit rows in a table.

WHERE

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name operator value;
```

`WHERE` is a clause that indicates you want to filter the result set to include only rows where the following *condition* is true.

WITH

```
WITH temporary_name AS (
  SELECT *
  FROM table_name)
SELECT *
FROM temporary_name
WHERE column_name operator value;
```

`WITH` clause lets you store the result of a query in a temporary table using an alias. You can also define multiple temporary tables using a comma and with one instance of the `WITH` keyword.



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You are given the following details as requirements for the database for a Car-Insurance Company.

A car-insurance company has several Cars registered with them by their owners. These customers own one or more cars each. But a given car is owned by only one owner. A customer has an ID, address, name and multiple contact numbers. Each car has details of its License number, model and the manufactured year stored. The company need to keep track of the accidents that happens to each car separately. Each car can have zero to any number of recorded accidents. And for each accident the car participates in they need to keep track of the Unique Report number, location, date and damage amount of the accident.

Construct the ER diagram for the Car-Insurance company database and find the answers for the following questions.

1. What are the correct entities for the ER diagram?

- a. Owner, Car
- b. Owner, Car, Accident
- c. Owner, Car, InsuranceCompany
- d. InsuranceCompany, Car, Accident

2. What is correct about the Relationships for the ER diagram?

- a. Owner:Car is 1:M
- b. Owner:Car is M:N
- c. Owner:Car is 1:1



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Consider the following schema which provides information about employees and departments

Emp (eid: integer, ename: string, age: integer, salary: real)

Works (eid: integer, did: integer, percentage_time: integer)

Dept (did: integer, dname: string, budget: real)

Find the most suitable SQL query for the given question.

Find the names of the employees who work more than 20% of their time in a department.

Select one:

- ☐ a. SELECT e.ename FROM emp e, works w WHERE w.pct_time>20;
- ☐ b. SELECT e.ename FROM emp e, works w GROUP BY w.pct_time>20;
- ☐ c. SELECT e.ename, w.pct_time>20 FROM emp e, works w WHERE e.eid=w.eid;
- ☐ d. SELECT e.ename FROM emp e, works w WHERE e.eid=w.eid AND w.pct_time>20;



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Question 18

Not yet answered

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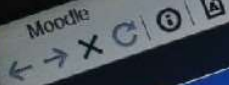
Flag question

A recursive relationship is a relationship between an entity and _____

Select one or more:

- ☐ a. An instance entity
- ☐ b. Itself
- ☐ c. Sub entity
- ☐ d. Another distinct entity
- ☐ e. A relationship

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Question 18

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

Information systems are

Select one:

- ☐ a. Essential for businesses.
- ☐ b. Making decisions.
- ☐ c. Computerized.
- ☐ d. Disseminate information.

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Question 21

Not yet answered

Marked out of 15.00

Flag question

You are given the following details as requirements for the database for a leading University.

In the University, there are several departments. Department have a name, phone extension, specific mailing address and Students that belong to the department. Students can belong to exactly one Department and a Department can have more than one or no students. Students and faculty have names and unique identification numbers, with address, age, gender and other information. Student studies different Courses offered by University. Faculty teaches these Courses. In each semester one student can take more than one course and Faculty can teach more than one course. Each course can be taught by many faculty members or no one.

Construct the ER diagram for the university database and find the answers for the following questions.

1. What are the correct entities for the ER diagram?

- a. Department, Student, Course, Faculty
- b. Department, Student, Course
- c. University, student, course, Faculty
- d. University, Department, Faculty, Student

2. What is an incorrect Relationship for the ER diagram?

- a. Student «belongs to» Department
- b. Student «studies» Course
- c. Faculty «Teaches» Course
- d. Department «managed by» Faculty

3. Which of the following statements is false?

- a. Department and Student entities participate in a 1:M relationship
- b. Faculty and Course entities participate in a M:N relationship
- c. All relationships of the ER diagram are Binary Relationships
- d. Department and Course participate in a 1:M relationship

Select the correct answer name for the above questions from the following.



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Question 17

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

Which of the following are the three levels of abstraction in a DBMS.

