

Question 9

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

 Remove flag

Select the correct answer(s) about the 'Section' relation in the final relational model.

Select one or more:

- a. The degree of the Section relation is 2.
- b. The degree of the Section relation is 3.
- c. Section relation has a composite primary key
- d. Bookid is a foreign key in the Section relation
- e. secno is the primary key of the Section relation

If you had found any questions in this quiz erroneous, enter the question numbers of those questions in the space below.



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(Sandaru ayyahh..!)

I

End

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Consider the appointments table given below

Appointments

Patient	Doctor	appointmentDate
Lakmal	Dr. Janaka	08-01-2020
Nishani	Dr. Sunila	10-01-2020
Bhagya	Dr. Janaka	07-01-2020

What is the output of the following SQL query?

```
SELECT Count(*)  
FROM (( SELECT Patient, Doctor  
        FROM Appointments) AS S  
        INNER JOIN ( SELECT Doctor, appointmentDate  
                    FROM Appointments) AS T);
```

Select one:

- a. 3
- b. 5
- c. 9
- d. 6



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A required parameter (attempt) was missing.

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cid	cname	age
0	Lakmal	25
1	Amal	26
2	Nishani	27
3	Bhagya	29

Bookings	
cid	Class
0	Economy
1	Economy
2	Business
5	Economy
1	Business
3	Economy

What cids are returned by the following SQL query for the above instance of the tables?

```
SELECT cid
FROM Bookings
WHERE class='Economy' AND EXISTS (SELECT *
                                     FROM Client c
                                     WHERE age > 25 AND
                                         c.cid = Bookings.cid)
```

Select one:

- a. 1, 5
- b. 1, 0
- c. 1, 2
- d. 1, 3

cid	cname	age
0	Lakmal	25
1	Amal	26
2	Nishani	27
3	Bhagya	29

Bookings	
cid	Class
0	Economy
1	Economy
2	Business
5	Economy
1	Business
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What cids are returned by the following SQL query for the above instance of the tables?

```

SELECT cid
FROM Bookings
WHERE class 'Economy' AND EXISTS (SELECT *
                                     FROM Client c
                                     WHERE age > 25 AND
                                         c.cid = Bookings.cid)
    
```

Select one:

- a. 1,5
- b. 1,0
- c. 1,2
- d. 1,3

Consider the following table :

Emp (eid, ename, designation, salary, deptName)

Consider the following SQL query on the emp table above:

```
select deptName  
from Emp  
where designation = 'Manager'  
group by deptName  
having avg (salary) > (select avg (salary) from Empl)
```

It returns the names of the department in which

Select one:

- a. the average salary is more than the average salary in the company
- b. the average salary of managers is more than the average salary in the company
- c. the average salary of managers is more than the average salary of all male employees in the company
- d. the average salary of managers is more than the average salary of employees in the same department

Consider the following schema

EMP(id, ename, age, salary, did)

What will be the output of following SQL query ?

```
select * from emp e  
where 2 = (select count(distinct e1.age)  
           from emp e1  
           where e1.age > e.age)
```

Select one:

- a. Two distinct ages of employees
- b. Employee with second highest age
- c. Third highest age
- d. Second highest age

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Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:04:28

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
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Finish attempt

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22				
23				

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DELL

Consider the following schema

EMP(eid, ename, age, salary, did)

What will be the output of following SQL query ?

```
select * from emp e  
where 2 = (select count(distinct e1.age)  
           from emp e1  
           where e1.age>e.age)
```

Select one:

- a. Two distinct ages of employees
- b. Employee with second highest age
- c. Third highest age
- d. Second highest age

Which of the following statements are not true

Select one or more:

- a. When a group by clause is available in a SQL query, fields in the group by clause must appear in the select clause
- b. Where clause cannot contain aggregate functions
- c. Having clause cannot be used without a group by clause
- d. When a group by clause is available in a SQL query, fields in the select clause must be those in group by clause or an aggregate function
- e. Having clause cannot contain aggregate functions

Next page





Question 19

Not yet answered

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Flag question

Consider the following relation

Emp(EmpID, LastName, FirstName, DepID, JobCat, Salary)

Which of the following query will return the maximum salary paid in each job category of each department?

Select one:

- a. SELECT DepID,JobCat,MAX(Salary)
FROM Emp
GROUP BY DepID,JobCat,Salary
- b. SELECT DepID,JobCat,MAX(Salary)
FROM Emp
GROUP BY DepID,JobCat
- c. SELECT DepID,JobCat,MAX(Salary)
FROM Emp
GROUP BY DepID
- d. SELECT DepID,JobCat,MAX(Salary)
FROM Emp
WHERE Salary > MAX(Salary)
- e. SELECT DepID,JobCat,MAX(Salary)
FROM Emp

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Finish attempt

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1	2	3	4	5	6
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ERROR REPORTING

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Consider the following relation

Weather (CityID,temperature,city,condition)

Which of the following query will return all the cities having temperature greater than the city 'Paris'.

Select one:

- a. select temperature > min(temperature) from weather
where city='Paris'
group by city
- b. SELECT city
FROM weather
WHERE city='Paris' and temperature > ALL (temperature)
- c. SELECT city
FROM weather
WHERE temperature > (SELECT temperature FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')
- d. SELECT city
FROM weather
group by 'Paris'
Having temperature > min(temperature)
- e. SELECT city
FROM weather
WHERE temperature > EXISTS (SELECT * FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')

☰ Quiz navigation

Finish attempt...

Time left 0:10:05

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ERROR REPORTING

23

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group by city
- b. SELECT city
FROM weather
WHERE city='Paris' and temperature > ALL (temperature)
- c. SELECT city
FROM weather
WHERE temperature > (SELECT temperature FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')
- d. SELECT city
FROM weather
group by 'Paris'
Having temperature > min(temperature)
- e. SELECT city
FROM weather
WHERE temperature > EXISTS (SELECT * FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')

**Question 22**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

[Flag question](#)

Consider the following schema:

EMP(eid, ename, age, salary, did)

What will be the output of following SQL query ?

```
select * from emp e  
where 2 = (select count(distinct e1.age)  
           from emp e1  
           where e1.age>e.age)
```

Select one:

- a. Employee with second highest age
- b. Two distinct ages of employees
- c. Second highest age
- d. Third highest age

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Question 18

Not yet answered

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[Flag question](#)**The DROP TABLE statement**

Select one or more:

- a. Works only if the referential integrity constraints are not violated
- b. Works whether or not referential integrity constraints would be violated
- c. Deletes the table data only
- d. Deletes the table structure only
- e. Deletes the table structure along with the table data

Question 17

Not yet answered
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Flag question

Consider the following relations:

Product(P_code, Description, Stocking_date, QtyOnHand, MinQty, Price, Discount, V_code)

Vendor(V_code, Name, Address, Phone)

Here a vendor can supply more than one product but a product is supplied by only one vendor.

Which of the following SQL query will list the Name, Address and Phone of the vendor who does not supply any products?

Select one:

- a. LIST Name, Address, Phone
FROM Vendor
WHERE V_code NOT IN (SELECT V_code
FROM Product);
- b. SELECT Name, Address, Phone
FROM Vendor
WHERE V_code != Product;
- c. SELECT *
FROM Vendor
WHERE V_code != P_code;
- d. SELECT Name, Address, Phone
FROM Vendor
WHERE V_code NOT IN (SELECT V_code
FROM Vendor);
- e. SELECT Name, Address, Phone
FROM Vendor
WHERE V_code NOT IN (SELECT V_code
FROM Product);

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```
    name CHAR(50),  
    dID INT,  
    UNIQUE (empID),  
    PRIMARY KEY (ssNo),  
    FOREIGN KEY dID REFERENCES Depts (deptID)  
);  
  
2. CREATE TABLE Emps (  
    empID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    ssNo INT UNIQUE,  
    name CHAR(50),  
    dID INT REFERENCES Depts (deptID)  
);
```

Which, if any, of the two declarations above will **correctly** (in SQL) declare the relation Emps?

Select one:

- a. Both 1 and 2
- b. Neither 1 nor 2
- c. Table Emps can't implement in SQL
- d. 2 only
- e. 1 only

```
        name CHAR(50),  
        dID INT,  
        UNIQUE (empID),  
        PRIMARY KEY (ssNo),  
        FOREIGN KEY dID REFERENCES Depts (deptID)  
    );  
  
2. CREATE TABLE Emps (  
        empID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
        ssNo INT UNIQUE,  
        name CHAR(50),  
        dID INT REFERENCES Depts (deptID)  
    );
```

Which, if any, of the two declarations above will **correctly** (in SQL) declare the relation Emps?

Select one:

- a. Both 1 and 2
- b. Neither 1 nor 2
- c. Table *Emps* can't implement in SQL
- d. 2 only
- e. 1 only

Consider the tables given below:

Student (sid, sname, age)

Grades (sid, cid, grade)

Student table stores information of all students. Grades table contains grades the students have obtained for each course he/she had completed.

Which of the following queries would produce the names of the students who had not completed any course yet.

Select one or more:

- a. select sname
from Student
where sid not IN (select sid in grades)
- b. select s.sname
from student s LEFT OUTER JOIN Grades g
where g.sid is NULL
- c. select s.sname
from student s
where NOT EXISTS (select * from Grades g where g.sid=s.sid)
- d. None of the above
- e. select s.sname
From student s, Grades g
where s.sid=g.sid
group by s.sid
having count(*)=0

Consider the following relation

Weather (CityID,temperature,city,condition)

Which of the following query will return all the cities having temperature greater than the city 'Paris'.

Select one:

- a.

```
SELECT city
FROM weather
group by 'Paris'
Having temperature > min(temperature)
```
- b.

```
SELECT city
FROM weather
WHERE temperature > EXISTS (SELECT * FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')
```
- c.

```
SELECT city
FROM weather
WHERE city='Paris' and temperature > ALL (temperature)
```
- d.

```
select temperature> min(temperature)from weather
where city='Paris'
group by city
```
- e.

