

## Section 6 Quiz

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

STREET

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised. (\*)

2. A transitive dependency exists when any attribute in an entity is dependent on any other non-UID attribute in that entity. Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

3. When any attribute in an entity is dependent on any other non-UID attribute in that entity, this is known as: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Functional dependency

Dependency

Transitive dependency (\*)

Non-dependency

4. The Rule of 3rd Normal Form states that No Non-UID attribute can be dependent on another non-UID attribute. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

5. Normalizing an Entity to 1st Normal Form is done by removing any attributes that contain multiple values. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

6. When all attributes are single-valued, the database model is said to conform to: Mark for Review

(1) Points

2nd Normal Form

4th Normal Form

1st Normal Form (\*)

3rd Normal Form

7. If an entity has a multi-valued attribute, to conform to the rule of 1st Normal Form

we: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a 1:M relationship.

(\*)

Make the attribute optional

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a M:M relationship.

Do nothing, an entity does not have to be in 1st Normal Form

8. When data is only stored in one place in a database, the database conforms to the rules

of \_\_\_\_\_. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Reduction

Normality

Multiplication

Normalization (\*)

9. There is no limit to how many columns can make up an entity's UID. True or False?      Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

10.      If an entity has no attribute suitable to be a Primary UID, we can create an artificial one. True or False?      Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

11.      A unique identifier can only be made up of one attribute. True or False?      Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

12.      An entity can only have one Primary UID. True or False?      Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

13.      To resolve a 2nd Normal Form violation, we: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Move the attribute that violates 2nd Normal Form to a new entity with a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

Move the attribute that violates 2nd Normal Form to a new ERD.

Do nothing, an entity does not need to be in 2nd Normal Form.

Delete the attribute that was causing the violation.

14. Examine the following entity and decide how to make it conform to the rule of 2nd Normal Form:

ENTITY: RECEIPT

ATTRIBUTES:

#CUSTOMER ID

#STORE ID

STORE LOCATION

DATE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Do nothing, it is already in 2nd Normal Form.

Delete the attribute STORE ID

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE ID, and create a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE LOCATION, and create a relationship to the original entity.

15. Any Non-UID attribute must be dependent upon the entire UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

1. Which of the following would be suitable UIDs for the entity EMPLOYEE: (Choose Two) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Social Security Number (\*)

Last Name

Employee ID (\*)

Address

2. There is no limit to how many columns can make up an entity's UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

3. A unique identifier can only be made up of one attribute. True or False? Mark for

Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

4. If an entity has no attribute suitable to be a Primary UID, we can create an artificial one. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

5. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ORDER ID

STREET

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form. (\*)

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

6. A transitive dependency exists when any attribute in an entity is dependent on any other non-UID attribute in that entity. Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

7. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

STREET

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.



2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised. (\*)

8. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT ORDER

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

# ORDER ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ORDER DATE

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form. (\*)

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

9. Normalizing an Entity to 1st Normal Form is done by removing any attributes that contain multiple values. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

10. If an entity has a multi-valued attribute, to conform to the rule of 1st Normal Form we: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Do nothing, an entity does not have to be in 1st Normal Form

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a M:M relationship.

Make the attribute optional

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a 1:M relationship.

(\*)

11. An entity can have repeated values and still be in 1st Normal Form. True or False?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

12. When data is only stored in one place in a database, the database conforms to the rules of \_\_\_\_\_. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Reduction

Multiplication

Normalization (\*)

## Normality

13. To resolve a 2nd Normal Form violation, we: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Do nothing, an entity does not need to be in 2nd Normal Form.

Delete the attribute that was causing the violation.

Move the attribute that violates 2nd Normal Form to a new ERD.

Move the attribute that violates 2nd Normal Form to a new entity with a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

14. Examine the following entity and decide how to make it conform to the rule of 2nd Normal Form:

ENTITY: RECEIPT

ATTRIBUTES:

#CUSTOMER ID

#STORE ID

STORE LOCATION

DATE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE ID, and create a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

Do nothing, it is already in 2nd Normal Form.

Delete the attribute STORE ID

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE LOCATION, and create a relationship to the original entity.

15. Any Non-UID attribute must be dependent upon the entire UID. True or False?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

1. As a database designer, you do not need to worry about where in the datamodel you store a particular attribute; as long as you get it onto the ERD, your job is done. True or

False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

2. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

STREET

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised. (\*)

3. When any attribute in an entity is dependent on any other non-UID attribute in that entity, this is known as: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Transitive dependency (\*)

Functional dependency

Dependency

Non-dependency

4. A transitive dependency exists when any attribute in an entity is dependent on any other non-UID attribute in that entity. Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

5. An entity can only have one Primary UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

6. The candidate UID that is chosen to identify an entity is called the Primary UID; other candidate UIDs are called Secondary UIDs. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Yes, this is the way UID's are named. (\*)

No, each Entity can only have one UID, the secondary one.

No, it is not possible to have more than one UID for an Entity.

No, after UIDs are first sorted, the first one is called the Primary UID, the second is the Secondary UID, etc.

7. Where an entity has more than one attribute suitable to be the Primary UID, these are known as \_\_\_\_\_ UIDs. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Composite

Simple

Secondary

Candidate (\*)

8. Which of the following would be suitable UID's for the entity EMPLOYEE: (Choose Two) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Address

Employee ID (\*)

Social Security Number (\*)

Last Name

9. Any Non-UID attribute must be dependent upon the entire UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

10. What is the rule of Second Normal Form? Mark for Review

(1) Points

No non-UID attributes can be dependent on any part of the UID.