Select one:

- ☐ a. Conceptual, Logical, Physical
- ☐ b. Contextual, Organizational, Implementation
- ☐ c. Conceptual, Physical, External
- ☐ d. Conceptual, Hierarchical, Physical

- c. 3
d. 4

Select the correct answer name for the above questions from below.

1. Which relation has the descriptive attribute 'pc_time'?
4. Select the table(s) which has SSN as a foreign key
3. Select the correct statement.
5. How many tables refer to the *cno* primary key in the Course relation
2. Select the correct relation in the relational model

c

Choose..

d

a

c

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Question 21

Not yet answered

Marked out of 10.00

Flag question

The table below shows the project information of 'Barkley Marketing Ltd'.

Emp_Proj

Emp_ID	Project_No	Project_Name	Start_Date	Emp_Position	Name	Hours	Rate
E003	P2	Millers	12/1/2020	Member	James	25	345
E001	P1	Millers	12/1/2020	Coordinator	K.T.Roy	15	450
E002	P2	Cobler	01/05/2018	Advertiser	A.Smith	20	400
E001	P2	Cobler	01/05/2018	Advertiser	K.T.Roy	20	400
E003	P3	Smak	01/05/2019	Coordinator	James	34	450

Primary Key is (Emp_ID, Project_No)

Answer the following questions using the table and dependencies given below on the Emp_Proj table.

Emp_ID -> Name

Project_No -> Project_Name, Start_Date

Emp_Position -> Rate

1. Which normal form is the relation in?

- a. First Normal Form
- b. Second Normal Form
- c. Third Normal Form
- d. Unnormalized Form

2. What are the 2nd Normal Form relations for Emp_Proj table.

- a. R1(Emp_ID, Name)



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You are given the following details as requirements for the database for a leading University.

In the University, there are several departments. Department have a name, phone extension, specific mailing address and Students that belong to the department. Students can belong to exactly one Department and a Department can have more than one or no Students. Students and faculty have names and unique identification numbers, with address, age, gender and other information. Student studies different Courses offered by University. Faculty teaches these Courses. In each semester one student can take more than one course and Faculty can teach more than one course. Each course can be taught by many faculty members or no one.

Construct the ER diagram for the university database and find the answers for the following questions.

1. What are the correct entities for the ER diagram?
 - a. Department, Student, Course, Faculty
 - b. Department, Student, Course
 - c. University, student, course, Faculty
 - d. University, Department, Faculty, Student
2. What is an incorrect Relationship for the ER diagram?
 - a. Student «belongs to» Department
 - b. Student «studies» Course
 - c. Faculty «Teaches» Course

→ X C O D



Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

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flag question

The table below shows the project information of 'Barkley Marketing Ltd'.

Emp_Proj

Emp_ID	Project_No	Project_Name	Start_Date	Emp_Position	Name	Hours	Rate
E003	P2	Millers	12/1/2020	Member	James	25	345
E001	P1	Millers	12/1/2020	Coordinator	K.T.Roy	15	450
E002	P2	Cobler	01/05/2018	Advertiser	A.Smith	20	400
E001	P2	Cobler	01/05/2018	Advertiser	K.T.Roy	20	400
E003	P3	Smak	01/05/2019	Coordinator	James	34	450

Primary Key is (Emp_ID, Project_No)

Answer the following questions using the table and dependencies given below on the Emp_Proj table.

Emp_ID → Name

Project_No → Project_Name, Start_Date

Emp_Position → Rate

1. Which normal form is the relation in?
 - a. First Normal Form
 - b. Second Normal Form
 - c. Third Normal Form

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Question 17
Not yet answered
Marked out of 3.00
Flag question

Which of the following is/are incorrect about IoT system?

Select one or more:

- ☒ a. Man-machine communication is absent.
- ☐ b. Network of objects, each embedded with sensors(things)
- ☐ c. Machine to machine communication is prominent.
- ☒ d. Sensors are connected using a wired technology.

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PART 2 - ESSAY TYPE AS MCQ

EXAM FEEDBACK

24

Finish attempt

Time left 1:10:14

b. 1
c. 2
d. 3

Select the correct answer name for the above questions from below.