```
SELECT city
FROM weather
WHERE temperature > (SELECT temperature FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')
```

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23

Consider the tables given below:

Student (sid, sname, age)

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Which of the following queries would produce the names of the students who had not completed any course yet.

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- b. select s.sname
from student s LEFT OUTER JOIN Grades g
where g.sid is NULL
- c. select s.sname
from student s
where NOT EXISTS (select * from Grades g where g.sid=s.sid)
- d. None of the above
- e. select s.sname
From student s, Grades g
where s.sid=g.sid
group by s.sid
having count(*)=0

Academic_Staff (SID, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone, StaffName, StaffPosition, HoursPerWeek)
with following functional dependencies.

SID → StaffName, StaffPosition, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone

FacultyID → FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone

FacultyLocation → FacultyID, FacultyPhone

FacultyPhone → FacultyID, FacultyLocation

What is the current normal form of Academic_Staff?

Select one:

- a. 2NF
- b. 1NF
- c. Unnormalized form
- d. 2NF
- e. BCNF

Next step

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Suppose relation $R(A,B)$ currently has tuples $\{(1,2), (1,3), (3,4)\}$ and relation $S(B,C)$ currently has $\{(2,5), (4,6), (7,8)\}$. Then the number of tuples in the result of the SQL query:

Select * From R Left Outer Join S on (R.B = S.B);

Select one:

- a. 6
 - b. 2
 - c. 5
 - d. 3
 - e. 4

Academic_Staff (SID, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone, StaffName, StaffPosition, HoursPerWeek)
with following functional dependencies.

SID → StaffName, StaffPosition, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone

FacultyID → FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone

FacultyLocation → FacultyID, FacultyPhone

FacultyPhone → FacultyID, FacultyLocation

What is the current normal form of Academic_Staff?

Select one:

- a. 2NF
- b. 1NF
- c. Unnormalized form
- d. 2NF
- e. BCNF

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Question 17

Not yet answered
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Consider the following relations.

Product(P_code, Description, Stocking_date, QtyOnHand, MinQty, Price, Discount, V_code)
Vendor(V_code, Name, Address, Phone)

Here a vendor can supply more than one product but a product is supplied by only one vendor.

Which of the following SQL query will list the Name, Address and Phone of the vendor who does not supply any product?

Select one:

- a. LIST Name, Address, Phone
FROM Vendor
WHERE V_code NOT IN (SELECT V_code
FROM Product);
- b. SELECT Name, Address, Phone
FROM Vendor
WHERE V_code != Product;
- c. SELECT *
FROM Vendor
WHERE V_code != P_code;
- d. SELECT Name, Address, Phone
FROM Vendor
WHERE V_code NOT IN (SELECT V_code
FROM Vendor);
- e. SELECT Name, Address, Phone
FROM Vendor
WHERE V_code NOT IN (SELECT V_code
FROM Product);



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out of 1.0
question

The DROP TABLE statement

Select one or more:

- a. Deletes the table structure along with the table data
- b. Works only if the referential integrity constraints are not violated
- c. Works whether or not referential integrity constraints would be violated
- d. Deletes the table data only
- e. Deletes the table structure only

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Question 19

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

Consider the following relation

Weather (CityID,temperature,city,condition)

Which of the following query will return the names of these cities with temperature and condition whose condition is neither sunny nor cloudy.

Select one:

- a. SELECT city, temperature, condition
FROM weather
WHERE condition EXISTS ('sunny', 'cloudy');
- b. SELECT city, temperature, condition
FROM weather
WHERE condition NOT EXISTS ('sunny', 'cloudy');
- c. SELECT city, temperature, condition
FROM weather
WHERE condition BETWEEN ('sunny', 'cloudy');
- d. SELECT city, temperature, condition
FROM weather
WHERE condition NOT IN ('sunny', 'cloudy')
- e. SELECT city, temperature, condition
FROM weather
WHERE condition IN ('sunny', 'cloudy')

Quiz navigation

Finish attempt

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ERROR REPORTING

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Question 17

Not yet answered

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Consider the tables given below:

Student (sid, sname, age)

Grades (sid, cid, grade)

Student table stores information of all students. Grades table contains grades the students have obtained for each course he/she had completed.

Which of the following queries would produce the names of the students who had not completed any course yet.

Select one or more:

- a. select s.sname
from student s LEFT OUTER JOIN Grades g
where g.sid is NULL
- b. None of the above
- c. select sname
from Student
where sid not IN (select sid in grades)
- d. select s.sname
from student s
where NOT EXISTS (select * from Grades g where g.sid=s.sid)
- e. select s.sname
From student s, Grades g
where s.sid=g.sid
group by s.sid
having count(*)=0

Consider the following SQL query:

```
SELECT e.emp_id, e.dno, d.name, e.salary  
FROM Emp e, Dept d  
WHERE e.dno = d.dept_id;
```

Which of the following SQL statements produce the same output as the SQL query above?

Select one:

- a. None of the above
- b. SELECT e.emp_id, e.dept_id, d.name, e.salary
FROM Emp LEFT OUTER JOIN Dept
- c. SELECT emp_id, dno, d.name, salary
FROM Emp e INNER JOIN Dept d ON e.dno = d.dept_id;
- d. SELECT emp_id, dept_id, d.name, Salary
FROM Emp e JOIN Dept d USING (e.dept_id, d.dept_id);
- e. SELECT e.emp_id, e.dno, d.name, e.salary
FROM Emp
WHERE dept_id IN (SELECT dept_id FROM Dept);

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Academic_Staff (SID, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone, StaffName, StaffPosition, HoursPerWeek)

with following functional dependencies:

SID \rightarrow StaffName, StaffPosition, FacultyID, FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone

FacultyID \rightarrow FacultyLocation, FacultyPhone

FacultyLocation \rightarrow FacultyID, FacultyPhone

FacultyPhone \rightarrow FacultyID, FacultyLocation

What is the current normal form of Academic_Staff?

Select one:



a. 1NF



b. 2NF



c. Unnormalized form



d. 3CNF



e. 2NF

Consider the following relation R (R M, N, O, P, Q)
with following set of functional dependencies,

$$F = \{ N \rightarrow M, \quad M \rightarrow O, \quad NO \rightarrow P, \quad MO \rightarrow NQ \}$$

What is the current normal form of given relation?

Select one:

- a. Unnormalized form
- b. 3NF
- c. BCNF
- d. 1NF
- e. 2NF

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Consider the following relation R (R M, N, O, P, Q)
with following set of functional dependencies,

$$F = \{ N \rightarrow M, M \rightarrow O, NO \rightarrow P, MO \rightarrow NQ \}$$

What is the current normal form of given relation?

Select one:

- a. Unnormalized form
- b. 3NF
- c. BCNF
- d. 1NF
- e. 2NF

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Consider the following relation Person:
Person(FullName, NIC, PassportNo, Address) with following set of functional dependencies

PassportNo → Address

PassportNo → FullName

NIC → PassportNo

The corresponding BCNF relations are

Select one:

- a. Person1(NIC, Address), Person2(PassportNo, FullName) and Person3(PassportNo, Address)
- b. Person1(NIC, FullName), Person2(PassportNo, FullName) and Person3(PassportNo, Address)
- c. Person1(NIC, PassportNo), Person2(PassportNo, FullName) and Person3(PassportNo, Address)
- d. Person1(FullName, NIC, PassportNo, Address)
- e. Person1(NIC, PassportNo), Person2(PassportNo, Address, FullName)



Consider the following SQL query :

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary IN (SELECT max(salary)  
FROM employees);
```

Which WHERE clause among the following is equivalent to that given in the above query?

Select one:

- a. WHERE salary < (SELECT max(salary)
FROM employees);
- b.
WHERE salary < ANY (SELECT max(salary)
FROM employees);
- c. WHERE salary < ALL (SELECT max(salary)
FROM employees);
- d. WHERE salary >= ALL (SELECT salary
FROM employees);
- e. None of the given answer

Consider the following relation

$R(A, C, E, G, I, K, L, N, P, Q)$ with following set of functional dependencies
 $\{AC \rightarrow E, A \rightarrow GI, C \rightarrow K, K \rightarrow LN, G \rightarrow PQ\}$

Identify candidate keys in the relation R.

Select one or more:

- a. G
- b. C
- c. AC
- d. K
- e. A

Consider the following relation

$R(A, C, E, G, I, K, L, N, P, Q)$ with following set of functional dependencies
 $\{AC \rightarrow E, A \rightarrow GI, C \rightarrow K, K \rightarrow LN, G \rightarrow PQ\}$

Identify candidate keys in the relation R.

Select one or more:

- a. G
- b. C
- c. AC
- d. K
- e. A



Question 14

Not yet answered

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 Flag question

Consider the following relation:

 $R(A, C, E, G, I, K, L, N, P, Q)$ with following set of functional dependencies: $\{AC \rightarrow E, A \rightarrow GI, C \rightarrow K, K \rightarrow LN, G \rightarrow PQ\}$ Identify candidate keys in the relation R .

Select one or more:

- a. G
- b. C
- c. K
- d. AC
- e. A

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Consider the following relation R

(R, M, N, O, P, Q)

with following set of functional dependencies,

$F = \{N \rightarrow M, M \rightarrow O, NO \rightarrow P, MO \rightarrow NQ\}$

Identify the candidate keys for the relation R

Select one or more:

- a. M
- b. NO
- c. N
- d. O
- e. MO

Consider the following relation R

(R M, N, O, P, Q)

with following set of functional dependencies,

$F = (N \rightarrow M, M \rightarrow O, NO \rightarrow P, MO \rightarrow NQ)$

Identify the candidate keys for the relation R

Select one or more:

- a. M
- b. NO
- c. N.
- d. O
- e. MO

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Question 13
Not yet answered
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[Flag question](#)

Consider the following relation
 $\text{CustomerSales}(\text{CustNo}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesAmount}, \text{SalesRepNo}, \text{Location})$
with following set of functional dependencies.

$\text{CustNo}, \text{SalesDate} \rightarrow \text{SalesAmount}, \text{SalesRepNo}, \text{Location}$
 $\text{SalesRepNo}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesTime} \rightarrow \text{CustNo}$
 $\text{Location}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesTime} \rightarrow \text{SalesRepNo}, \text{CustNo}$

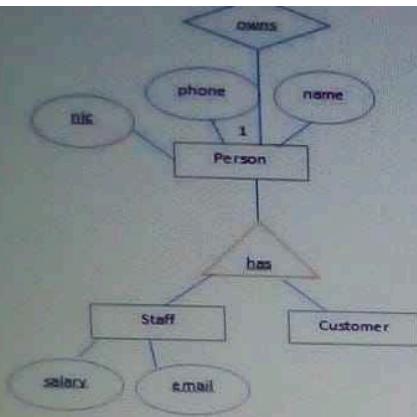
Identify candidate keys in the relation R.

Select one or more:

- a. $(\text{CustNo}, \text{SalesRepNo})$
- b. $(\text{Location}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesTime})$
- c. (CustNo)
- d. $(\text{CustNo}, \text{SalesDate})$
- e. $(\text{SalesRepNo}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesTime})$

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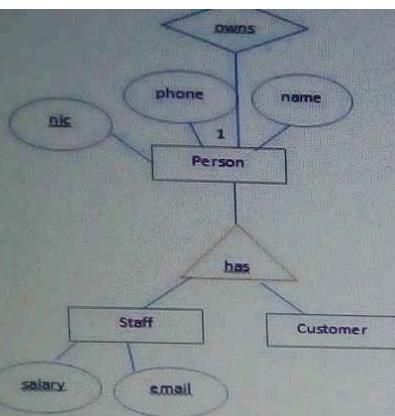




Which option below is the most appropriate mapping for the ISA hierarchy?

Select one:

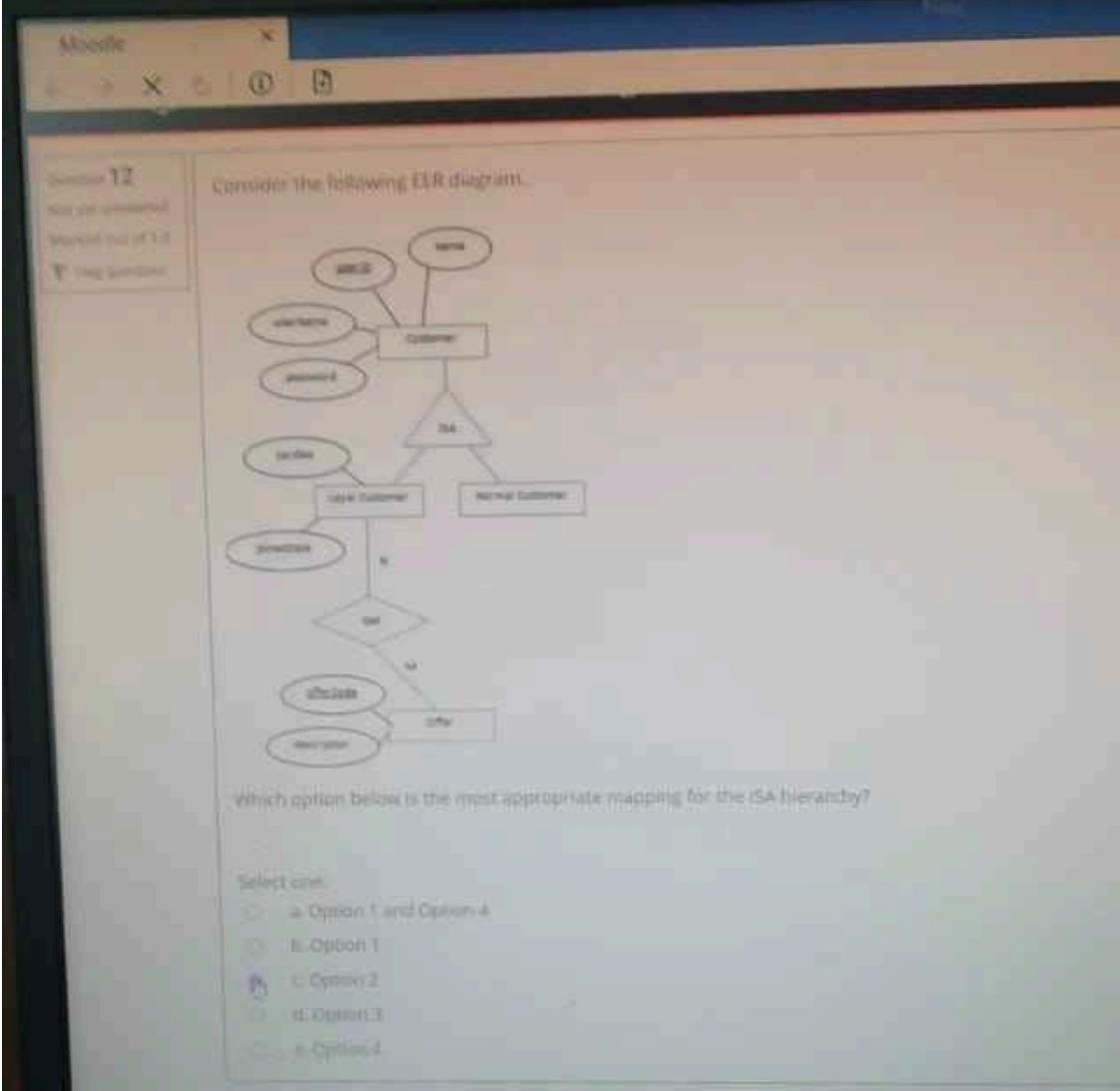
- a. Option 4
- b. Option 1
- c. Option 2
- d. Option 3
- e. Option 1 and Option 3



