

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. When translating an arc relationship to a physical design, you must turn the arc relationships into foreign keys. What additional step must you take with the created foreign keys to ensure the exclusivity principle of arc relationships? (Assume that you are implementing an Exclusive Design) (Choose Two) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Make all relationships mandatory

Make all relationships optional (\*)

Create an additional check constraint to verify that one foreign key is populated and the others are not (\*)

All the above

2. Which of the following is a valid reason for considering a Subtype Implementation? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The common access paths for the supertypes are different.

The resulting table will reside in a single database and be used by just ONE user.

Business functionality, business rules, access paths, and frequency of access are all very different between the subtypes. (\*)

Most of the relationships are at the supertype level.

3. When mapping supertypes, relationships at the supertype level transform as usual. Relationships at subtype level are implemented as foreign keys, but the foreign key columns all become mandatory. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

4. In an Oracle database, why would 1\_TABLE not work as a table name? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The database does not understand all capital letters.

TABLE is a reserved word.

There is no problem here. You can create a table called 1\_TABLE.

Object names must not start with a number. They must begin with a letter. (\*)

5. In an Oracle database, why would the following table name not be allowed 'EMPLOYEE JOBS'? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The database does not understand all capital letters

JOBS is a reserved word

EMPLOYEE is a reserved word

You cannot have spaces between words in a table name (\*)

6. Why would this table name NOT work in an Oracle database? this\_year\_end+next\_year Mark for Review

(1) Points

Table names must begin with an alphabetic character.

It is too long.

The Plus sign + is not allowed in object names. (\*)

None of the above.

7. In a physical data model, an attribute becomes a \_\_\_\_\_. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Constraint

Table

Foreign Key

Column (\*)

8. To resolve a many to many relationship in a physical model you create a(n) \_\_\_\_\_? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Unique key constraints

Intersection entity

Intersection table (\*)

Two tables with Foreign key constraints between them

9. When an Arc is transformed to the physical model every relationship in the Arc becomes a mandatory Foreign Key. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

10. The Oracle Database can implement a many to many relationship. You simply create two foreign keys between the two tables. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

11. A barred Relationship will result in a Foreign Key column that also is part of: Mark for Review

(1) Points

The Primary Key (\*)

The Column Name

The Check Constraint

The Table Name

12. Column integrity refers to Mark for Review

(1) Points

Columns always containing positive numbers

Columns always containing values consistent with the defined data format (\*)

Columns always containing text data less than 255 characters

Columns always having values

13. The explanation below is an example of which constraint type?

A column must contain only values consistent with the defined data format of the column Mark for Review

(1) Points

Column integrity (\*)

User-defined integrity

Referential integrity

Entity integrity

14. Identify all of the incorrect statements that complete this sentence: A primary key is...(Choose three)      Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Only one column that must be null. (\*)

A single column that uniquely identifies each column in a table. (\*)

One or more columns in a table that uniquely identifies each row in that table.

A set of columns in one table that uniquely identifies each row in another table. (\*)

15. Identify all of the correct statements that complete this sentence: A primary key is:

(Choose Three)      Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Only one column that cannot be null

A set of columns and keys in a single table that uniquely identifies each row in a single table (\*)

A single column that uniquely identifies each row in a table (\*)

A set of columns that uniquely identifies each row in a table (\*)

1. The explanation below is an example of which constraint type?

A column must contain only values consistent with the defined data format of the column

Mark for Review

(1) Points

User-defined integrity

Column integrity (\*)

Referential integrity

Entity integrity

2. Identify all of the correct statements that complete this sentence: A primary key is:

(Choose Three)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

A set of columns and keys in a single table that uniquely identifies each row in a single table (\*)

Only one column that cannot be null

A single column that uniquely identifies each row in a table (\*)

A set of columns that uniquely identifies each row in a table (\*)

3. Identify all of the incorrect statements that complete this sentence: A primary key is...(Choose three)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

A single column that uniquely identifies each column in a table. (\*)

One or more columns in a table that uniquely identifies each row in that table.