Some non-UID attributes can be dependent on the entire UID.

All non-UID attributes must be dependent upon the entire UID. (\*)

None of the above

11. Examine the following entity and decide how to make it conform to the rule of 2nd Normal Form:

ENTITY: RECEIPT

ATTRIBUTES:

#CUSTOMER ID

#STORE ID

STORE LOCATION

DATE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Delete the attribute STORE ID

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE LOCATION, and create a relationship to the original entity.

Do nothing, it is already in 2nd Normal Form.

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE ID, and create a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

12. To convert an entity with a multi valued attribute to 1st Normal Form, we create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a 1:1 relationship. True or

False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)



13. An entity ORDER has the attributes Order ID, Order Date, Product id, Customer ID.

This entity is in 1st Normal Form. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

14. An entity can have repeated values and still be in 1st Normal Form. True or False?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

15. Normalizing an Entity to 1st Normal Form is done by removing any attributes that contain multiple values. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

1. The candidate UID that is chosen to identify an entity is called the Primary UID; other candidate UIDs are called Secondary UIDs. Mark for Review

(1) Points

No, it is not possible to have more than one UID for an Entity.

No, after UUIDs are first sorted, the first one is called the Primary UUID, the second is the Secondary UUID, etc.

No, each Entity can only have one UUID, the secondary one.

Yes, this is the way UUID's are named. (\*)

2. Where an entity has more than one attribute suitable to be the Primary UUID, these are known as \_\_\_\_\_ UUIDs. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Secondary

Composite

Candidate (\*)

Simple

3. If an entity has no attribute suitable to be a Primary UUID, we can create an artificial one. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

4. A candidate UUID that is not chosen to be the Primary UUID is called: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Composite

Secondary (\*)

Simple

Artificial

5. What is the rule of Second Normal Form? Mark for Review

(1) Points

No non-UID attributes can be dependent on any part of the UID.

Some non-UID attributes can be dependent on the entire UID.

All non-UID attributes must be dependent upon the entire UID. (\*)

None of the above

6. Examine the following entity and decide which attribute breaks the 2nd Normal Form rule:

ENTITY: RECEIPT

ATTRIBUTES:

#CUSTOMER ID

#STORE ID

STORE LOCATION

DATE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

STORE LOCATION (\*)

CUSTOMER ID

DATE

STORE ID

7. When is an entity in 2nd Normal Form? Mark for Review

(1) Points

When all non-UID attributes are dependent upon the entire UID. (\*)

When attributes with repeating or multi-values are present.

When no attributes are mutually independent and all are fully dependent on the primary key.

None of the Above.

8. When any attribute in an entity is dependent on any other non-UID attribute in that entity, this is known as: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Non-dependency

Functional dependency

Dependency

Transitive dependency (\*)

9. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ORDER ID

STREET

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form. (\*)

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

10. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

STREET

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised. (\*)

11. A transitive dependency exists when any attribute in an entity is dependent on any other non-UID attribute in that entity. Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

12. Normalizing an Entity to 1st Normal Form is done by removing any attributes that contain multiple values. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

13. If an entity has a multi-valued attribute, to conform to the rule of 1st Normal Form we: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Make the attribute optional

Do nothing, an entity does not have to be in 1st Normal Form

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a M:M relationship.

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a 1:M relationship.

(\*)

14. When data is only stored in one place in a database, the database conforms to the rules of \_\_\_\_\_. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Multiplication

Normality

Reduction

Normalization (\*)

15. An entity ORDER has the attributes Order ID, Order Date, Product id, Customer ID.

This entity is in 1st Normal Form. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

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1.



**Unknown28 October 2017 at 06:09**

6. When data is stored in more than one place in a database, the database violates the rules of \_\_\_\_\_. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Normalcy

Replication

Decency

Normalization (\*)

**REPLY**

1.



**Unknown11 March 2022 at 10:48**

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2.



**Unknown16 December 2017 at 18:16**

8. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT ORDER

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

# ORDER ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ORDER DATE

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form. (\*)

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.



The site said that the correct answer is "None of the above, the entity is fully normalised."

**REPLY**

3.



หมอวภาศ25 May 2019 at 14:06

โปรโมชั่น Gclub ของทางทีมงานตอนนี้แจกฟรีโบนัส 50%  
เพียงแค่คุณสมัคร Gclub กับทางทีมงานของเราเพียงเท่านั้น  
รวมมาเป็นส่วนหนึ่งกับเว็บไซต์คาสิโนออนไลน์ของเราได้เลยคะ  
สมัครสล็อตออนไลน์ >>> goldenslot  
สนใจร่วมลงทุนกับเรา สมัครเอเย่น Gclub คลิกได้เลย

**REPLY**

4.



Madalina Andreea28 December 2019 at 07:02

6. People are not born with 'numbers', but a lot of systems assign student numbers, customer IDs, etc. These are known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_ UID. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Identification

Structured

Unrealistic

Artificial (\*)

8. An entity could have more than one attribute that would be a suitable Primary UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

11. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ORDER ID

STREET

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form. (\*)

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

12. Examine the following Entity and decide which sets of attributes break the 3rd Normal Form rule:

ENTITY: TRAIN

ATTRIBUTES:

TRAIN ID

MAKE

DRIVER ID

DRIVER NAME

DATE OF MANUFACTURE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

TRAIN ID, MAKE

DRIVER ID, DRIVER NAME (\*)

MAKE, DATE OF MANUFACTURE

None of the above, the entity is already in 3rd Normal Form.