5. How many foreign keys are there in the *Course* relation?

3. Select the correct statement.

1. What is the primary key of 'Section' relation?

2. Select the correct answer, when *Lecturer* entity is mapped to relational model;

4. Select the table(s) which has *dno* as a foreign key.



Question 14

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Consider the relation Inventory (PartNo, Warehouse, Location, Qty-on-hand, Weight, Colour) with the following functional dependencies.

FD1 : PartNo \rightarrow Weight, Colour

FD2 : (PartNo, Warehouse) \rightarrow Qty_on_hand

FD3: Warehouse \rightarrow Location

Which of the following statements is/are true?

Select one or more:

- ☐ a. The functional dependency FD1 violates 2NF.
- ☐ b. The functional dependency FD3 violates 3NF.
- ☐ c. The best normal form that Inventory satisfies is 1NF.
- ☐ d. The functional dependency FD2 violates 1NF.



Question 15

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

You are given the following details as requirements for the database for a leading University.

In the University, there are several departments. Department have a name, phone extension, specific mailing address and Students that belong to the department. Students can belong to exactly one Department and a Department can have more than one or no Students. Students and faculty have names and unique identification numbers, with address, age, gender and other information. Student studies different Courses offered by University. Faculty teaches these Courses. In each semester one student can take more than one course and Faculty can teach more than one course. Each course can be taught by many faculty members or no one.

Construct the ER diagram for the university database and find the answers for the following questions.

1. What are the correct entities for the ER diagram?

- a. Department, Student, Course, Faculty
- b. Department, Student, Course
- c. University, student, course, Faculty
- d. University, Department, Faculty, Student

2. What is an incorrect Relationship for the ER diagram?

- a. Student «belongs to» Department
- b. Student «studies» Course
- c. Faculty «Teaches» Course



Question 19

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

Which of the following is an incorrect description with respect to components of an information system?

Select one:

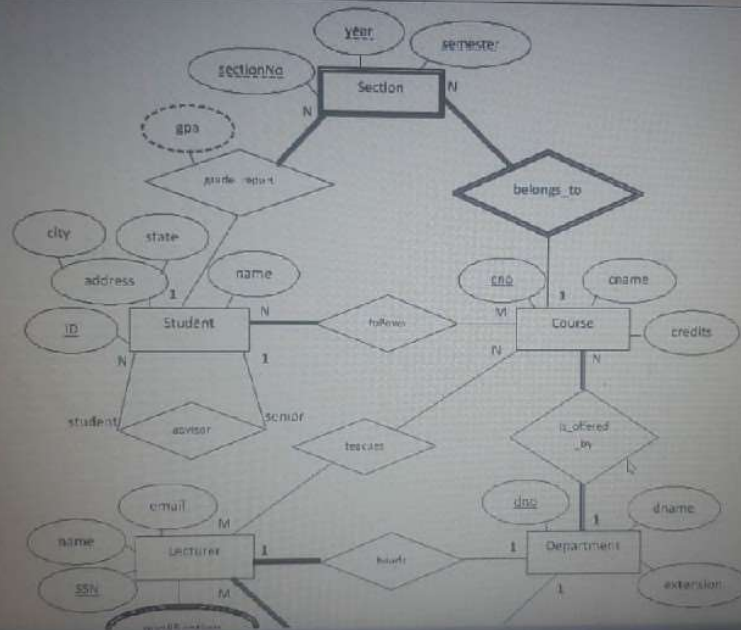
- ☒ a. "Personnel" is who invest money for the system.
- ☐ b. "Stored Data" is facts stored in the system.
- ☐ c. "Hardware" is the equipment such as computers.
- ☐ d. "Software" is instructions for the computers.

Question 22

Not yet answered

Marked out of 15.00

Flag question



Question 16

Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Consider the following schema which provides information about employees and departments

Emp (eid: integer, ename: string, age: integer, salary: real)

Works (eid: integer, did: integer, percentage_time: integer)

Dept (did: integer, dname: string, budget: real)

Find the most suitable SQL query for the given question.