Only one column that must be null. (\*)

A set of columns in one table that uniquely identifies each row in another table. (\*)

4. Foreign keys cannot be null when Mark for Review

(1) Points

It refers to another table

It is part of a primary key (\*)

It contains three or more columns

It refers to the same table

5. When mapping supertypes, relationships at the supertype level transform as usual.

Relationships at subtype level are implemented as foreign keys, but the foreign key columns

all become mandatory. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

6. When mapping supertypes, relationships at the supertype level transform as usual.

Relationships at the subtype level are implemented as foreign keys, but the foreign key

columns all become optional. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

7. The "Arc Implementation" is a synonym for what type of implementation? Mark for

Review

(1) Points

Supertype and Subtype Implementation (\*)

Cascade Implementation

Supertype Implementation

Subtype Implementation

8. The Physical model is created by transforming which of the following models? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Constraint

Table

Physical

Conceptual (\*)

9. Why would this table name NOT work in an Oracle database?

this\_year\_end+next\_year Mark for Review

(1) Points

Table names must begin with an alphabetic character.

It is too long.

The Plus sign + is not allowed in object names. (\*)

None of the above.

10. In an Oracle database, why would 1\_TABLE not work as a table name? Mark for Review

(1) Points

There is no problem here. You can create a table called 1\_TABLE.



The database does not understand all capital letters.

TABLE is a reserved word.

Object names must not start with a number. They must begin with a letter. (\*)

11. Attributes become columns in a database table. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

12. Relationships on an ERD can only be transformed into UUIDs in the physical model?

True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

13. An Arc is transformed to the physical model by adding a foreign Key for every relationship in the Arc. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

14. One-to-One relationships are transformed into Check Constraints in the tables created at either end of that relationship. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

15. One-to-One relationships are transformed into Foreign Keys in the tables created at either end of that relationship. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

1. When mapping supertypes, relationships at the supertype level transform as usual. Relationships at subtype level are implemented as foreign keys, but the foreign key columns all become mandatory. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

2. Which of the following is a valid reason for considering a Subtype Implementation? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The common access paths for the supertypes are different.

Business functionality, business rules, access paths, and frequency of access are all very different between the subtypes. (\*)

Most of the relationships are at the supertype level.

The resulting table will reside in a single database and be used by just ONE user.

3. The "Arc Implementation" is a synonym for what type of implementation? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Supertype and Subtype Implementation (\*)

Supertype Implementation

Cascade Implementation

Subtype Implementation

4. In a physical data model, an attribute becomes a \_\_\_\_\_. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Constraint

Column (\*)

Table

Foreign Key

5. The conceptual model is transformed into a physical model. The physical implementation will be a relational database. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

6. In an Oracle database, why would the following table name not be allowed 'EMPLOYEE JOBS'? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The database does not understand all capital letters

JOBS is a reserved word

You cannot have spaces between words in a table name (\*)

EMPLOYEE is a reserved word

7. In an Oracle database, why would 1\_TABLE not work as a table name? Mark for Review

(1) Points

There is no problem here. You can create a table called 1\_TABLE.

Object names must not start with a number. They must begin with a letter. (\*)

The database does not understand all capital letters.

TABLE is a reserved word.

8. When an Arc is transformed to the physical model every relationship in the Arc becomes a mandatory Foreign Key. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

9. One-to-Many Optional to Mandatory becomes a \_\_\_\_\_ on the Master table. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Optional Foreign Key (\*)

Unique Key

Primary Key

Mandatory Foreign Key

10. An Arc is transformed to the physical model by adding a foreign Key for every relationship in the Arc. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

11. A barred Relationship will result in a Foreign Key column that also is part of: Mark for Review

(1) Points

The Check Constraint

The Column Name

The Table Name

The Primary Key (\*)

12. Foreign keys must be null. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

13. The explanation below is an example of which constraint type?

A primary key must be unique, and no part of the primary key can be null. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Column integrity

User-defined integrity

Referential integrity

Entity integrity (\*)

14. Identify all of the incorrect statements that complete this sentence: A primary key is...(Choose three) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

A set of columns in one table that uniquely identifies each row in another table. (\*)

One or more columns in a table that uniquely identifies each row in that table.