13. Examine the following entity and decide which attribute breaks the 2nd Normal Form rule:

ENTITY: CLASS

ATTRIBUTES:

#CLASS ID

#TEACHER ID

SUBJECT

TEACHER NAME

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CLASS ID

TEACHER ID

TEACHER NAME (\*)

SUBJECT

REPLY

5.



Unknown6 March 2020 at 11:50

nice

REPLY

6.



Adi Gunawan17 April 2020 at 20:32

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**REPLY**

7. 

**Antonho14 December 2020 at 13:08**

A UID can be made up from the following: (Choose Two)  
Mark for Review

- (1) Points
- Relationships
- (\*)
- Attributes
- (\*)
- Synonyms

Entities

**REPLY**

8. 

**Mihai2 January 2021 at 17:37**

5. Examine the following entity and decide how to make it conform to the rule of 2nd Normal Form:

ENTITY: RECEIPT

ATTRIBUTES:

#CUSTOMER ID

#STORE ID

STORE LOCATION

DATE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Delete the attribute STORE ID

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE ID, and create a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

Do nothing, it is already in 2nd Normal Form.

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE LOCATION, and create a relationship to the original

entity.

7. Examine the following entity and decide which attribute breaks the 2nd Normal Form rule:

ENTITY: CLASS

ATTRIBUTES:

#CLASS ID

#TEACHER ID

SUBJECT

TEACHER NAME

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CLASS ID

SUBJECT

TEACHER ID

TEACHER NAME (\*)

12. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

STREET

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised. (\*)

13. Examine the following Entity and decide which sets of attributes break the 3rd Normal Form rule:

ENTITY: TRAIN

ATTRIBUTES:

TRAIN ID

MAKE

DRIVER ID

DRIVER NAME

DATE OF MANUFACTURE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

TRAIN ID, MAKE  
DRIVER ID, DRIVER NAME (\*)  
MAKE, DATE OF MANUFACTURE  
None of the above, the entity is already in 3rd Normal Form.

14. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT ORDER

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

# ORDER ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ORDER DATE

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form. (\*)

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

**REPLY**

9.



**Unknown17 September 2021 at 15:55**

If you're looking for a technique on how to pass a hair drug test, Old Style Aloe Toxin Rid Shampoo is one of the most reliable options. Nexxus Aloe Rid Shampoo was its original name, as it was manufactured by Nexxus. It wasn't intended to be a drug toxin-removing shampoo in the first place. However, it was made to remove free radicals from hair and contained a potent mix of chemicals. It was rebranded and reformed. Its formula is so powerful that it may open up hair cuticles and remove all of the toxins that have accumulated in the area.

**REPLY**

10.



**card activation10 October 2021 at 18:09**

**Activate Halifax Credit Card**

## REPLY

11.



*peterGriffin6 February 2022 at 19:24*

10. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ORDER ID

STREET

1st Normal Form. (\*)

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

## REPLY

12.



*peterGriffin6 February 2022 at 19:24*

8. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT ORDER

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

# ORDER ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ORDER DATE

CITY

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form. (\*)

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

REPLY

13. 

Unknown11 March 2022 at 10:47

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REPLY


14. 

Unknown15 March 2022 at 03:45

An attribute can have multiple values and still be in 1st Normal Form. True or False?

1. True
2. False (\*)

REPLY

15. 

Unknown26 March 2022 at 17:21

thanks

REPLY

16. 



BLANK17075 June 2023 at 12:48

6. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

STREET

CITY

- 1st Normal Form.
- 2nd Normal Form.
- 3rd Normal Form.
- None of the above, the entity is fully normalised. (\*)

REPLY

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## Section 6 Quiz Oracle Database Programming with SQL

By Deni Ace January 15, 2017

Section 6 Quiz (Answer all questions in this section)

1. Given the following descriptions of the employees and jobs tables, which of the following scripts will display each employee's possible minimum and maximum salaries based on their job title?

EMPLOYEES Table:	Name	Null?	Type	EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT
------------------	------	-------	------	-------------	-----

NULL NUMBER (6) FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)  
 LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (25) EMAIL NOT  
 NULL VARCHAR2 (25) PHONE\_NUMBER VARCHAR2  
 (20) HIRE\_DATE NOT NULL DATE JOB\_ID NOT  
 NULL VARCHAR2 (10) SALARY NUMBER (8,2)  
 COMMISSION\_PCT NUMBER (2,2)  
 MANAGER\_ID NUMBER (6)  
 DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER (4) JOBS Table:  
 Name Null? Type JOB\_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (10)  
 JOB\_TITLE NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (35)  
 MIN\_SALARY  
 SHARE

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## Section 10 Quiz Database Programming With SQL

By [Deni Ace](#) [January 15, 2017](#)

Section 10 Quiz (Answer all questions in this section)