Find the names of employees who works in a department which has a budget over Rs. 50,000.00

Select one:

- ☐ a. SELECT e.ename FROM emp e, works w, Dept d WHERE d.budget > 50000;
- ☐ b. SELECT e.ename FROM emp e, works w, Dept d WHERE e.eid=w.eid AND w.did=d.did AND d.budget > 50000;
- ☐ c. SELECT e.ename FROM emp e, Dept d WHERE d.budget > 50000;
- ☐ d. SELECT e.ename FROM emp e, works w, Dept d WHERE e.eid=w.eid AND w.did=d.did HAVING d.budget > 50000;



Online Exams

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Question 23

Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

The table below shows the project information of 'Barkley Marketing Ltd'.

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Emp_ID	Project_No	Project_Name	Start_Date	Emp_Position	Name	Hours	Rate
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E001	P1	Millers	12/1/2020	Coordinator	K.T.Roy	15	450
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E001	P2	Cobler	01/05/2018	Advertiser	K.T.Roy	20	400
E003	P3	Smak	01/05/2019	Coordinator	James	34	450

Primary Key is (Emp_ID, Project_No)

Answer the following questions using the table and dependencies given below on the Emp_Proj table.

Emp_ID → Name

Project_No → Project_Name, Start_Date

Emp_Position → Rate

1. Which normal form is the relation in?

- ☐ a. First Normal Form
- ☐ b. Second Normal Form
- ☐ c. Third Normal Form
- ☐ d. Unnormalized Form

Quiz navigation

INSTRUCTIONS

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Question 12

Not yet answered
Marked out of
1.00

Flag question

Which of the following statement is incorrect?

Select one:

- ☐ a. End-user is not a computer professional.
- ☐ b. An information system user uses an information system in his or her personal or work life.
- ☐ c. An information system user is a computer-oriented person who gains some benefit from using an information system.
- ☐ d. An information system user is also known as an end-user.

each semester one student can take more than one course and Faculty can teach more than one course. Each course can be taught by many faculty members or no one.

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- d. University, Department, Faculty, Student

2. What is an incorrect Relationship for the ER diagram?

- a. Student <belongs to> Department
- b. Student <studies> Course
- c. Faculty <Teaches> Course
- d. Department <managed by> Faculty

3. Which of the following statements is false?

- a. Department and Student entities participate in a 1:M relationship
- b. Faculty and Course entities participate in a M:N relationship
- c. All relationships of the ER diagram are Binary Relationships
- d. Department and Course participates in a 1:M relationship

Select the correct answer name for the above questions from the following.



Question 10

It has not yet been answered

Marked out of 10

Flag question

Which of the following is/are incorrect about IoT system?

Select one or more:

- ☐ a. Sensors are connected using a wired technology.
- ☐ b. Network of objects, each embedded with sensors(things)
- ☐ c. Man-machine communication is absent.
- ☐ d. Machine to machine communication is prominent.

Each semester one student can take more than one course and faculty can teach more than one course. Each course can be taught by many faculty members or no one.

Construct the ER diagram for the university database and find the answers for the following questions.

1. What are the correct entities for the ER diagram?

- a. Department, Student, Course, Faculty
- b. Department, Student, Course
- c. University, Student, course, Faculty
- d. University, Department, Faculty, Student

2. What is an incorrect Relationship for the ER diagram?

- a. Student «belongs to» Department
- b. Student «studies» Course
- c. Faculty «Teaches» Course
- d. Department «managed by» Faculty

3. Which of the following statements is false?

- a. Department and Student entities participate in a 1:M relationship
- b. Faculty and Course entities participate in a 1:M relationship
- c. All relationships of the ER diagram are Binary Relationships
- d. Department and Course participate in a 1:M relationship

Select the correct answer name for the above questions from the following.

Convert the above ER-diagram to the Relational Model. Identify the relations, their primary-key and the foreign-key references; and find the answers for the following questions.

- Which relation has the descriptive attribute 'pc time'?
 - Department
 - Lecturer
 - Works_in
 - None of the above
- Select the correct relation in the relational model
 - Course (cno, cname, credits, studentID)
 - Course (cno, dno cname, credits)
 - Course (cno, cname, credits)
 - Course (cno, cname, credits, dno)
- Select the correct statement.