Only one column that must be null. (\*)

A single column that uniquely identifies each column in a table. (\*)

15. A foreign key always refers to a primary key in the same table. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

1. The conceptual model is transformed into a physical model. The physical implementation will be a relational database. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

2. In an Oracle database, why would the following table name not be allowed 'EMPLOYEE JOBS'? Mark for Review

(1) Points

You cannot have spaces between words in a table name (\*)

The database does not understand all capital letters

EMPLOYEE is a reserved word

JOBS is a reserved word

3. Attributes become columns in a database table. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

4. The transformation from an ER diagram to a physical design involves changing terminology. Entities in the ER diagram become \_\_\_\_\_ : Mark for Review

(1) Points

Unique Keys

Tables (\*)

Columns

Foreign Keys

5. Foreign keys must be null. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

6. A table does not have to have a primary key. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

7. The explanation below is an example of which constraint type?

If the value in the balance column of the ACCOUNTS table is below 100, we must send a letter to the account owner which will require extra programming to enforce. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Column integrity

Referential integrity

Entity integrity

User-defined integrity (\*)

8. Column integrity refers to Mark for Review

(1) Points

Columns always containing text data less than 255 characters

Columns always containing positive numbers

Columns always containing values consistent with the defined data format (\*)

Columns always having values

9. Which of the following is a valid reason for considering a Subtype Implementation? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The resulting table will reside in a single database and be used by just ONE user.

The common access paths for the supertypes are different.

Most of the relationships are at the supertype level.



Business functionality, business rules, access paths, and frequency of access are all very different between the subtypes. (\*)

10. An "Arc Implementation" can be done just like any other Relationship - you simply add the required Foreign Keys. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

11. When mapping supertypes, relationships at the supertype level transform as usual. Relationships at the subtype level are implemented as foreign keys, but the foreign key columns all become optional. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

12. To resolve a many to many relationship in a physical model you create a(n) \_\_\_\_\_? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Two tables with Foreign key constraints between them

Intersection table (\*)

Unique key constraints

Intersection entity

13. Relationships on an ERD can only be transformed into UUIDs in the physical model? True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

14. The Oracle Database can implement a many to many relationship. You simply create two foreign keys between the two tables. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

15. One-to-One relationships are transformed into Check Constraints in the tables created at either end of that relationship. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

1. When mapping supertypes, relationships at the supertype level transform as usual. Relationships at the subtype level are implemented as foreign keys, but the foreign key columns all become optional. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

2. When mapping supertypes, relationships at the supertype level transform as usual. Relationships at subtype level are implemented as foreign keys, but the foreign key columns all become mandatory. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

3. Which of the following is a valid reason for considering a Subtype

Implementation?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Business functionality, business rules, access paths, and frequency of access are all very different between the subtypes. (\*)

Most of the relationships are at the supertype level.

The common access paths for the supertypes are different.

The resulting table will reside in a single database and be used by just ONE user.

4. The explanation below is an example of which constraint type?

A column must contain only values consistent with the defined data format of the column

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Column integrity (\*)

User-defined integrity

Entity integrity

Referential integrity

5. A table must have a primary key. True or False?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

6. Identify all of the incorrect statements that complete this sentence: A primary key is...(Choose three) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

A single column that uniquely identifies each column in a table. (\*)

A set of columns in one table that uniquely identifies each row in another table. (\*)

Only one column that must be null. (\*)

One or more columns in a table that uniquely identifies each row in that table.

7. The explanation below is an example of which constraint type?

The value in the dept\_no column of the EMPLOYEES table must match a value in the dept\_no column in the DEPARTMENTS table. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Referential integrity (\*)

Column integrity

User-defined integrity

Entity integrity

8. In a physical model, many to many relationships are resolved via a structure called a(n): \_\_\_\_\_ Mark for Review

(1) Points

Intersection Entity

Intersection Table (\*)

Subtype

Supertype

9. To resolve a many to many relationship in a physical model you create a(n)  
\_\_\_\_\_? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Two tables with Foreign key constraints between them

Intersection entity

Intersection table (\*)

Unique key constraints

10. A barred Relationship will result in a Foreign Key column that also is part  
of: Mark for Review

(1) Points

The Check Constraint

The Column Name

The Primary Key (\*)

The Table Name

11. Relationships on an ERD can only be transformed into UUIDs in the physical model?  
True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

12. Attributes become columns in a database table. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

13. Why would this table name NOT work in an Oracle database?

this\_year\_end+next\_year Mark for Review

(1) Points

Table names must begin with an alphabetic character.

It is too long.

The Plus sign + is not allowed in object names. (\*)

None of the above.

14. In an Oracle database, why would 1\_TABLE not work as a table name? Mark for Review

(1) Points

TABLE is a reserved word.

There is no problem here. You can create a table called 1\_TABLE.

The database does not understand all capital letters.