1. A multiple-row operator expects how many values? Mark  
 for Review (1) Points One or more (\*) Only  
 one Two or more None 2. The salary column of  
 the f\_staffs table contains the following values: 4000 5050 6000  
 11000 23000 Which of the following statements will return the

last\_name and first\_name of those employees who earn more than 5000? Mark for Review (1) Points

```
SELECT last_name, first_name FROM f_staffs WHERE salary IN (SELECT last_name, first_name FROM f_staffs WHERE salary < 5000
```

```
o:p=""> SELECT last_name, first_name FROM f_staffs WHERE salary = (SELECT salary FROM f_staffs WHERE salary < 5000); SELECT last_name, first_name FROM f_staffs WHERE
```

```
salary IN (SELECT salary FROM f_staffs WHERE salary > 5000);
```

```
(*) SELEC
```

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## Section 3 Quiz Oracle Database Programming with SQL

By [Deni Ace](#) [January 14, 2017](#)

Section 3 Quiz (Answer all questions in this

section) 1. The PLAYERS

table contains these columns: PLAYERS TABLE: LAST\_NAME

VARCHAR2 (20) FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20) SALARY

NUMBER(8,2) TEAM\_ID NUMBER(4) MANAGER\_ID NUMBER(9)

POSITION\_ID NUMBER(4) You must display the player name, team

id, and salary for players whose salary is in the range from 25000

through 100000 and whose team id is in the range of 1200 through

1500. The results must be sorted by team id from lowest to highest and then further sorted by salary from highest to lowest. Which statement should you use to display the desired result? Mark for Review (1) Points

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, team\_id, salary FROM players WHERE salary BETWEEN 24999.99 AND 100000.01 AND team\_id BETWEEN 1200 AND 1500 ORDER BY team\_id DESC, salary DESC;      SELECT last SHARE

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D

1. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

STREET

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised. (\*)

2. A transitive dependency exists when any attribute in an entity is dependent on any other non-UID attribute in that entity. Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

3. When any attribute in an entity is dependent on any other non-UID attribute in that entity, this is known

as: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Functional dependency

Dependency

Transitive dependency (\*)

Non-dependency

4. The Rule of 3rd Normal Form states that No Non-UID attribute can be dependent on another non-UID attribute. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

5. Normalizing an Entity to 1st Normal Form is done by removing any attributes that contain multiple values. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

6. When all attributes are single-valued, the database model is said to conform to: Mark for Review

(1) Points

2nd Normal Form

4th Normal Form

1st Normal Form (\*)

3rd Normal Form

7. If an entity has a multi-valued attribute, to conform to the rule of 1st Normal Form we: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a 1:M relationship. (\*)

Make the attribute optional

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a M:M relationship.

Do nothing, an entity does not have to be in 1st Normal Form

8. When data is only stored in one place in a database, the database conforms to the rules of \_\_\_\_\_. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Reduction

Normality

Multiplication



## Normalization (\*)

9. There is no limit to how many columns can make up an entity's UID. True or False?      Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

10.      If an entity has no attribute suitable to be a Primary UID, we can create an artificial one. True or False?      Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

11.      A unique identifier can only be made up of one attribute. True or False?      Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

12. An entity can only have one Primary UID. True or

False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

13. To resolve a 2nd Normal Form violation, we: Mark for

Review

(1) Points

Move the attribute that violates 2nd Normal Form to a new entity with a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

Move the attribute that violates 2nd Normal Form to a new ERD.

Do nothing, an entity does not need to be in 2nd Normal Form.

Delete the attribute that was causing the violation.

14. Examine the following entity and decide how to make it conform to the rule of 2nd Normal Form:

ENTITY: RECEIPT

ATTRIBUTES:

#CUSTOMER ID

#STORE ID

STORE LOCATION

DATE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Do nothing, it is already in 2nd Normal Form.

Delete the attribute STORE ID

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity,

STORE, with a UID of STORE ID, and create a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE LOCATION, and create a relationship to the original entity.

15. Any Non-UID attribute must be dependent upon the entire UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

1. Which of the following would be suitable UIDs for the entity EMPLOYEE: (Choose Two) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Social Security Number (\*)

Last Name

Employee ID (\*)

Address

2. There is no limit to how many columns can make up an entity's UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

3. A unique identifier can only be made up of one attribute. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

4. If an entity has no attribute suitable to be a Primary UID, we can create an artificial one. True or False? Mark for

Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

5. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ORDER ID

STREET

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form. (\*)

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

6. A transitive dependency exists when any attribute in an entity is dependent on any other non-UID attribute in that entity. Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

7. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

STREET

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised. (\*)

8. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT ORDER

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

# ORDER ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME



ORDER DATE

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form. (\*)

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

9. Normalizing an Entity to 1st Normal Form is done by removing any attributes that contain multiple values. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

10. If an entity has a multi-valued attribute, to conform to the

rule of 1st Normal Form we: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Do nothing, an entity does not have to be in 1st Normal Form

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a M:M relationship.

Make the attribute optional

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a 1:M relationship. (\*)

11. An entity can have repeated values and still be in 1st Normal Form. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

12. When data is only stored in one place in a database, the database conforms to the rules of \_\_\_\_\_. Mark for

Review

(1) Points

Reduction

Multiplication

Normalization (\*)

Normality

13. To resolve a 2nd Normal Form violation, we: Mark for

Review

(1) Points

Do nothing, an entity does not need to be in 2nd Normal Form.

Delete the attribute that was causing the violation.

Move the attribute that violates 2nd Normal Form to a new ERD.

Move the attribute that violates 2nd Normal Form to a new entity with a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

14. Examine the following entity and decide how to make it conform to the rule of 2nd Normal Form:

ENTITY: RECEIPT

ATTRIBUTES:

#CUSTOMER ID

#STORE ID

STORE LOCATION

DATE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE ID, and create a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

Do nothing, it is already in 2nd Normal Form.