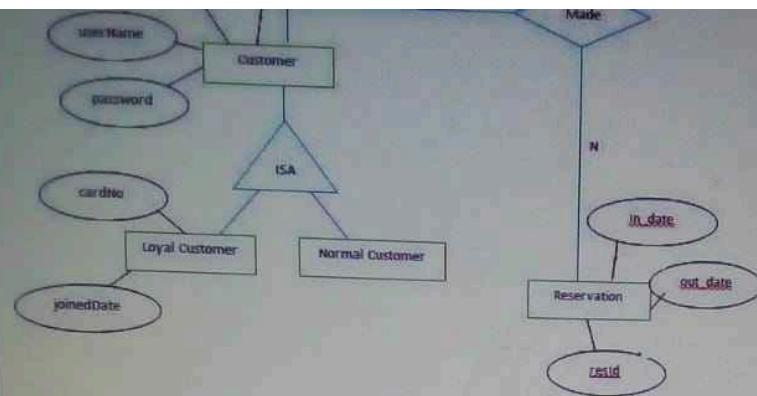
Which option below is the most appropriate mapping for the ISA hierarchy?

Select one:

- a. Option 4
- b. Option 1
- c. Option 2
- d. Option 3
- e. Option 1 and Option 3.



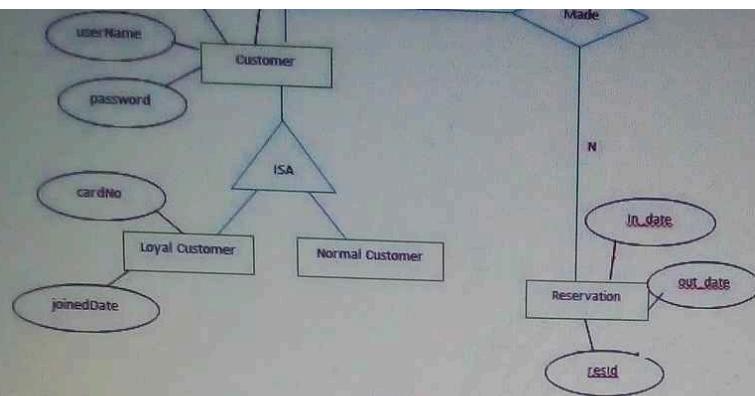
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Which of the following statements are incorrect related to mapping the above EER model to the relational model.

Select one or more:

- a. Option 2 is not suitable
- b. Option 3 and 4 would have created relation for Customer
- c. Option 1 is not suitable
- d. Option 3 and 4 will result in null values
- e. Option 2 is more suitable



Which of the following statements are incorrect related to mapping the above EER model to the relational model.

Select one or more:

- a. Option 2 is not suitable
- b. Option 3 and 4 would have created relation for Customer
- c. Option 1 is not suitable
- d. Option 3 and 4 will result in null values
- e. Option 2 is more suitable

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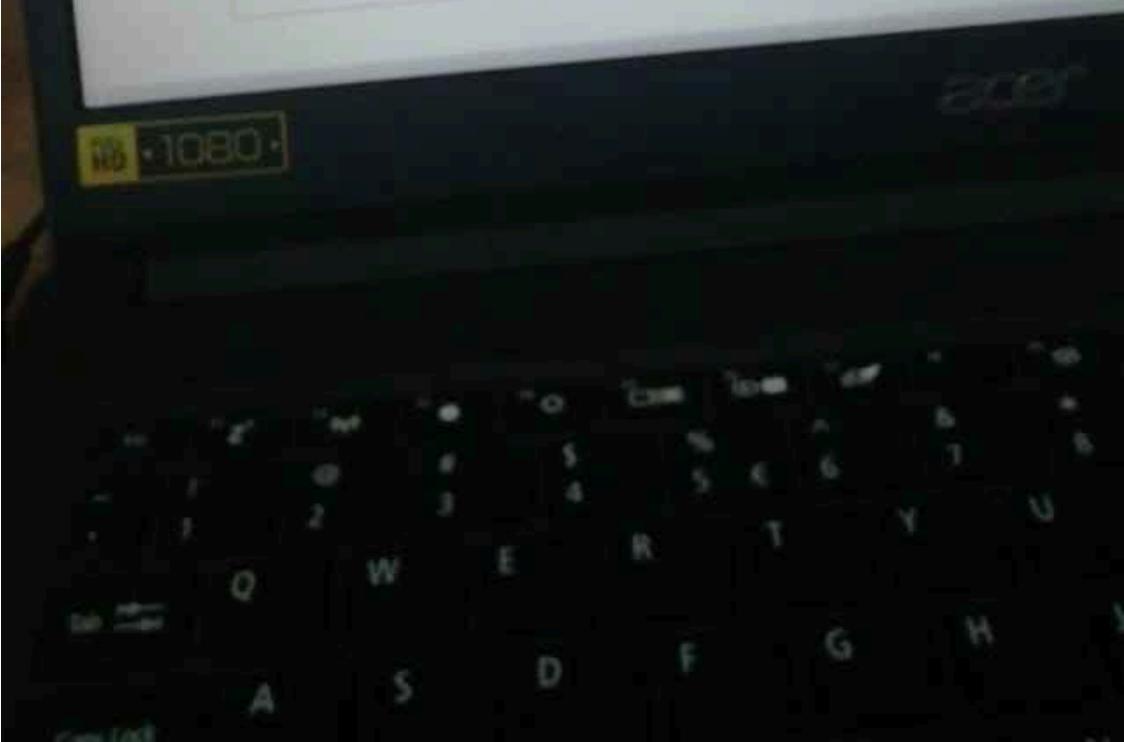
Consider the following EER diagram. Note that loyal customer and normal customer client customer.

```
erDiagram
    Customer ||--o{ Order : "client customer"
    Customer ||--o{ OrderLine : "order payment"
    OrderLine {
        * string id
        * number quantity
        * number unitPrice
    }
    OrderLine ||--o{ OrderItem : "OrderItem"
    OrderLine ||--o{ OrderPromotion : "OrderPromotion"
    OrderItem {
        * string id
        * number quantity
        * number unitPrice
    }
    OrderPromotion {
        * string id
        * number quantity
        * number unitPrice
    }
}
```

which of the following statements are incorrect related to mapping the above EER model to the relational model?

Some of the options are incorrect:

- a. Customer 3 and 4 would have created relation for Customer
- b. Customer 3 is not nullable
- c. Customer 2 is not nullable
- d. Customer 2 is more nullable
- e. Customer 3 and 4 will have different columns



Moodle

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Session 9
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
Flag question

Select the correct answer after map the following entity into the relational model.

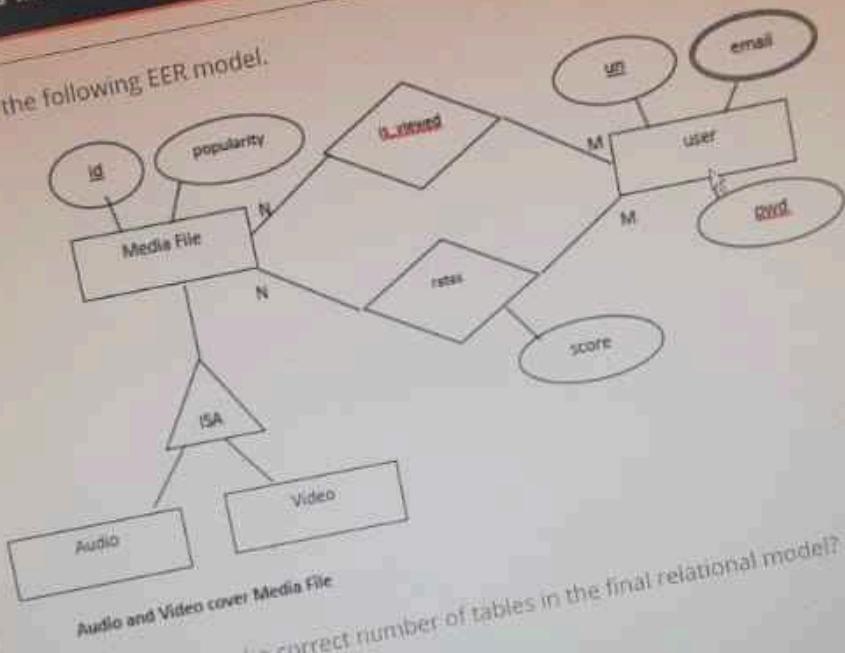
```
ER diagram showing Hotel entity connected to name, address, city, and state entities.
```

The diagram illustrates an Entity-Relationship (ER) model. At the center is a rectangle labeled "Hotel". Four lines radiate from it to four ovals: "name" (top), "address" (right), "city" (bottom-right), and "state" (bottom-left). Each oval contains a single word: "name", "address", "city", and "state".

