ection 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) Poi	ints	
	Functional dependence	cy
	Dependency	
	Transitive dependence	y (*)
	Non-dependency	
4.	The Rule of 3rd Norm	nal Form states that No Non-UID attribute can be dependent on
anothe	r non-UID attribute. T	rue or False? Mark for Review
(1) Poi	ints	
	True (*)	
	False	
5.	Normalizing an Entity	y to 1st Normal Form is done by removing any attributes that
contain	n muliple values. True	or False? Mark for Review
(1) Poi	ints	
	True (*)	
	False	
6.	When all attributes ar	re single-valued, the database model is said to conform
to:	Mark for Review	
(1) Poi	ints	

	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) Po:	ints
` ′	
	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) Po	ints
	Reduction
	Normality
	Multiplication
	Normalization (*)

9. The	re is no limit to how many columns can make up an entity's UID. True or
False?	Mark for Review
(1) Poi	nts
	True (*)
	False
10.	If an entity has no attribute suitable to be a Primary UID, we can create an artificial
one. Ti	rue or False? Mark for Review
(1) Poi	nts
	True (*)
	False
11.	A unique identifier can only be made up of one attribute. True or False? Mark for
Reviev	v
(1) Poi	nts
	True
	False (*)
12.	An entity can only have one Primary UID. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Poi	nts
	True (*)
	False
13.	To resolve a 2nd Normal Form violation, we: Mark for Review

/11		• ,
<i>(</i>	\mathbf{P}_{c}	oints
۱.	, , ,	mino

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: (Che	oose
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
Reviev	N .
(1) Poi	ints
	True
	False (*)
4.	If an entity has no attribute suitable to be a Primary UID, we can create an artificial
one. T	rue or False? Mark for Review
(1) Poi	ints
	True (*)
	False
5.	Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being
violate	ed:
ENTIT	TY: CLIENT
ATTR	IBUTES:
# Cl	LIENT ID
FIR	ST NAME
LAS	ST NAME
ORI	DER ID
STR	REET
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.

2	and Normal Form.
3	ord Normal Form.
N	None of the above, the entity is fully normalised. (*)
8. E	Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being
violated:	
ENTITY	: CLIENT ORDER
ATTRIB	BUTES:
# CLI	ENT ID
# ORI	DER ID
FIRST	ΓΝΑΜΕ
LAST	NAME
ORDE	ER DATE
CITY	
ZIP C	ODE
Mark fo	or Review
(1) Point	ts
1	st Normal Form.
2	and Normal Form. (*)
3	ord Normal Form.
N	None of the above, the entity is fully normalised.
9. N	Normalizing an Entity to 1st Normal Form is done by removing any attributes that
contain r	muliple values. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Point	ts

	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) Po	pints
	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) Po	pints
	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) Po	pints
	Reduction
	Multiplication
	Normalization (*)

	Normality
13.	To resolve a 2nd Normal Form violation, we: Mark for Review
(1) Po	ints
	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
Norma	al Form:
ENTI	ΓY: RECEIPT
ATTR	IBUTES:
#CU	JSTOMER ID
#ST	ORE ID
STC	ORE LOCATION
DAT	ГЕ
Mark	for Review
(1) Po	ints
	Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of
STOR	E 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
STORI	E 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 f	for Review
(1) Poi	nts
	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) Poi	
	True
	False (*)
2.	Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being
violate	d:
ENTIT	Y: CLIENT
ATTR	IBUTES:
# CI	LIENT 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 P	rimary U	JID. True or I	False?	Mark for Review	
(1) Po	ints						
	True (*)						
	False						
6.	The candidate UID	that is cho	sen to id	entify an enti	ty is cal	led the Primary UID; oth	er
candic	date UIDs are called	Secondary	UIDs.	Mark for Re	eview		
(1) Po	ints						
	Yes, this is the way	UID's are	named.	(*)			
	No, each Entity can	n only have	one UII), the seconda	ary one.		
	No, it is not possib	le to have n	nore thai	n one UID for	an Enti	ty.	
	No, after UIDs are	first sorted,	, the firs	t one is called	the Pri	mary UID, the second is	
the Se	condary UID, etc.						
7.	Where an entity ha	s more than	n one attı	ribute suitable	to be th	ne Primary UID, these ar	e
knowi	n as	UIDs.	Mark	for Review			
(1) Po	ints						
	Composite						
	Simple						
	Secondary						
	Candidate (*)						