Delete the attribute STORE ID

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE LOCATION, and create a relationship to the original entity.

15. Any Non-UID attribute must be dependent upon the entire UID. True or False?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

1. As a database designer, you do not need to worry about where in the datamodel you store a particular attribute; as long as you get it onto the ERD, your job is done. True or

False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

2. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

STREET

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised. (\*)

3. When any attribute in an entity is dependent on any other non-UID attribute in that entity, this is known

as: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Transitive dependency (\*)

Functional dependency

Dependency

Non-dependency

4. A transitive dependency exists when any attribute in an entity is dependent on any other non-UID attribute in that

entity. Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

5. An entity can only have one Primary UID. True or

False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

6. The candidate UID that is chosen to identify an entity is called the Primary UID; other candidate UIDs are called Secondary UIDs. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Yes, this is the way UID's are named. (\*)

No, each Entity can only have one UID, the secondary one.

No, it is not possible to have more than one UID for an Entity.

No, after UIDs are first sorted, the first one is called the Primary UID, the second is the Secondary UID, etc.

7. Where an entity has more than one attribute suitable to be the Primary UID, these are known as \_\_\_\_\_



UIDs. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Composite

Simple

Secondary

Candidate (\*)

8. Which of the following would be suitable UIDs for the entity EMPLOYEE: (Choose Two) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Address

Employee ID (\*)

Social Security Number (\*)

Last Name

9. Any Non-UID attribute must be dependent upon the entire UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

10. What is the rule of Second Normal Form?      Mark for Review

(1) Points

No non-UID attributes can be dependent on any part of the UID.

Some non-UID attributes can be dependent on the entire UID.

All non-UID attributes must be dependent upon the entire UID. (\*)

None of the above

11. Examine the following entity and decide how to make it conform to the rule of 2nd Normal Form:

ENTITY: RECEIPT

## ATTRIBUTES:

#CUSTOMER ID

#STORE ID

STORE LOCATION

DATE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Delete the attribute STORE ID

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE LOCATION, and create a relationship to the original entity.

Do nothing, it is already in 2nd Normal Form.

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE ID, and create a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

12. To convert an entity with a multi valued attribute to 1st Normal Form, we create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a 1:1 relationship. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

13. An entity ORDER has the attributes Order ID, Order Date, Product id, Customer ID. This entity is in 1st Normal Form. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

14. An entity can have repeated values and still be in 1st Normal Form. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

15. Normalizing an Entity to 1st Normal Form is done by removing any attributes that contain multiple values. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

1. The candidate UID that is chosen to identify an entity is called the Primary UID; other candidate UIDs are called Secondary UIDs. Mark for Review

(1) Points

No, it is not possible to have more than one UID for an Entity.

No, after UIDs are first sorted, the first one is called the

Primary UID, the second is the Secondary UID, etc.

No, each Entity can only have one UID, the secondary one.

Yes, this is the way UID's are named. (\*)

2. Where an entity has more than one attribute suitable to be the Primary UID, these are known as \_\_\_\_\_

UIDs. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Secondary

Composite

Candidate (\*)

Simple

3. If an entity has no attribute suitable to be a Primary UID, we can create an artificial one. True or False? Mark for

Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

4. A candidate UID that is not chosen to be the Primary UID is called: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Composite

Secondary (\*)

Simple

Artificial

5. What is the rule of Second Normal Form? Mark for Review

(1) Points

No non-UID attributes can be dependent on any part of the UID.

Some non-UID attributes can be dependent on the entire UID.

All non-UID attributes must be dependent upon the entire UID. (\*)

None of the above

6. Examine the following entity and decide which attribute breaks the 2nd Normal Form rule:

ENTITY: RECEIPT

ATTRIBUTES:

#CUSTOMER ID

#STORE ID

STORE LOCATION

DATE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

STORE LOCATION (\*)

CUSTOMER ID

DATE

STORE ID



7. When is an entity in 2nd Normal Form? Mark for

Review

(1) Points

When all non-UID attributes are dependent upon the entire UID. (\*)

When attributes with repeating or multi-values are present.

When no attributes are mutually independent and all are fully dependent on the primary key.

None of the Above.

8. When any attribute in an entity is dependent on any

other non-UID attribute in that entity, this is known

as: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Non-dependency

Functional dependency

Dependency

Transitive dependency (\*)

9. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ORDER ID

STREET

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form. (\*)

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

10. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

STREET

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised. (\*)

11. A transitive dependency exists when any attribute in an entity is dependent on any other non-UID attribute in that entity. Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

12. Normalizing an Entity to 1st Normal Form is done by removing any attributes that contain multiple values. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

13. If an entity has a multi-valued attribute, to conform to the rule of 1st Normal Form we: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Make the attribute optional

Do nothing, an entity does not have to be in 1st Normal Form

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a M:M relationship.

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a 1:M relationship. (\*)

14. When data is only stored in one place in a database, the database conforms to the rules of \_\_\_\_\_. Mark for

Review

(1) Points

Multiplication

Normality

Reduction

Normalization (\*)

15. An entity ORDER has the attributes Order ID, Order Date,

Product id, Customer ID. This entity is in 1st Normal Form. True or False?      Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

1. A unique identifier can only be made up of one attribute. True or False?

True

**False**

2. An entity can only have one UID. True or False?

True

**False**

3. People are not born with “numbers”, but a lot of systems assign student numbers, customer IDs, etc. A shoe has a color, a size, a style, but may not have a descriptive “number”. So, to be able to uniquely and efficiently identify one instance of the entity SHOE, a/an \_\_\_\_\_ UID can be created.