Select one:

- a. Hotel (hotelID, name, address)
Hotel_phone (hotelID, phone)
- b. Hotel (hotelID, name, address, phone)
- c. Hotel (hotelID, name, state, city)
Hotel_phone (hotelID, phones)
- d.
Hotel (hotelID, name, state, city)
Hotel_phone (hotelID, phone)
- e. Hotel (hotelID, name, address)
Hotel_phone (hotelID, phone)

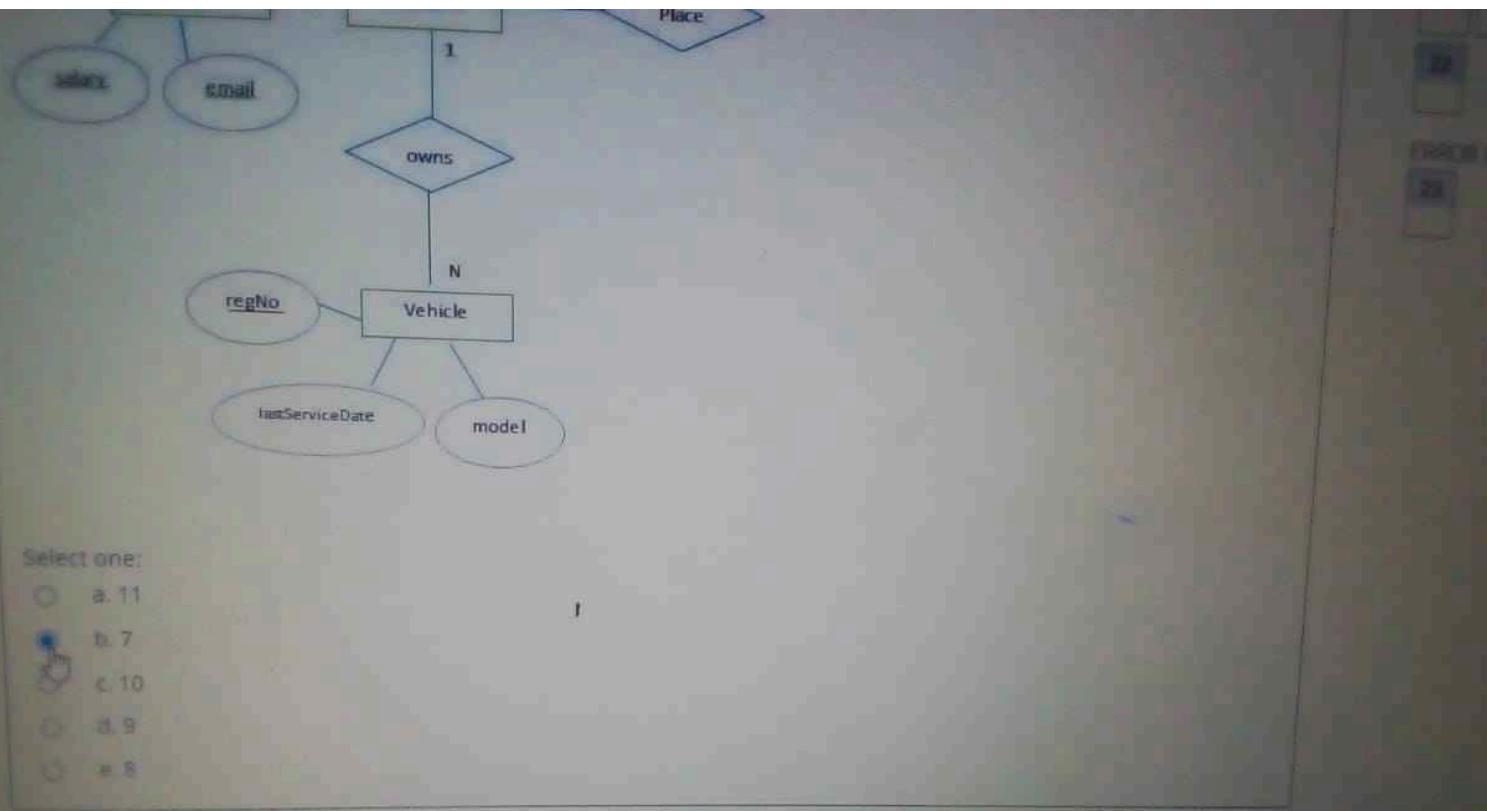
Consider the following EER model.

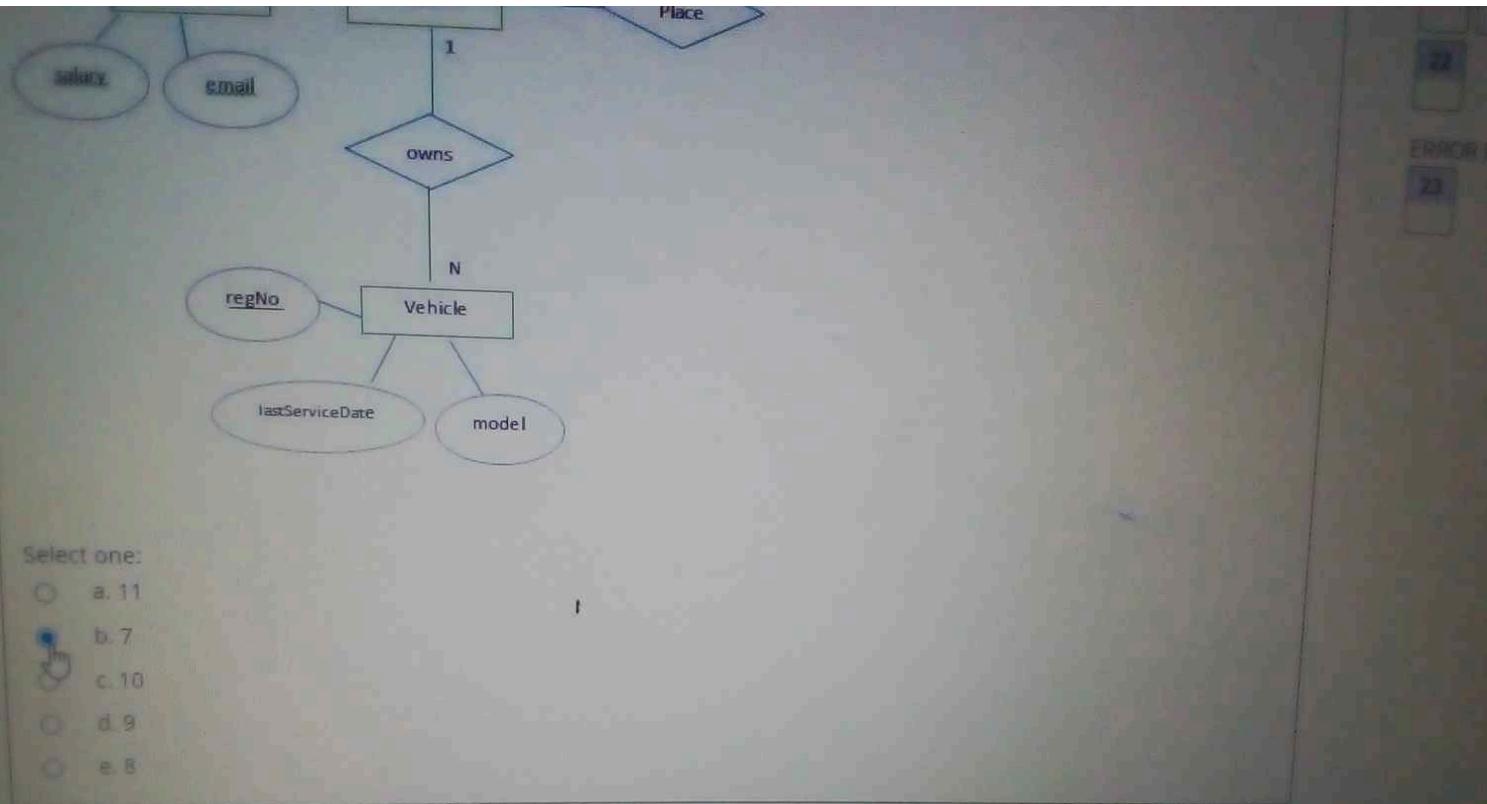


Which answer gives the correct number of tables in the final relational model?

Select one:

- a. 4
- b. 3
- c. 7
- d. 6
- e. 5







Question 4

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

Consider the following steps involved in database design process related to a bank database :

1. Develop a database program to calculate the interest
2. Collecting printed reports presented at meetings
3. select a database software to develop the database
4. Providing access to senior managers to change interest rate of an account type

Which order should the above happen in designing and developing a database.

Select one:

- a. 1, 2, 3, 4
- b. 3, 2, 4, 1
- c. 2, 3, 1, 4
- d. 3, 4, 2, 1
- e. 4, 2, 3, 1

The university database stores details about students, courses, the semester a student took a particular course and his mark and grade if he completed it, and what degree program each student is enrolled in. The university offers one or more programs. A program is made up of one or more courses. A student must enrol in a program then a student takes the courses that are part of the program. A program has a name, a program identifier, the total credit points required to graduate, and the year it commenced. A course has a name, a course ID, a credit point value, and the year it commenced. Students have a name, a student NIC number, date of birth, and the year they first enrolled. Each student is assigned a unique identification number after they registered. When a student takes a course, the year and semester he attempted it are recorded. When he finishes the course, a grade and a mark are recorded.

Which of the following statements are correct with respect to the above description.

Select one or more:

- a. The entity student has a composite key
- b. A student cannot exist without assigning to a program
- c. There are no descriptive attributes for relationships in the diagram.
- d. There is only one identifying relationship in the diagram.
- e. A course is depending on a program



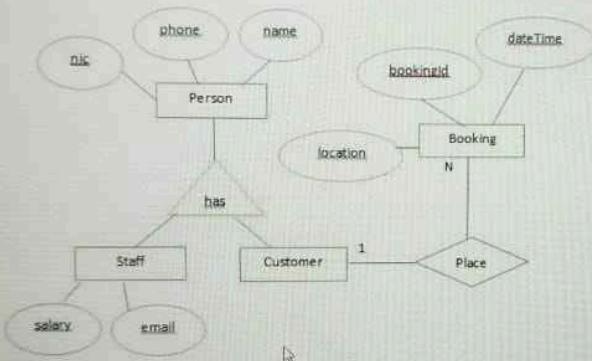
Question 12

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

 Flag question

Consider the following EER diagram. Note that Staff and Customer cover Person.



Which option below is the most appropriate mapping for the ISA hierarchy?

Select one:

- a. Option 1 and Option 4
- b. Option 3
- c. Option 1
- d. Option 2
- e. Option 4

≡ Quiz navigation

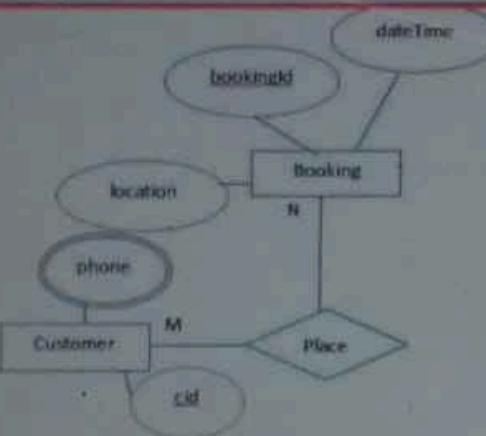
Finish attempt

Time left 0:38:37

1	2	3
9	10	11
17	18	19

ERROR REPORTING

23



Select one:

- a. Booking (bookingId, dateTime, location)
Customer (cid)
CustomerPhone (cid, phone)
Place (cid, bookingId)
- b. Booking (bookingId, dateTime, location)
Customer (cid , bookingId)
CustomerPhone (cid, phone)
- c. Booking (bookingId, dateTime, location)
Customer (cid , phone)
Place (cid, bookingId)
- d. Booking (bookingId, dateTime, location)
Customer (cid)
CustomerPhone (cid, phone)
Place (cid, bookingId)
- e. Booking (bookingId, dateTime, location, cid)
Customer (cid)