8.	Which of the following would be suitable UIDs for the entity EMPLOYEE: (Choose
Two)	Mark for Review
(1) Poi	nts
	(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) Poi	nts
	True (*)
	False
10. Wh	nat is the rule of Second Normal Form? Mark for Review
(1) Poi	nts
	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
Norma	l 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.
5
M. d. will a GTODE LOCATION.
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 e	entity is in 1st Normal Form. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Po	ints
	True
	False (*)
14.	An entity can have repeated values and still be in 1st Normal Form. True or False?
Mark	for Review
(1) Po	ints
	True
	False (*)
15.	Normalizing an Entity to 1st Normal Form is done by removing any attributes that
contai	n muliple values. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Po	ints
	True (*)
	False
1.	The candidate UID that is chosen to identify an entity is called the Primary UID; other
candic	late UIDs are called Secondary UIDs. Mark for Review
(1) Po	ints
	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
Composite Secondary (*)
Secondary (*)

	Simple
	Artificial
5.	What is the rule of Second Normal Form? Mark for Review
(1) Poi	ints
	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:	
ENTIT	TY: RECEIPT
ATTR	IBUTES:
#CU	STOMER ID
#STO	ORE ID
STO	RE LOCATION
DAT	E
Mark	for Review
(1) Poi	ints
	STORE LOCATION (*)
	CUSTOMER ID
	DATE
	STORE ID

7.	When is an entity in 2nd Normal Form? Mark for Review
(1) Poi	ints
	When all non-UID attributes are dependent upon the entire UID. (*)
	When attributes with repeating or multi-values are present.
	When no attritibutes are mutually independent and all are fully dependent on the
primar	ry 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) Poi	ints
	Non-dependency
	Functional dependency
	Dependency
	Transitive dependency (*)
9.	Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of Normal Form is being
violate	ed:
ENTIT	ΓY: CLIENT
ATTR	IBUTES:
# Cl	LIENT ID
FIR	ST NAME
LAS	ST NAME
ORI	DER ID
STR	REET

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 or	ı any
other 1	er non-UID attribute in that entity. Mark for Review	
(1) Po	Points	
	True (*)	
	False	
12.	Normalizing an Entity to 1st Normal Form is done by removing any attribute	s that
contai	tain muliple values. True or False? Mark for Review	
(1) Po	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) Po	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 relat	ionship.
	Create an additional entity and relate it to the original entity with a 1:M relati	onship.
(*)		
14.	When data is only stored in one place in a database, the database conforms to	the rules
of	Mark for Review	
(1) Po	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 (*)
SHARE
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Comments
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



Unknown11 March 2022 at 10:48

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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





หมูอวกาศ25 May 2019 at 14:06

โปรโมชั่น<u>Gclub</u> ของทางทีมงานตอนนี้แจกฟรีโบนัส 50% เพียงแค่คุณ<u>สมัคร Gclub</u> กับทางทีมงานของเราเพียงเท่านั้น ร่วมมาเป็นส่วนหนึ่งกับเว็บไซต์คาสิโนออนไลน์ของเราได้เลยค่ะ สมัครสล็อตออนไลน์ >>> goldenslot สนใจร่วมลงทุนกับเรา <u>สมัครเอเย่น Gclub</u> คลิ๊กได้เลย

REPLY

True (*)



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

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



Unknown6 March 2020 at 11:50

nice

REPLY



Adi Gunawan17 April 2020 at 20:32

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- 6. Panduan Memulai Trading Saham

REPLY



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



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



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



card activation10 October 2021 at 18:09

Activate Halifax Credit Card

REPLY



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



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



Unknown11 March 2022 at 10:47

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REPLY



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



Unknown26 March 2022 at 17:21

thanks

REPLY



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 \(\mathcal{I} \) 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