**artificial**

unrealistic

structured

identification

4. A UID can be made up from the following: (Choose Two)

**Attributes**

Entities

**Relationships**

Synonyms

**Test: Quiz: Normalization and First Normal Form**

1. When data is stored in more than one place in a database, the database violates the rules of \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Normalization**

Replication

Normalcy

Decency

2. An entity can have repeated values and still be in 1st Normal Form. True or False?

True

### **False**

3. The following entity is on 1st normal form: True or False?

ENTITY: VEHICLE

ATTRIBUTES:

REGISTRATION

MAKE

MODEL

COLOR

DRIVER

PASSENGER 1

PASSENGER 2

PASSENGER 3

True

### **False**

4. When all attributes are single-valued, the database model is said to conform to:

### **1st Normal Form**

2nd Normal Form

3rd Normal Form

4th Normal Form

### **Test: Quiz: Second Normal Form**

1. What is the rule of Second Normal Form?

**All non-UID attributes must be dependent upon the entire UID**

Some non-UID attributes can be dependent on the entire UID

No non-UID attributes can be dependent on any part of the UID

None of the Above

2. Examine the following entity and decide which attribute breaks the 2nd Normal Form rule:

ENTITY: CLASS

ATTRIBUTES:

 CLASS ID

 DURATION

 SUBJECT

 TEACHER NAME AND ADDRESS

CLASS ID

DURATION

SUBJECT

**TEACHER NAME AND ADDRESS**

3. All instances of the subtypes must be an instance of the supertype.

**True**

False

4. Not all instances of the supertype are instances of one of the subtypes.

True

**False**

5. A supertype should have at least two subtypes.

**True**

False

6. An entity can be on 2nd Normal Form even if it has repeated values. True or False?

True

**False**

**Test: Quiz: Third Normal Form**

1. Examine the following Entity and decide which sets of attributes breaks the 3rd Normal Form rule:

(Choose Two)

ENTITY: TRAIN (SYNONYM: ROLLING STOCK)

ATTRIBUTES:

TRAIN ID



MAKE

MODEL

DRIVER NAME

DEPARTURE STATION

NUMBER OF CARRIAGES

NUMBER OF SEATS

DATE OF MANUFACTURE

TRAIN ID, MAKE

**DEPARTURE STATION, DRIVER NAME**

**NUMBER OF CARRIAGES, NUMBER OF SEATS**

MODEL, DATE OF MANUFACTURE

2. As a database designer it is your job to store data in only one place and the best place. True or False?

**True**

False

3. No databases in the world is ever truly on 3rd Normal Form. Everyone always stops after 2nd Normal Form. True or False?

True

**False**

## Section 6 Quiz

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. Any Non-UID attribute must be dependent upon the entire UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

2. Examine the following entity and decide how to make it conform to the rule of 2nd Normal Form:

ENTITY: RECEIPT

ATTRIBUTES:

#CUSTOMER ID

#STORE ID

STORE LOCATION

DATE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Delete the attribute STORE ID

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE LOCATION, and create a relationship to the original entity.

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE ID, and create a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

Do nothing, it is already in 2nd Normal Form.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 3.

3. What is the rule of Second Normal Form? Mark for Review

(1) Points

No non-UID attributes can be dependent on any part of the UID.

Some non-UID attributes can be dependent on the entire UID.

All non-UID attributes must be dependent upon the entire UID.

(\*)

None of the above

Correct Correct

4. If an entity has a multi-valued attribute, to conform to the rule of 1st Normal Form we: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Make the attribute optional

Do nothing, an entity does not have to be in 1st Normal Form

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a M:M relationship.

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a 1:M relationship. (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 2.

5. To convert an entity with a multi valued attribute to 1st Normal Form, we create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a 1:1 relationship. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 2.

## Test: Section 6 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

### Section 6 Quiz

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. When data is stored in more than one place in a database, the database violates the rules of \_\_\_\_\_. Mark for

Review

(1) Points

Normalcy



Replication

Decency

Normalization (\*)

Correct Correct

7. When all attributes are single-valued, the database model is said to conform to: Mark for Review

(1) Points

3rd Normal Form

4th Normal Form

2nd Normal Form

1st Normal Form (\*)

Correct Correct

8. The Rule of 3rd Normal Form states that No Non-UID attribute can be dependent on another non-UID attribute. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 4.

9. Examine the following Entity and decide which sets of attributes break the 3rd Normal Form rule:

ENTITY: TRAIN

ATTRIBUTES:

TRAIN ID

MAKE

DRIVER ID

DRIVER NAME

DATE OF MANUFACTURE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

TRAIN ID, MAKE

DRIVER ID, DRIVER NAME (\*)

MAKE, DATE OF MANUFACTURE

None of the above, the entity is already in 3rd Normal Form.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 4.

10. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

STREET

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form. (\*)

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 4.