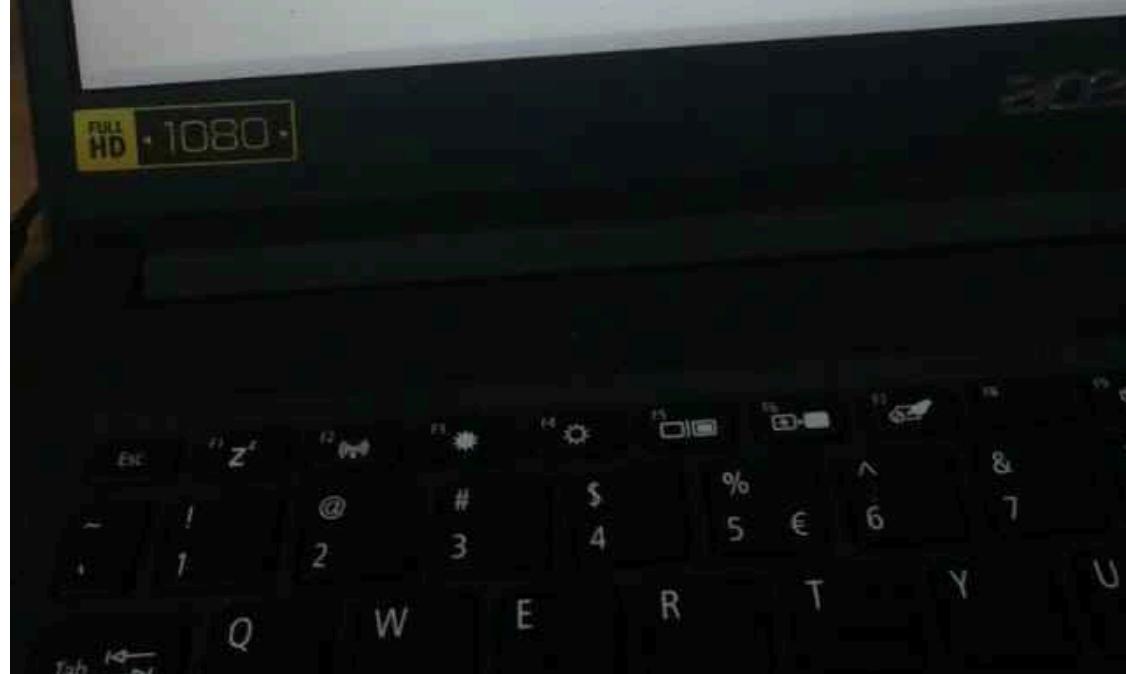
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Select the correct answer after map the following entity into the relational model.

```
graph LR; Customer[Customer] --- Name1((Name)); Customer --- Address1((Address)); Customer --- Username1((Username)); Customer --- Password1((Password));
```

Select one:

- a. Customer (userID, fname, lname, username, password)
Customer_phone (userID, phone)
- b. Customer (userID, fname, lname, username, password, phone)
- c. Customer (userID, name, username, password, phone)
- d. Customer (userID, fname, lname, username, password)
Customer_phone (userID, phone)
- e. Customer (userID, name, username, password)
Customer_phone (userID, phone)



location

Booking

has

N

N

offers

Service Center

serviceNo

phone

name

The ER diagram illustrates the following entities and their associations:

- location**: Represented by an oval.
- Booking**: Represented by a rectangle.
- Service Center**: Represented by a rectangle.
- serviceNo**: Represented by an oval.
- phone**: Represented by an oval.
- name**: Represented by an oval.

The associations are defined as follows:

- A **location** is associated with a **Booking** via a line labeled **has**. The multiplicity at **location** is 1, and at **Booking** is N.
- A **Booking** is associated with a **Service Center** via a line labeled **offers**. The multiplicity at **Booking** is N, and at **Service Center** is 1.
- A **Service Center** is associated with a **serviceNo** via a line labeled **ServiceType**. The multiplicity at **Service Center** is 1, and at **serviceNo** is N.

Which of the following statements are correct related to mapping the above ER model to the relational model.

Select one or more:

- a: Booking has the foreign key serviceNo
- b: The degree of the ServiceCenter relation is 3
- c: There are 5 foreign keys for the relation Service type
- d: Booking relation has the degree 4
- e: The degree of the ServiceType relation is 5



Question 13

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Remove flag

Consider the following relation

$\text{CustomerSales}(\text{CustNo}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesAmount}, \text{SalesRepNo}, \text{Location})$

with following set of functional dependencies,

$\text{CustNo}, \text{SalesDate} \rightarrow \text{SalesAmount}, \text{SalesRepNo}, \text{Location}$

$\text{SalesRepNo}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesTime} \rightarrow \text{CustNo}$

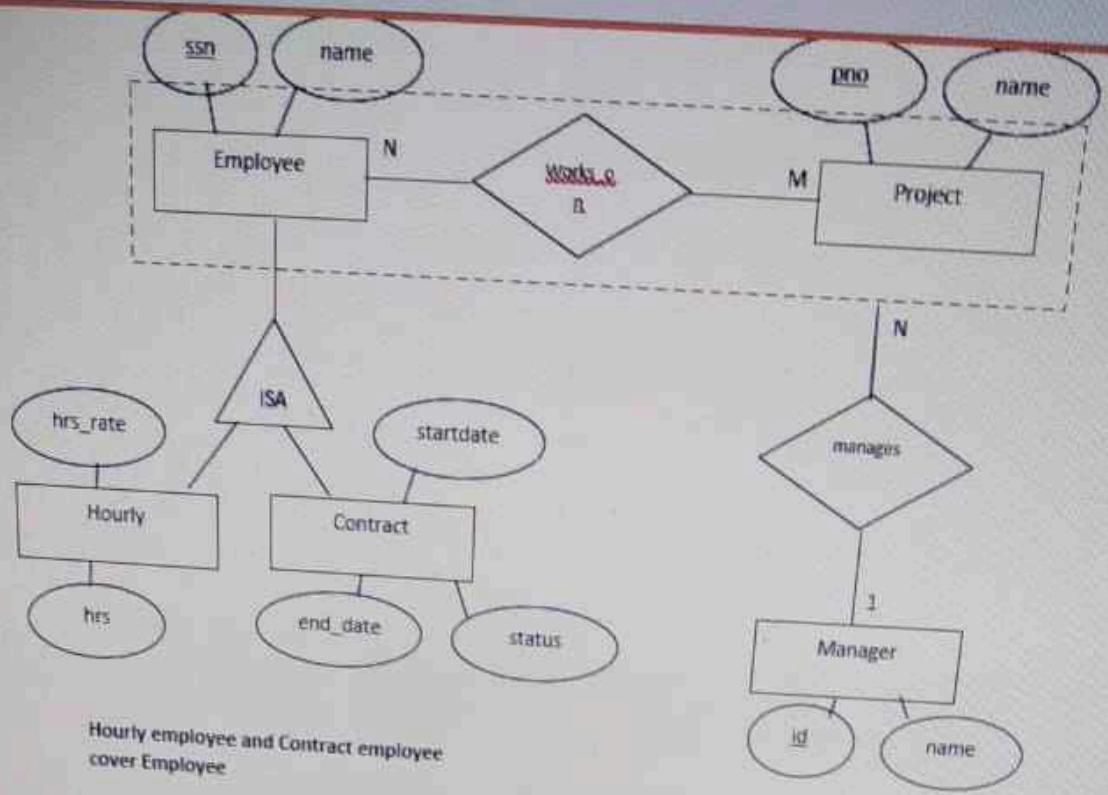
$\text{Location}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesTime} \rightarrow \text{SalesRepNo}, \text{CustNo}$

Identify candidate keys in the relation R.

Select one or more:

- a. $(\text{SalesRepNo}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesTime})$
- b. $(\text{Location}, \text{SalesDate}, \text{SalesTime})$
- c. $(\text{CustNo}, \text{SalesDate})$
- d. (CustNo)
- e. $(\text{CustNo}, \text{SalesRepNo})$

[Next page](#)



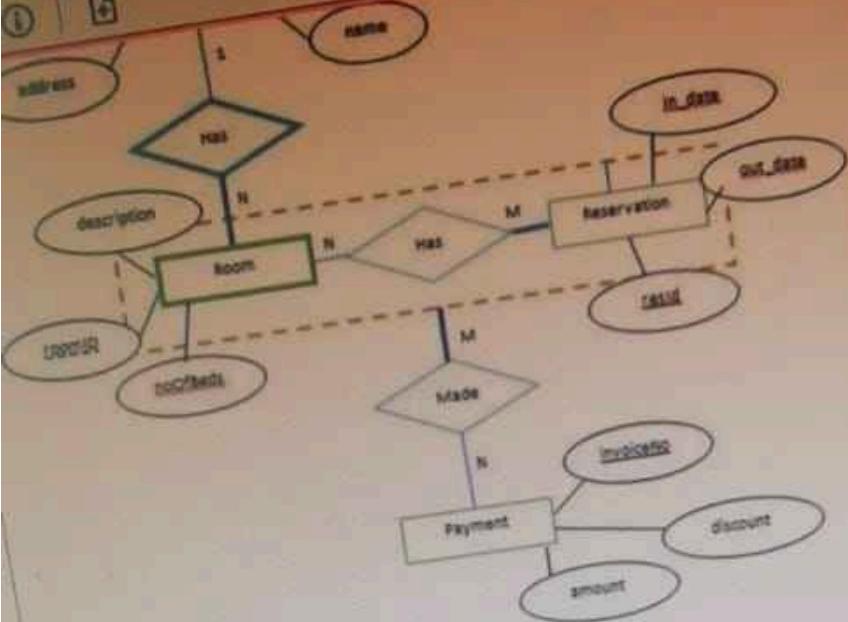
Hourly employee and Contract employee
cover Employee

Which answer gives the correct number of tables in the final relational model?

Select one:

- a. 3
- b. 5
- c. 6
- d. 4
- e. 7

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
 E R T Y U I O
 D F G H J K L



Which of the following statements are correct related to mapping the above ER model to

Select one or more:

- a. Primary key of the Made relation is hotelID, roomID, resID, invoiceNo
- b. Hotel relation has the roomID as the foreign key
- c. Payment relation has a composite key
- d. Primary key of the Hos relation is roomID, resID
- e. Degree of the Room relation is 4

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A required parameter (attempt) was missing.

[More information about this error](#)

[Continue](#)

Select the correct answer(s) about the 'Section' relation in the final relational model.

Select one or more:

- a. Bookid is a foreign key in the Section relation
- b. The degree of the Section relation is 2.
- c. The degree of the Section relation is 3.
- d. secno is the primary key of the Section relation
- e. Section relation has a composite primary key

Next page

Select the correct answer(s) about the 'Section' relation in the final relational model.

Select one or more:

- a. Bookid is a foreign key in the Section relation
- b. The degree of the Section relation is 2.
- c. The degree of the Section relation is 3.
- d. secno is the primary key of the Section relation
- e. Section relation has a composite primary key

New page

Moodle

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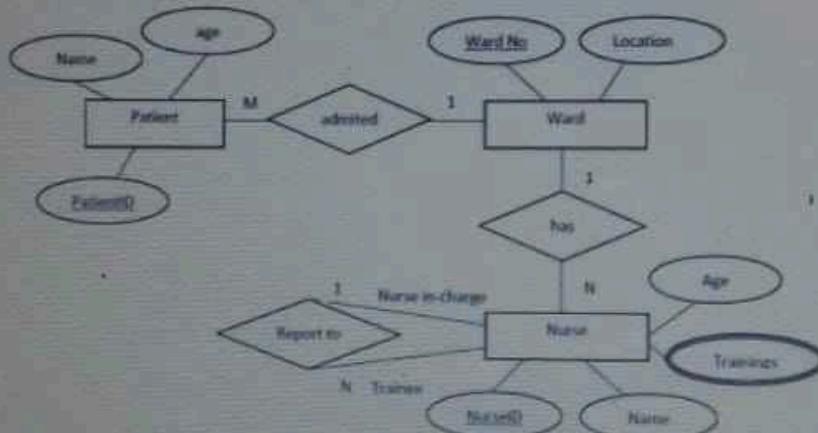
Question 6

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.0

Flag question

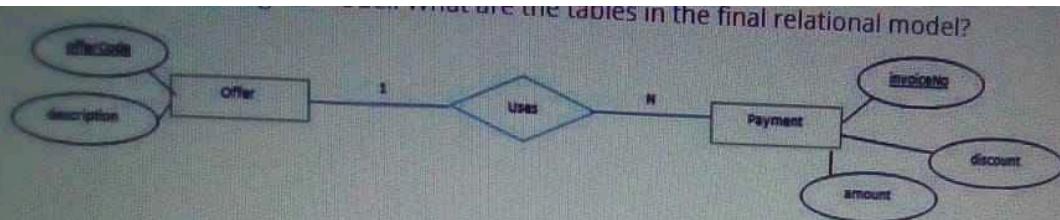
Consider the EER diagram below :



Which of the following statements are true related to the diagram above?