Object names must not start with a number. They must begin with a letter. (\*)

15. In a physical data model, an attribute becomes a \_\_\_\_\_. Mark for Review

(1) Points

Constraint

Table

Foreign Key

Column (\*)

**LABELS:** [DATABASE](#) [DATABASE DESIGN](#) [DESIGN](#) [ORACLE](#) [QUIZ](#) [SECTION 9](#)  
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Arasu Nursing College in Virudhunagar [22 June 2018 at 13:44](#)

Very Nice Blog Updation Keep Updating !!

[REPLY](#)

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Unknown [11 March 2022 at 10:48](#)

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2. 

rmouniak [6 August 2018 at 18:20](#)

It's very nice blog,keep update at

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3.



Unknown[4 October 2019 at 00:29](#)

Question # 9, the answer is incorrect

[REPLY](#)

4.



Unknown[30 October 2019 at 17:27](#)

10.

One-to-Many Optional to Mandatory becomes a \_\_\_\_\_ on the Master table.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Mandatory Foreign Key (\*)

Unique Key

Primary Key

Optional Foreign Key



Incorrect. Refer to Section 9 Lesson 3.

[REPLY](#)

5.



[Unknown30 October 2019 at 17:29](#)

When mapping supertypes, relationships at the supertype level transform as usual. Relationships at the subtype level are implemented as foreign keys, but the foreign key columns all become optional. True or False?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9 Lesson 4.

[REPLY](#)

6.



[wn10 December 2020 at 14:01](#)

This comment has been removed by the author.

[REPLY](#)

7.



[Mihai3 January 2021 at 19:20](#)

9. In a physical data model, a relationship is represented as a combination of: (Choose Two)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Check Constraint or Unique Key

Primary Key or Unique Key

(\*)

Foreign Key

(\*)

Column

12. It is possible to implement non-transferability via a simple Foreign Key Relationship. True or False?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

[REPLY](#)

8.



[barumbarumba](#) 16 April 2021 at 02:44

In a physical data model, a relationship is represented as a:

Foreign Key (\*)

Unique Identifier

Column

Primary Key

[REPLY](#)

9.



[Ybarratours](#) 27 May 2021 at 20:06

12. What will the following SQL Statement do?

```
SELECT job_id, COUNT(*)
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
GROUP BY job_id;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Displays each job id and the number of people assigned to that job id

(\*)

Displays all the jobs with as many people as there are jobs  
Displays only the number of job\_ids  
Displays all the employees and groups them by job

[REPLY](#)

10.



[Unknown12 November 2021 at 10:11](#)

In the Analysis phase, a table is created and filled with test data. True or false?

[REPLY](#)

1.



[ANONYMous6 February 2022 at 18:42](#)

false

11.



[Unknown28 November 2021 at 10:05](#)

All thanks to Mr Anderson for helping with my profits and making my fifth withdrawal possible. I'm here to share an amazing life changing opportunity with you. its called Bitcoin / Forex trading options. it is a highly lucrative business which can earn you as much as \$2,570 in a week from an initial investment of just \$200. I am living proof of this great business opportunity. If anyone is interested in trading on bitcoin or any cryptocurrency and want a successful trade without losing notify Mr Anderson now. Whatsapp: (+447883246472)  
Email: tdameritrade077@gmail.com

[REPLY](#)

12.



[Unknown7 January 2022 at 11:03](#)

1. Two entities A and B have an optional (A) to Mandatory (B) One-to-One relationship. When they are transformed, the Foreign Key(s) is placed on:

(1/1) Points


The table B (\*)

The table A

Nowhere, One-to-One relationships are not transformed.

Both tables A and B get a new column and a Foreign Key.

[REPLY](#)

13. 

[Unknown7 January 2022 at 11:03](#)

12. In a physical data model, an entity becomes a \_\_\_\_\_.

(1/1) Points

Attribute

Constraint

Table (\*)

Column

[REPLY](#)

14. 

[Unknown9 January 2022 at 21:33](#)

3. A foreign key cannot refer to a primary key in the same table. True or False?


Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False(\*)

[REPLY](#)

15. 

[peterGriffin6 February 2022 at 19:47](#)

10. A table should have a primary key. True or False?

Wahr (\*)

Falsch

[REPLY](#)

16.



Unknown [11 March 2022 at 10:47](#)

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17.



Admin [2 January 2023 at 20:49](#)

[kombi](#)

[REPLY](#)

18.



Admin [6 January 2023 at 23:57](#)

A table should have a primary key. True or False?

True

False (\*)

[REPLY](#)