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### Test: Section 6 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

#### Section 6 Quiz

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. As a database designer, you do not need to worry about where in the datamodel you store a particular attribute; as long as you get it onto the ERD, your job is done. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

Correct Correct

12. A unique identifier can only be made up of one attribute.

True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True



False (\*)

Correct Correct

13. Where an entity has more than one attribute suitable to be the Primary UID, these are known as \_\_\_\_\_

UIDs. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Secondary

Composite

Simple

Candidate (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 1.

14. A candidate UID that is not chosen to be the Primary UID is called: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Simple

Secondary (\*)

Artificial

Composite

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 1.

15. If an entity has no attribute suitable to be a Primary UID,  
we can create an artificial one. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

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Test: Section 6 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

## Section 6 Quiz

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. Any Non-UID attribute must be dependent upon the entire UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

2. Examine the following entity and decide how to make it conform to the rule of 2nd Normal Form:

ENTITY: RECEIPT

ATTRIBUTES:

#CUSTOMER ID

#STORE ID

STORE LOCATION

DATE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Do nothing, it is already in 2nd Normal Form.

Delete the attribute STORE ID

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE LOCATION, and create a relationship to the original entity.

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE ID, and create a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

Correct Correct

3. Examine the following entity and decide which attribute breaks the 2nd Normal Form rule:

ENTITY: RECEIPT

ATTRIBUTES:

#CUSTOMER ID

#STORE ID

STORE LOCATION

DATE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

DATE

STORE ID



STORE LOCATION (\*)

CUSTOMER ID

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 3.

4. If an entity has a multi-valued attribute, to conform to the rule of 1st Normal Form we: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a 1:M relationship. (\*)

Do nothing, an entity does not have to be in 1st Normal Form

Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a M:M relationship.

Make the attribute optional

Correct Correct

5. An entity ORDER has the attributes Order ID, Order Date, Product id, Customer ID. This entity is in 1st Normal Form. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 2.

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Test: Section 6 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

## Section 6 Quiz

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. An entity can have repeated values and still be in 1st Normal Form. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

Correct Correct

7. To convert an entity with a multi valued attribute to 1st Normal Form, we create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a 1:1 relationship. True or False? Mark for

Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

Correct Correct

8. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT ORDER

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

# ORDER ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ORDER DATE

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form. (\*)

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 4.

9. A transitive dependency exists when any attribute in an entity is dependent on any other non-UID attribute in that entity. Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

10. As a database designer, you do not need to worry about where in the datamodel you store a particular attribute; as long as you get it onto the ERD, your job is done. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points



True

False (\*)

Correct Correct

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Test: Section 6 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

## Section 6 Quiz

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ORDER ID

STREET

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form. (\*)

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 4.

12. Which of the following would be suitable UUIDs for the entity EMPLOYEE: (Choose Two) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Last Name

Social Security Number (\*)

Address

Employee ID (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 1.

13. If an entity has no attribute suitable to be a Primary UID, we can create an artificial one. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

14. There is no limit to how many columns can make up an entity's UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 1.

15. An entity could have more than one attribute that would be a suitable Primary UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

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Test: Section 6 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

## Section 6 Quiz

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. An entity ORDER has the attributes Order ID, Order Date, Product id, Customer ID. This entity is in 1st Normal Form. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)



Correct Correct

2. An entity can have repeated values and still be in 1st Normal Form. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

Correct Correct

3. When data is only stored in one place in a database, the database conforms to the rules of \_\_\_\_\_. Mark for

Review

(1) Points

Normalization (\*)

Multiplication

Reduction

Normality

Correct Correct

4. When data is stored in more than one place in a database, the database violates the rules of \_\_\_\_\_. Mark for

Review

(1) Points

Replication

Normalcy

Decency

Normalization (\*)

Correct Correct

5. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ORDER ID

STREET

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form. (\*)

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form.

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 4.

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Test: Section 6 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. As a database designer, you do not need to worry about where in the datamodel you store a particular attribute; as long as you get it onto the ERD, your job is done. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

Correct Correct

7. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

STREET

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form. (\*)



None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 4.

8. Examine the following Entity and decide which sets of attributes break the 3rd Normal Form rule:

ENTITY: TRAIN

ATTRIBUTES:

TRAIN ID

MAKE

DRIVER ID

DRIVER NAME

DATE OF MANUFACTURE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

TRAIN ID, MAKE

DRIVER ID, DRIVER NAME (\*)

MAKE, DATE OF MANUFACTURE

None of the above, the entity is already in 3rd Normal Form.

Correct Correct

9. If an entity has no attribute suitable to be a Primary UID, we can create an artificial one. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

10. Which of the following would be suitable UIDs for the entity EMPLOYEE: (Choose Two) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Employee ID (\*)

Last Name

Social Security Number (\*)

Address

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 1.

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## Test: Section 6 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

### Section 6 Quiz

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. A unique identifier can only be made up of one attribute.

True or False? [Mark for Review](#)

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

Correct Correct

12. There is no limit to how many columns can make up an entity's UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

13. Any Non-UID attribute must be dependent upon the entire UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

14. To resolve a 2nd Normal Form violation, we: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Do nothing, an entity does not need to be in 2nd Normal Form.

Move the attribute that violates 2nd Normal Form to a new ERD.

Move the attribute that violates 2nd Normal Form to a new entity with a relationship to the original entity. (\*)



Delete the attribute that was causing the violation.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 3.

15. Examine the following entity and decide how to make it conform to the rule of 2nd Normal Form:

ENTITY: RECEIPT

ATTRIBUTES:

#CUSTOMER ID

#STORE ID

STORE LOCATION

DATE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE LOCATION, and create a relationship to the original entity.