Select one or more:

- a. A nurse only works in only one ward
- b. All nurses should have at least one training
- c. No two wards could be at the same location
- d. A trainee nurse may report to multiple nurses
- e. There can be wards with no patients



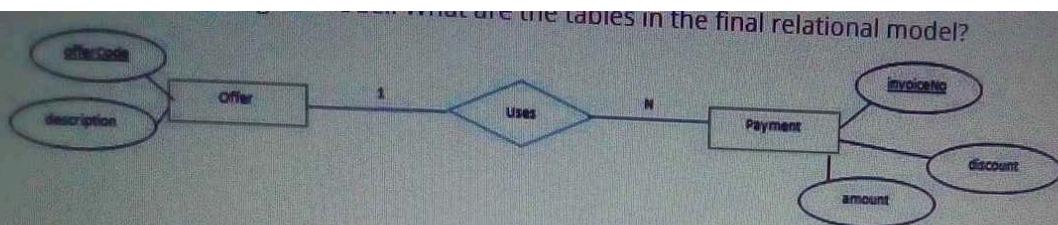
Select one:

- a. Payment Offer (offerCode, description, invoiceNo, discount, amount)
 - b. Payment Offer (invoiceNo, offerCode, description, discount, amount)
 - c.
- Offer (offerCode, description, invoiceNo)
 Payment (invoiceNo, discount, amount)
- d. Offer (offerCode, description)
 Payment (invoiceNo, discount, amount)
 - e.

Offer (offerCode, description)
 Payment (invoiceNo, discount, amount, offerCode)

Next >

DELL



Select one:

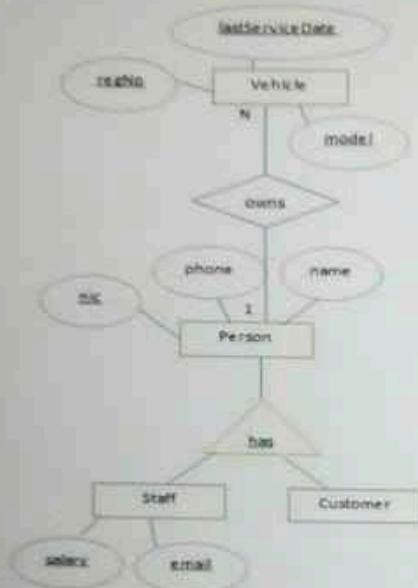
- a. Payment Offer (offerCode, description, invoiceNo, discount, amount)
- b. Payment Offer (invoiceNo, offerCode, description, discount, amount)
- c.
Offer (offerCode, description, invoiceNo)
Payment (invoiceNo, discount, amount)
- d. Offer (offerCode, description)
Payment (invoiceNo, discount, amount)
- e.
Offer (offerCode, description)
Payment (invoiceNo, discount, amount, offerCode)

ANSWER PAGE

dle X

11
answered
out of 1.0
question

Consider the following EER diagram. Note that Staff and Customer cover Person.

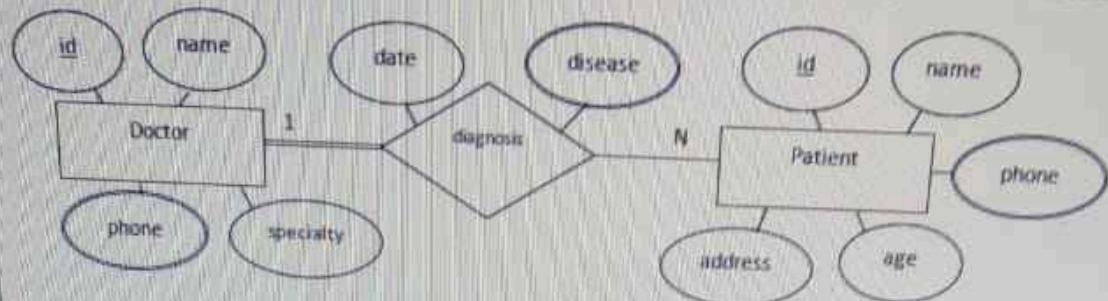


Which of the following statements are correct related to mapping the above EER model to the relational model?

Select one or more:

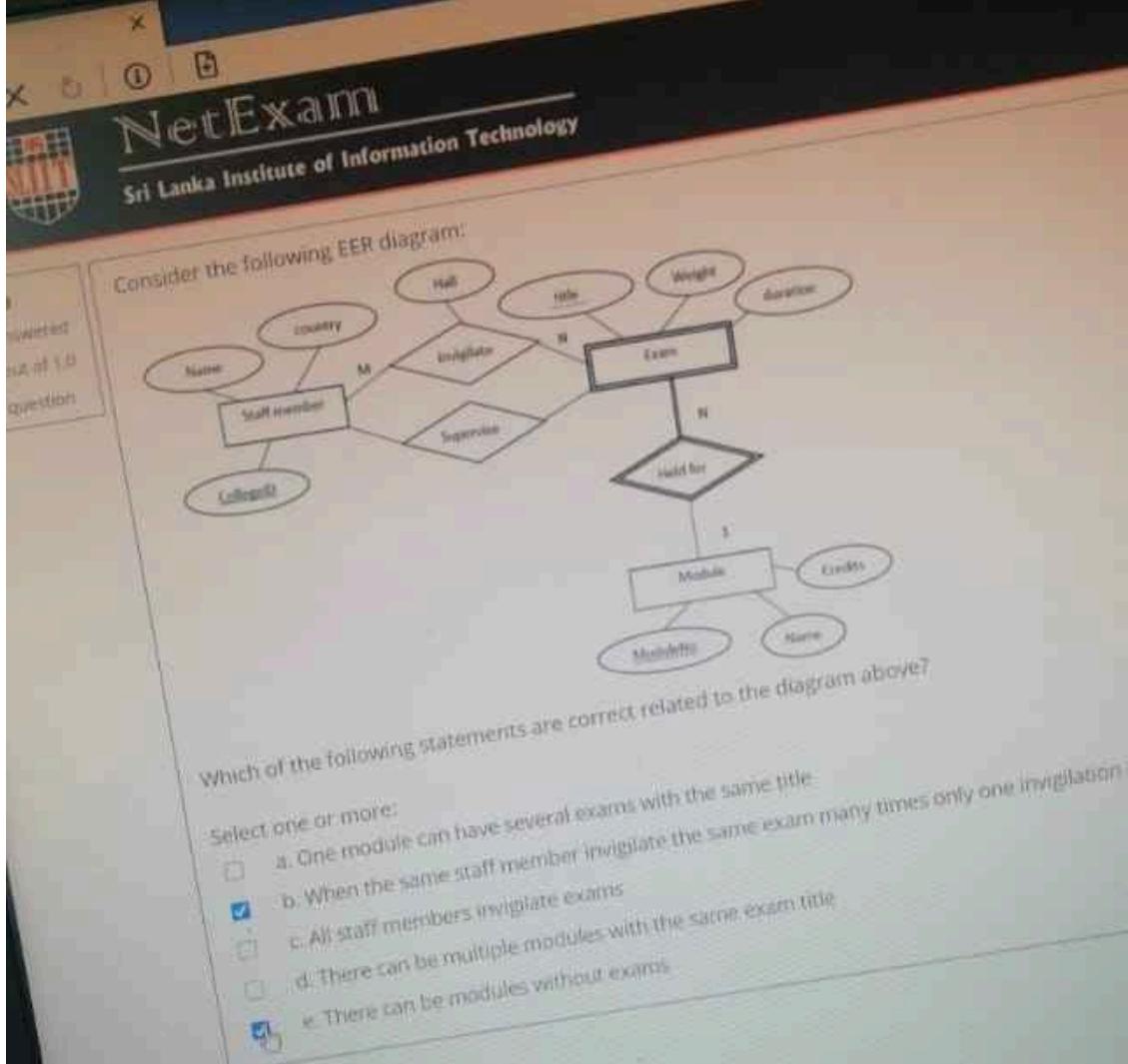
- a. Option 1 is not suitable
- b. Option 3 and 4 would have created a relation for Customer
- c. Option 3 and 4 will result in null values
- d. Option 2 is not suitable
- e. Option 2 is more suitable

Select the correct answer after map the following binary relationship into the relational model.



Select one:

- a. Doctor (id, name, specialty, phone)
Patient (id, name, address, age, phone)
Diagnosis (pid, did, date, disease)
 - b. Doctor (id, name, specialty)
Doctor_phone (id, phone)
Patient (id, name, address, age, id, dates)
Patient_phone (id, phone)
Disease (id, did, disease)
 - c. Doctor (id, name, specialty)
Doctor_phone (id, phone)
Patient (id, name, address, age, did, date)
Patient_phone (id, phone)
Patient_disease (id, disease)
 - d. Doctor (id, name, specialty, pid, date)
Doctor_phone (id, phone)



Which of the following statements are correct related to the diagram above?

Select one or more:
See modal

- Which of the following is true?

Select one or more:

 - a. One module can have several exams with the same title.
 - b. When the same staff member invigilate the same exam many times only one invigilation
 - c. All staff members invigilate exams
 - d. There can be multiple modules with the same exam title
 - e. There can be modules without exams

Consider the following requirements or a construction company:

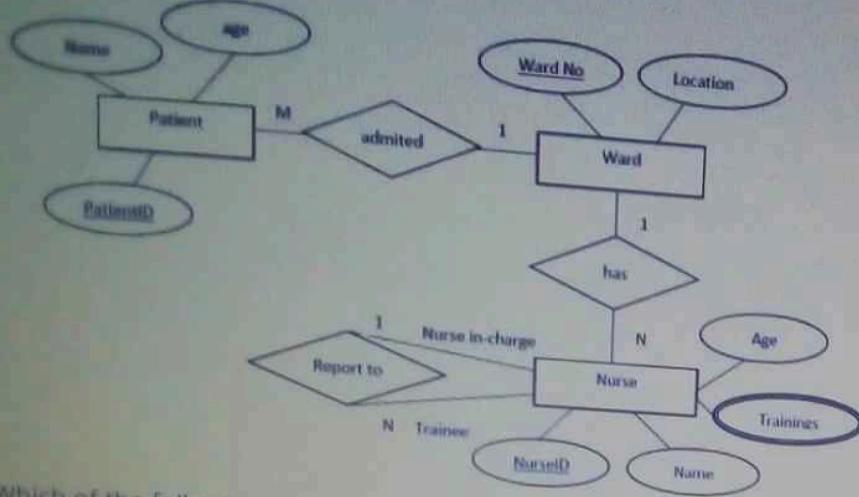
Company have multiple construction sites. Each site has a unique site number, address and construct ('shopping complex'). For each site the company estimates the number the amounts required from each stored (cement packs, sand, & etc.). Raw-materials have three different types such as wall-construction materials and timber materials. Each material is identified by a unique ID and has a unit of measurement in kilograms. There are many suppliers providing raw materials for construction companies. The supplier id and each supplier has a name, address and a phone number. These are tracked by the construction company may purchase different amount of raw-materials for a site from different suppliers.

Which of the following are correct related to the EER diagram drawn for the above description?