 - Primary key dno in the Department table is referred by 2 tables
 - The degree of the Department table is 4
 - The relation containing gpa attribute includes 6 attributes
 - Primary key SSN in the Lecturer table is referred by the 3 tables
- Select the table(s) which has SSN as a foreign key
 - Lecturer, Teaches
 - Teaches, Lecturer_qualification
 - Lecturer, Lecturer_qualification

1. What are the correct entities for the ER diagram?

- Hospital, Patient, Test, Doctor
- Patient, Doctor
- Hospital, Patient, Test, Doctor
- Patient, Test, Doctor

2. What is incorrect about the Relationships for the ER diagram?

- doctor <assigned> patient
- Hospital <accommodates> Patient
- Patient <recommended> Test
- Doctor <performs> Test

3. Which of the following statements is false?

- In Patient <assigned> Doctor relationship Patient side has Total participation
- Test is a multivalued attribute
- All relationships are Binary relationships
- All relationships have 1:M Cardinality ratio

Select the correct answer name for the above questions from the following.

3. Which of the following statements is false? Choose...

1. What are the correct entities for the ER diagram? Choose...

2. What is incorrect about the Relationships for the ER diagram? Choose...

15 16 17 18 19 20

PART 2 - ESSAY TYPE AS MOOS

21 22 23

EXAM FEEDBACK

24

Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:41:00



Question 20

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

Super Aero Engineering uses CAD and CAM systems to construct new aircraft prototypes.

Which of the following is most suitable as a strategic objective of the Super Aero Engineering company?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Operational excellence
- ☐ b. Improved decision making
- ☐ c. New products, services, and business models
- ☐ d. Customer and supplier intimacy

Next page

Convert the above ER-diagram to the Relational Model. Identify the relations, their primary keys and answers for the following questions.

1. What is the primary key of 'Section' relation?

- a. cno, sectionNo
- b. sectionNo, year, semester
- c. cno, sectionNo, year, semester
- d. cno, studentID

2. Select the correct answer, when Lecturer entity is mapped to relational model:

- a. Lecturer (SSN, name, email, qualification)
- b. Lecturer (SSN, name, email, qualification)
Lecturer_qualification (SSN, qualification)
- c. Lecturer (SSN, qualification, name, email)
- d. Lecturer (SSN, name, email)
Lecturer_qualification (SSN, qualification)

3. Select the correct statement:

- a. Course table has no foreign key(s)
- b. Follows table has 2 foreign key(s)
- c. dno is a foreign key in the Lecturer table
- d. pc_time is a foreign key in the Lecturer table

4. Select the table(s) which has dno as a foreign key.

- a. Course, Lecturer
- b. Course, Lecturer_qualification
- c. Lecturer, Department
- d. Course, Department

5. How many foreign keys are there in the Course relation?



Question 16

Not yet answered

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

Which of the following do you need to consider when you define a table in SQL?

Select one or more:

- ☐ a. Multivalued attributes
- ☐ b. Default values for attributes
- ☒ c. Data Types of attributes
- ☒ d. Primary Key of table

Next page

- a. Course, Lecturer
- b. Course, Lecturer_qualification
- c. Lecturer, Department
- d. Course, Department

5. How many foreign keys are there in the Course relation?

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Select the correct answer name for the above questions from below.

- 1. What is the primary key of 'Section' relation?
- 3. Select the correct statement.
- 4. Select the table(s) which has *dno* as a foreign key.
- 2. Select the correct answer, when *Lecturer* entity is mapped to relational model.



13

answered

out of

question

Which of the following do you need to consider when you define a table in SQL?

Select one or more:

- ☐ a. Default values for attributes
- ☐ b. Multivalued attributes
- ☐ c. Primary Key of table
- ☐ d. Data Types of attributes

next page

AS

```
SELECT column_name AS 'Alias'  
FROM table_name;
```

AS is a keyword in SQL that allows you to rename a column or table using an *alias*.

AVG()

```
SELECT AVG(column_name)  
FROM table_name;
```

AVG() is an aggregate function that returns the average value for a numeric column.