Do nothing, it is already in 2nd Normal Form.

Delete the attribute STORE ID

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE ID, and create a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

Correct Correct

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Test: Section 6 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. To resolve a 2nd Normal Form violation, we: Mark for

Review

(1) Points

Delete the attribute that was causing the violation.

Move the attribute that violates 2nd Normal Form to a new entity with a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

Do nothing, an entity does not need to be in 2nd Normal Form.

Move the attribute that violates 2nd Normal Form to a new ERD.

Correct Correct

2. Examine the following entity and decide how to make it conform to the rule of 2nd Normal Form:

ENTITY: RECEIPT

ATTRIBUTES:

#CUSTOMER ID

#STORE ID

STORE LOCATION

DATE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Delete the attribute STORE ID

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE LOCATION, and create a relationship to the original entity.

Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE ID, and create a relationship to the original entity. (\*)

Do nothing, it is already in 2nd Normal Form.

Correct Correct

3. Examine the following entity and decide which attribute breaks the 2nd Normal Form rule:

ENTITY: CLASS

ATTRIBUTES:

#CLASS ID

#TEACHER ID

SUBJECT

TEACHER NAME

Mark for Review

(1) Points

TEACHER ID

CLASS ID

SUBJECT

TEACHER NAME AND ADDRESS (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 3.

4. As a database designer, you do not need to worry about where in the datamodel you store a particular attribute; as long as you get it onto the ERD, your job is done. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True



False (\*)

Correct Correct

5. Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being violated:

ENTITY: CLIENT

ATTRIBUTES:

# CLIENT ID

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

STREET

CITY

ZIP CODE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form.

2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form. (\*)

None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 4.

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Test: Section 6 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. The Rule of 3rd Normal Form states that No Non-UID attribute can be dependent on another non-UID attribute. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

7. Examine the following Entity and decide which sets of attributes break the 3rd Normal Form rule:

ENTITY: TRAIN

ATTRIBUTES:

TRAIN ID

MAKE

DRIVER ID

DRIVER NAME

DATE OF MANUFACTURE

Mark for Review

(1) Points

TRAIN ID, MAKE

DRIVER ID, DRIVER NAME (\*)

MAKE, DATE OF MANUFACTURE

None of the above, the entity is already in 3rd Normal Form.

Correct Correct

8. Where an entity has more than one attribute suitable to be the Primary UID, these are known as \_\_\_\_\_

UIDs. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Candidate (\*)

Composite

Simple

Secondary

Correct Correct

9. People are not born with 'numbers', but a lot of systems assign student numbers, customer IDs, etc. These are known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_ UID. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Artificial (\*)

Structured

Identification

Unrealistic

Correct Correct

10. There is no limit to how many columns can make up an entity's UID. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)



False

Correct Correct

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Test: Section 6 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. The candidate UID that is chosen to identify an entity is called the Primary UID; other candidate UIDs are called Secondary UIDs. Mark for Review

(1) Points

No, after UIDs are first sorted, the first one is called the Primary UID, the second is the Secondary UID, etc.

No, it is not possible to have more than one UID for an Entity.

Yes, this is the way UID's are named. (\*)

No, each Entity can only have one UID, the secondary one.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 1.

12. Normalizing an Entity to 1st Normal Form is done by removing any attributes that contain multiple values. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

13. When data is stored in more than one place in a database, the database violates the rules of \_\_\_\_\_. Mark for

Review

(1) Points

Normalization (\*)

Decency

Normalcy

Replication

Correct Correct

14. An entity ORDER has the attributes Order ID, Order Date, Product id, Customer ID. This entity is in 1st Normal Form. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

Correct Correct

15. When all attributes are single-valued, the database model is said to conform to: Mark for Review

(1) Points

1st Normal Form (\*)

3rd Normal Form

4th Normal Form

## 2nd Normal Form

A UID can be made up from the following: (Choose Two) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Attributes\*

Entities

Relationships\*

Synonyms

**SHARE**

**Labels**

*OracleQuiz Oracle Design*

**LABELS:** ORACLE QUIZ ORACLE DESIGN

**SHARE**

**Comments**

1.



**Unknown** October 27, 2019 at 12:16 AM

thank you soo much for the help.its really useful.

## REPLY



2.

**Simran Jagtap** April 10, 2023 at 5:39 PM

This quiz questions is interesting I am so happy too see this post..  
provide an proper coding information .. if any one interested  
google play redeem visit our site  
Google Play Redeem Code Today

## REPLY



3.

**Simran Jagtap** April 17, 2023 at 6:44 PM

Oracle is a data base management system provides proper  
information related with Database  
Thank you for post. I have one more information related with  
fashion <a href="https://www.nykaafashion.com/">Visit here free  
fashion line </a>

## REPLY

4.

**Anonymous** April 26, 2023 at 10:18 AM

This article provides an location related informationi have one  
interesting topic google play redeem.. pls come and our  
article. Free Google Play Redeem Code

## REPLY



5.

**CIWSTUDY** May 28, 2023 at 11:45 PM

thanks a lot which publishes and here in this article and found  
much helpful for the users who are searching for educaiton in  
india.



**REPLY**



**QTSinfo** June 10, 2023 at 3:47 AM

thank you for sharing this blog. keep sharing many useful posts. visit: [oracle pl sql training online](#)

**REPLY**