Select one or more:

- a. There are only binary relationships in the diagram
- b. There is a ternary relationship in the diagram
- c. There is a binary relationship between site and material with a descriptive attribute
- d. Company is a strong entity in the EER
- e. Raw material types could be represented by sub classes

Explain the diagram below :



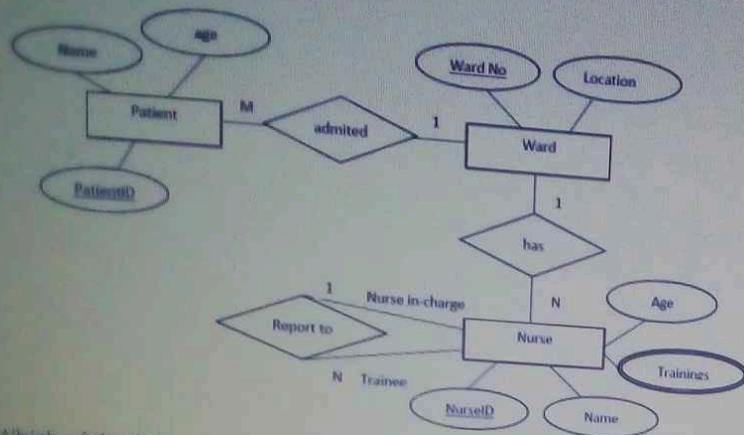
Which of the following statements are true related to the diagram above?

Select one or more:

- a. A trainee nurse may report to multiple nurses
- b. There can be wards with no patients
- c. No two wards could be at the same location
- d. A nurse only works in only one ward
- e. All nurses should have at least one training

DELL

Study the diagram below:



Which of the following statements are true related to the diagram above?

Select one or more:

- a. A trainee nurse may report to multiple nurses
- b. There can be wards with no patients
- c. No two wards could be at the same location
- d. A nurse only works in only one ward
- e. All nurses should have at least one training

Quiz navigation

Finish attempt

Time left 0:44:52

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20

ERROR REPORTING

23



Question 4

Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
Flag question

Consider the following steps involved in database design process :

1. Providing data entry operators permissions to enter data
2. Identify dependencies that may cause redundancies
3. Collect information on frequent queries
4. Deciding ISA mapping options

Which order should the above happen in designing and developing a database.

Select one:

- a. 1, 2, 3, 4
- b. 4, 2, 3, 1
- c. 3, 4, 2, 1
- d. 4, 3, 2, 1
- e. 3, 2, 4, 1

≡ Quiz

Finish attempt

Time left 0

1	2
8	9
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22	

ERROR REPORT

23

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Consider the following requirements of a construction company:

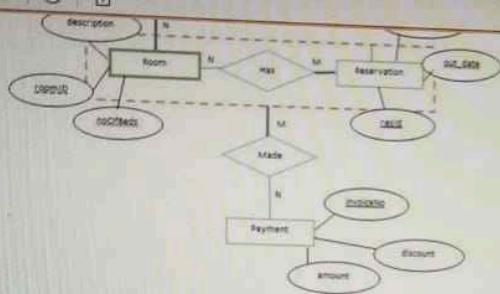
Company have multiple construction sites. Each site has a unique site number, address and construction type such as "shopping complex". For each site the company estimates the number the amounts required from each raw-materials such as stored cement, sand, & etc.). Raw materials have three different types such as wall-construction materials, window materials and timber materials. Each material is identified by a unique ID and has a unit of measurement such as kilograms. There are many suppliers providing raw materials for construction companies. The suppliers have a unique supplier id and each supplier has a name, address and a phone number. These are tracked by the construction companies. The construction company may purchase different amount of raw-materials for a site from different suppliers at different times.

Select one or more:

- a. There are only binary relationships in the diagram
- b. There is a ternary relationship in the diagram
- c. There is a binary relationship between site and material with a descriptive attribute
- d. Company is a strong entity in the EER
- e. Raw material types could be represented by sub-classes

FULL HD • 1080 •





Select the correct answer after map the above aggregation relationship into the relational model.

Select one:

- a. Room (HotelID, roomID, description, noOfBeds)
Reservation(resID, HotelID, roomID, in_date, out_date)
Payment (invoiceNo, HotelID, roomID, amount, discount)
- b. Room (roomID, description, noOfBeds)
Reservation(resID, in_date, out_date)
Has(roomID, resID)
Made(roomID, resID, invoiceNo)
Payment (invoiceNo, amount, discount)
- c. Room (HotelID, roomID, description, noOfBeds)
Reservation(resID, in_date, out_date)
Payment (invoiceNo, amount, discount)
- d. Room (HotelID, roomID, description, noOfBeds)
Reservation(resID, in_date, out_date)
Has(HotelID, roomID, resID)
Made(HotelID, roomID, resID, invoiceNo)
Payment (invoiceNo, amount, discount)

Consider the following requirements of a construction company:

Company have multiple construction sites. Each site has a unique site number, address and construction type such as('house', 'apartment', 'shopping complex'). For each site the company estimates the number the amounts required from each raw-material and these values are stored(ex: cement packs, sand, & etc.). Raw-materials have three different types such as wall-construction materials, wiring materials, Roofing materials and timber materials. Each material is identified by a unique ID and has a unit of measurement such as liters and kilograms. There are many suppliers providing raw materials for construction companies. The suppliers have are identified by a unique supplier id and each supplier has a name, address and a phone number. These are tracked by the construction company. However, during the construction company may purchase different amount of raw-materials for a site from different suppliers at different prices.

Which of the following are correct related to the EER diagram drawn for the above description.

Select one or more:

- a. site is involved with a binary relationship with raw-material
- b. Purchase relationship contains three descriptive attributes.
- c. Raw material types could be represented by an attribute named type
- d. site is involved in a ternary relationship
- e. Company is a strong entity in the EER

Next page

Consider the following requirements or a construction company:

Company have multiple construction sites. Each site has a unique site number, address and construction type such as('house', 'apartment', 'shopping complex'). For each site the company estimates the number the amounts required from each raw-material and these values are stored(ex: cement packs, sand, & etc.). Raw-materials have three different types such as wall-construction materials, wiring materials, Roofing materials and timber materials. Each material is identified by a unique ID and has a unit of measurement such as liters and kilograms. There are many suppliers providing raw materials for construction companies. The suppliers have are identified by a unique supplier id and each supplier has a name, address and a phone number. These are tracked by the construction company. However, during the construction company may purchase different amount of raw-materials for a site from different suppliers at different prices.

Which of the following are correct related to the EER diagram drawn for the above description.

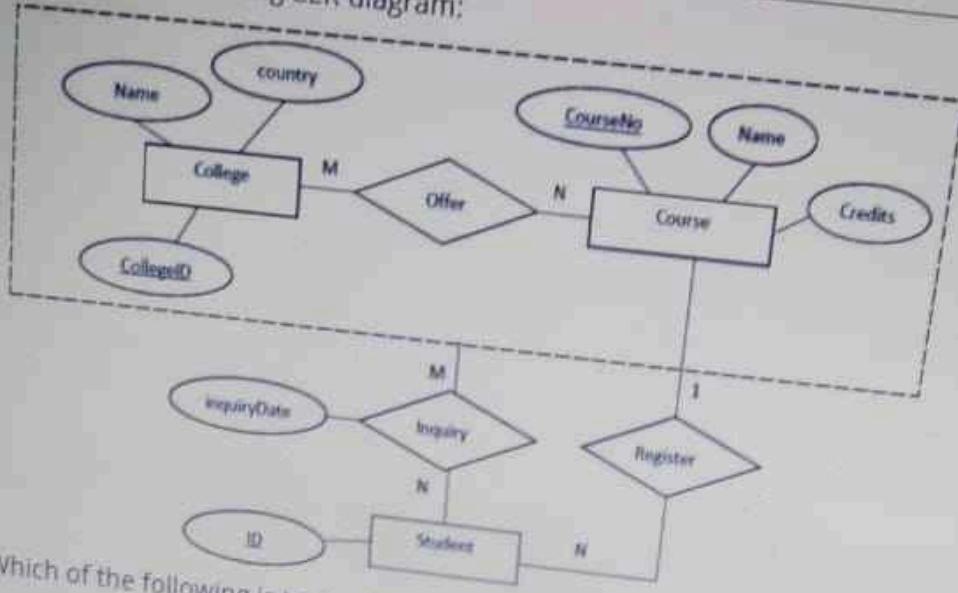
Select one or more:

- a. site is involved with a binary relationship with raw-material
- b. Purchase relationship contains three descriptive attributes.
- c. Raw material types could be represented by an attribute named type
- d. site is involved in a ternary relationship
- e. Company is a strong entity in the EER

Next page

DELL

Consider the following EER diagram:



Which of the following is true related to the above diagram?

Select one or more:

- a. There can be courses with no students
- b. Each course has a course number which is unique for each college
- c. Each course in the system has an unique course no
- d. Even though student may inquire about many course offerings he might not register to any course
- e. Students may inquire about multiple courses offered by colleges



Which of the following are **not** examples for program data independence(insulation between program and data)?

Select one or more:

- a. Being able to define which users are able to access data
- b. Being able to improve the performance of database without effecting the data
- c. Being able to access data using programs written in different programming languages
- d. Being able to hide from users where the actual data are stored
- e. Being able to add columns to a table without effecting user queries

≡ Quiz na

Finish attempt

Time left 0:55:0

1	2	3
8	9	10
15	16	17
22		

ERROR REPORTING
23

Next page

An item table of a supermarket stores the itemNumber, description, item Price, Quantity available and re-order level. Which of the following is true with respect to above table.

Select one or more:

- a. DBMS can be configured in a manner that registered customers can only view the item descriptions and prices
- b. DBMS can be configured in a manner that item numbers cannot be duplicated
- c. DBMS can be configured in a manner that only the manager can change the price of an item
- d. DBMS cannot allow multiple cashiers to access the table to see the price of items at the same time
- e. DBMS cannot allow multiple cashiers to access to table to update the quantity in hand.

[Next page](#)

Consider the following activities performed by a database developer while developing a database for a small ph

1. Go through the books maintained for recording supplies
2. Identify attributes that determine certain groups of attributes
3. Select a database development software
4. Give access to clerks to enter data

Select one:

- a. 1, 3, 2, 4
- b. 4, 1, 3, 2
- c. 2, 3, 4, 1
- d. 1, 2, 3, 4
- e. 3, 2, 4, 1

Consider the following activities performed by a database developer while developing a database for a small ph

1. Go through the books maintained for recording supplies
2. Identify attributes that determine certain groups of attributes
3. Select a database development software
4. Give access to clerks to enter data

Select one:

- a. 1, 3, 2, 4
- b. 4, 1, 3, 2
- c. 2, 3, 4, 1
- d. 1, 2, 3, 4
- e. 3, 2, 4, 1

The diagram consists of two UML class diagrams side-by-side.

Left Diagram:

- Entity: **Promoter** (rectangle)
- Relationship: **Promote** (diamond) connects to **Singer** (rectangle).
- Entity: **Hall** (rectangle)
- Relationship: **Promote** (diamond) connects to **Hall** (rectangle).
 - Attribute: **Name** (oval)
- Relationship: **assign** (diamond) connects **Hall** (rectangle) to **Album** (rectangle).

Right Diagram:

- Entity: **Singer** (rectangle)
- Relationship: **release** (diamond) connects to **Album** (rectangle).
 - Attribute: **origin** (oval)
 - Attribute: **Date** (oval)
 - Attribute: **language** (oval)
- Entity: **Album** (rectangle)
- Relationship: **release** (diamond) connects to **Album** (rectangle).
 - Attribute: **ID** (oval)
 - Attribute: **Year** (oval)
 - Attribute: **NoOfTracks** (oval)

ERROR REPORTING
23

Which of the following statements are correct related to the diagram above?

Select one or more:

- a. Each singer has an ID which is unique for each singer.
- b. Halls are assigned for singers to perform multiple albums released.
- c. There can be Singers with no Albums.
- d. the label name, address and ID are the attributes for a promoter
- e. All halls are promoted by promoters

[Next page](#)

**Question 6**

Not yet answered

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Flag question

Quiz navigation

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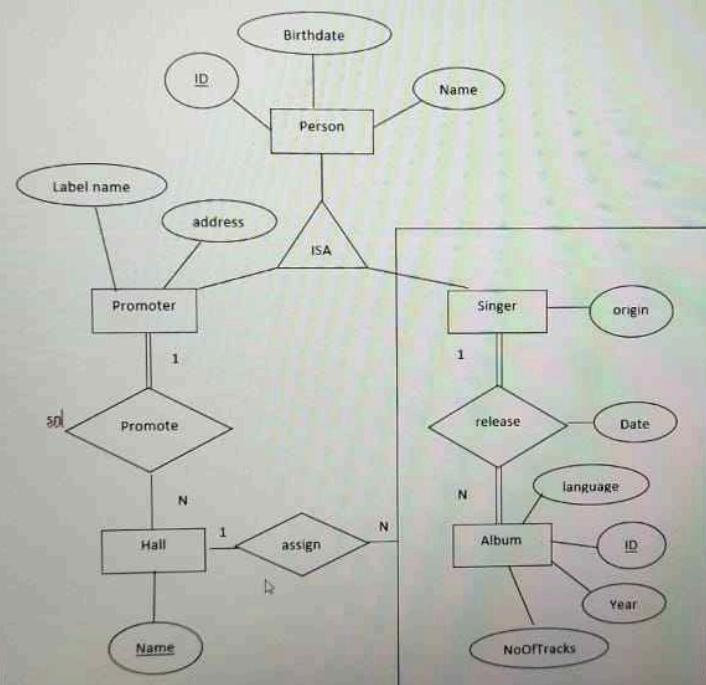
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ERROR REPORTING

23

Consider the following EER diagram:



Which of the following statements are true related to constraints?

Select one or more:

- a. When an entity instance may be a member of multiple subtypes or it does not have to be a member of a subtype the specialization is overlapping and total.
- b. If a subtype participates in a relationship that is the same as the other subtypes that relationship could be added to the super type
- c. When an entity belongs to only one sub type in the hierarchy the relationship is total and disjoint.
- d. A bowler and batsman(assume wicket keeper is also a batsman) which are sub types of a cricketer type is total and disjoint

Next page

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Question 1

Not yet answered

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Flag question

Which of the following situations would you use a database to store data?

Select one or more:

- a. To store information about rooms and customers of a hotel management system
- b. To store student name list of your class which is used by multiple lecturers
- c. To store your 'to do' list
- d. To store addresses of relatives and friends
- e. To store information of vehicles owned by a vehicle renting company

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Which of the following statements are correct related to SA relationships?

Select one or more:

- a. Defining one or more supertypes of the subtype and forming supertype/subtype relationships is known as specialization.
- b. SA relationship containing private university, state university and semi-government university as subtypes is a partial and disjoint inheritance.
- c. Subtypes at the higher level in the hierarchy inherit attributes only from their immediate subtype.
- d. A sub-type can participate in a relationship that is unique to that subtype.

Consider the following steps involved in database design process:

1. Providing data entry operators permissions to enter data
2. Identify dependencies that may cause redundancies
3. Collect information on frequent queries
4. Deciding ISA mapping options

Which order should the above happen in designing and developing a database.

Select one:

- a. 3, 4, 2, 1
- b. 3, 4, 1
- c. 4, 3, 2, 1
- d. 4, 2, 3, 1
- e. 1, 2, 3, 4





Question 5

Not yet answered

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Flag question

Consider the following description:

A university has two types of rooms namely lecture halls and laboratories. Lecture halls have a capacity and a number of resources such as whiteboard, podium and projector. Laboratory classes also have a capacity and number of resources. These are located in different buildings in the campus known by names such as 'Block A', 'Block B' and 'Block C'. Each building has a specific number of floors. Each room has a number unique to each building. There are batches taken to the universities. They are identified by the intake year and intake name (for ex: 2021 Regular intake). A batch may have several groups such as G1, G2, G3 & etc. Each group has number of students and group name is unique within each batch. During time tabling, rooms are allocated for groups to conduct classes related to. The class name(such as 'lecture' and 'tutorial'), start time and the end time where the room will be ha should be recorded.

Which of the following are true related to the above :

Select one or more:

- a. There are two identifying relationships in the diagram
- b. The entity batch has a composite key
- c. Allocated can be considered as a ternary relationship
- d. A group cannot exist without a batch
- e. There are no descriptive attributes for relationships in the diagram

Next page

An item table of a supermarket stores the itemNumber, description, item Price, Quantity available and re-order level. Which of the following is true with respect to above table.

Select one or more:

- a. DBMS can be configured in a manner that registered customers can only view the item descriptions and prices.
- b. DBMS cannot allow multiple cashiers to access to table to update the quantity in hand.
- c. DBMS cannot be allow multiple cashiers to access the table to see the price of items at the same time
- d. DBMS can be configured in a manner that only the manager can change the price of an item
- e. DBMS can be configured in a manner that item numbers cannot be duplicated



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23

ERRO REPORT

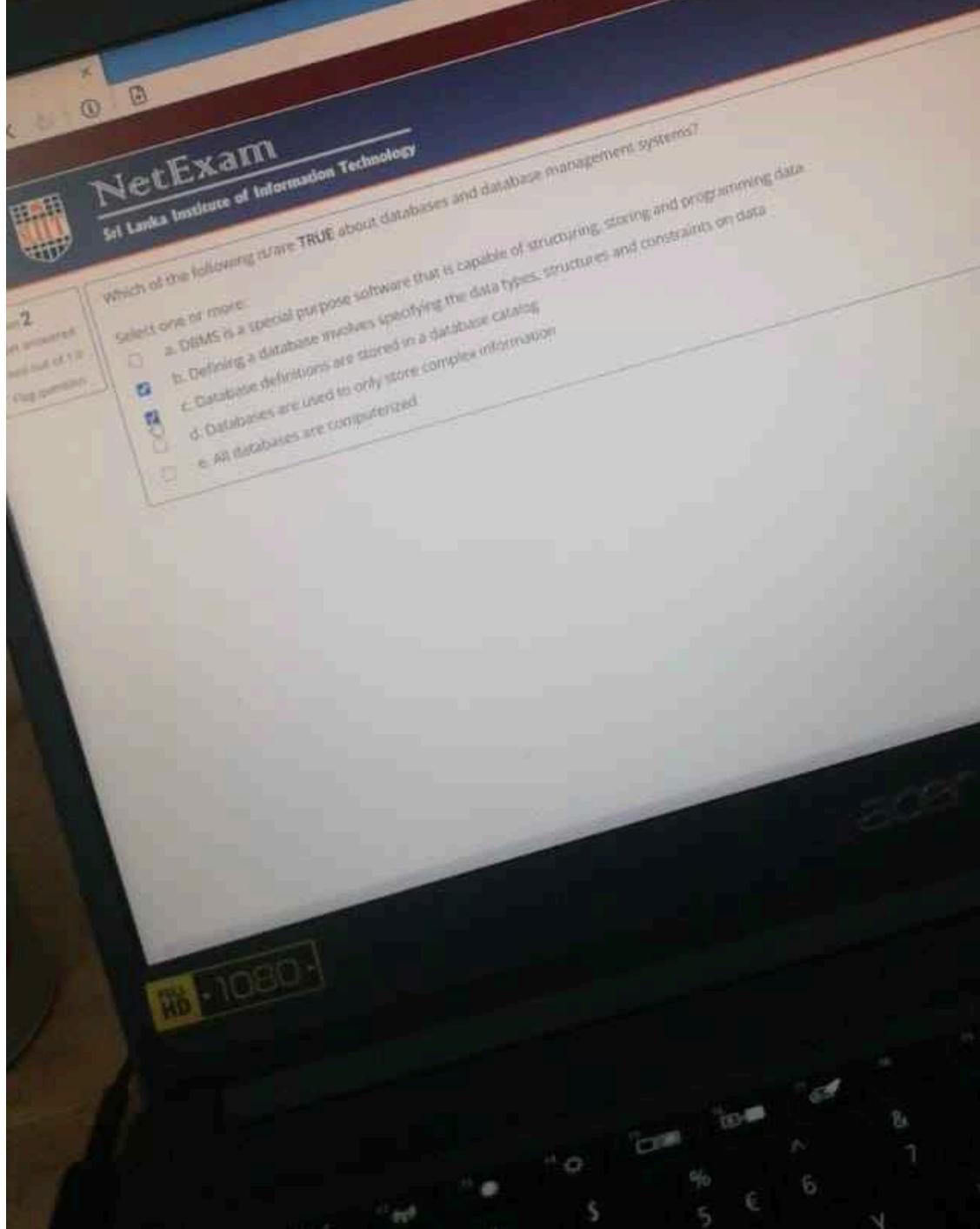
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Page 1

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Question 3
Not yet answered
Marked out of 1.0
[Flag question](#)

Which of the following statements are correct related to ISA relationships?

Select one or more:

a. A sub type can participate in a relationship that is unique to that subtype.

b. Defining one or more supertypes of the subtype and forming supertype/subtype relationships is known as specialization

c. Subtypes at the higher lever in the hierarchy inherit attributes only from their immediate subtype.

d. ISA relationship containing private university, state university and semi-government university as subclass is a partial and disjoint constraint

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Question 4

Not yet answered

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Flag question

Consider the following steps involved in database design process:

1. Providing data entry operators permissions to enter data
2. Identify dependencies that may cause redundancies
3. Collect information on frequent queries
4. Deciding ISA mapping options

Which order should the above happen in designing and developing a database.

Select one:

- a. 4, 2, 3, 1
- b. 3, 4, 2, 1
- c. 4, 3, 2, 1
- d. 3, 2, 4, 1
- e. 1, 2, 3, 4

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Question 2
Not yet answered
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Flag question

Which is(are) NOT a characteristic(s) of the database approach?

Select one or more:

a. Support of a single view of the data
 b. Insulation between programs and data
 c. Self-describing nature of a database system
 d. Increasing redundancy of data
 e. Data Collection

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Quiz n
Finish attempt
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ERROR REPI

**Question 4**

Not yet answered

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[Flag question](#)

Consider the following activities performed by a database developer while developing a database for a small pharmacy.

1. Go through the books maintained for recording supplies
2. Identify attributes that determine certain groups of attributes
3. Select a database development software
4. Give access to clerks to enter data

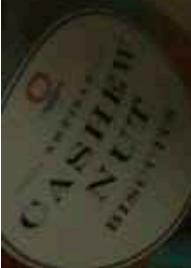
Select one:

- a. 4, 1, 3, 2
- b. 1, 3, 2, 4
- c. 3, 2, 4, 1
- d. 1, 2, 3, 4
- e. 2, 3, 4, 1

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Which of the following is/are intention(s) of a database developer during the requirement collection and analysis phase?

- Select one or more:
- a. Finding data to be stored in the organization
 - b. Finding the names of the people who will be developing the applications to access the database
 - c. Finding relationships among data in the organization
 - d. Identify the number of concurrent users who will be using the database
 - e. Identify different types of data retrievals to be performed on the database



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Question 1

Not yet answered

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 Flag question

Which of the following situations would you use a database to store data?

Select one or more:

- a. To store your 'to do' list.
- b. To store addresses of relatives and friends.
- c. To store information of vehicles owned by a vehicle renting company.
- d. To store information about rooms and customers of a hotel management system.
- e. To store student name list of your class which is used by multiple lecturers.

Quiz

Finish answer

Time left 0:00

1	2
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22	23



Question 1

Not yet answered

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Which of the following is the correct order of process involved in developing a database?

Select one:

- a. Requirement collection and analysis, Physical database design, Conceptual database design, Logical database design, Schema refinement, and Security Design
- b. Requirement collection and analysis, Conceptual database design, Logical database design, Schema refinement, Physical database design and Security Design
- c. Requirement collection and analysis, Conceptual database design, Schema refinement, Logical database design, Security design and physical database design
- d. Requirement collection and analysis, Conceptual database design, Logical database design, Schema refinement, Security design and physical database design
- e. Requirement collection and analysis, Conceptual database design, Schema refinement, Logical database design, Physical database design and Security Design

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