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28 COMMENTS READ MORE

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); ** SELECT S

Section 3 Quiz Oracle Database Programming with SQL

By Deni Ace January 14, 2017

READ MORE

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

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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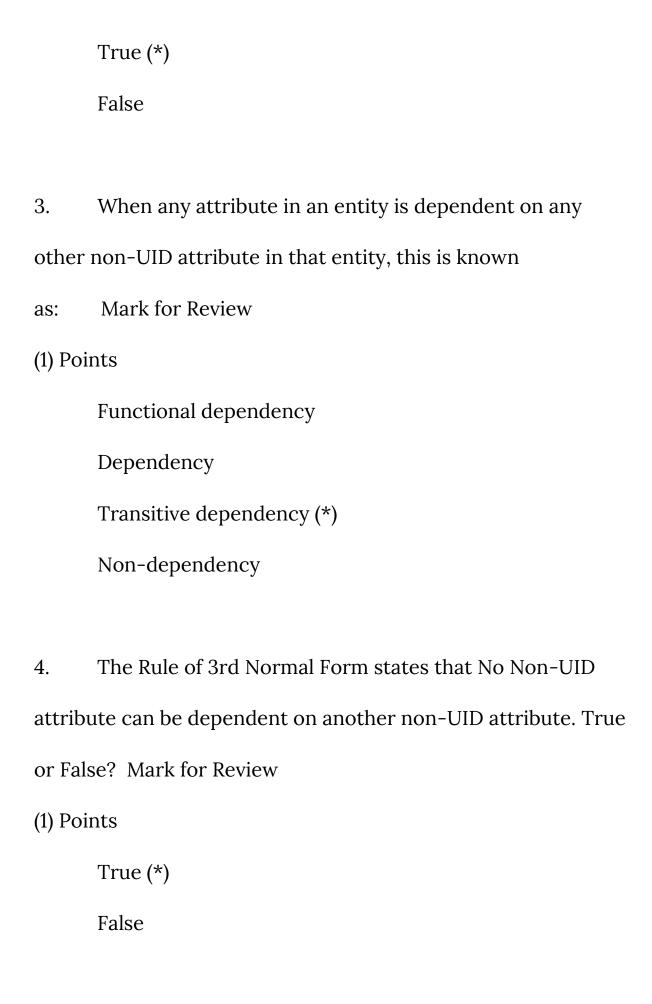
D

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

(1) Points



5.	Normalizing an Entity to 1st Normal Form is done by	
remov	ing any attributes that contain muliple values. True or	
False?	Mark for Review	
(1) Poir	nts	
	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	

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

rule of 1st Normal Form we: Mark for Review

7.

(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 Ul	D,
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 attribut	e.
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) Poi	nts
	True (*)
	False
13.	To resolve a 2nd Normal Form violation, we: Mark for
Reviev	W
(1) Poi	nts
	Move the attribute that violates 2nd Normal Form to a
new e	ntity with a relationship to the original entity. (*)
	Move the attribute that violates 2nd Normal Form to a
new E	CRD.

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 (*)

	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) Poi	nts
	True (*)
	False
3.	A unique identifier can only be made up of one attribute.
True o	or False? Mark for Review
(1) Poi	nts
	True
	False (*)
4.	If an entity has no attribute suitable to be a Primary UID,
we can	n create an artificial one. True or False? Mark for

Last Name

Review		
(1) Points		
	True (*)	
	False	
5.	Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of	
Norma	al Form is being violated:	
ENTIT	Y: CLIENT	
ATTRI	BUTES:	
# C	LIENT ID	
FIRS	ST NAME	
LAST NAME		
ORE	ORDER ID	
STR	STREET	
ZIP CODE		
Mark for Review		
(1) Points		
	1st 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 Mark for Review entity. (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

2nd Normal Form.

```
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. (*)
      Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of
8.
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 muliple values. True or
False? Mark for Review
(1) Points
      True (*)
      False
```

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

10.

rule o	f 1st Normal Form we: Mark for Review
(1) Poi	nts
	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
Norm	al Form. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Poi	nts
	True
	False (*)
12.	When data is only stored in one place in a database, the
databa	ase 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

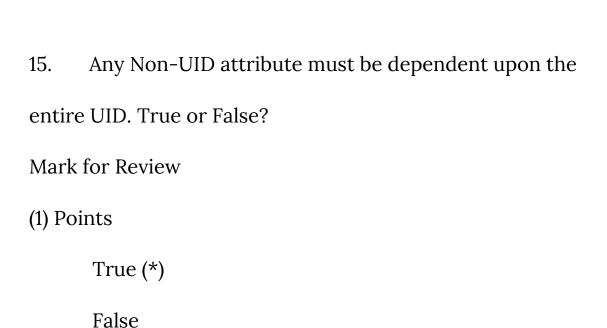
(1) Points

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.



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) Poi	nts
	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) Poi	nts
	True (*)
	False

An entity can only have one Primary UID. True or

5.

False? Mark for Review

(1) Poi	ints
	True (*)
	False
6.	The candidate UID that is chosen to identify an entity is
called	the Primary UID; other candidate UIDs are called
Secor	ndary UIDs. Mark for Review
(1) Poi	ints
	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	7.
	No, after UIDs are first sorted, the first one is called the
Prima	ry UID, the second is the Secondary UID, etc.
7.	Where an entity has more than one attribute suitable to
be the	e Primary UID, these are known as

UIDS.	Mark for Review	
(1) Poi	nts	
	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	

Any Non-UID attribute must be dependent upon the

entire UID. True or False? Mark for Review

9.

(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

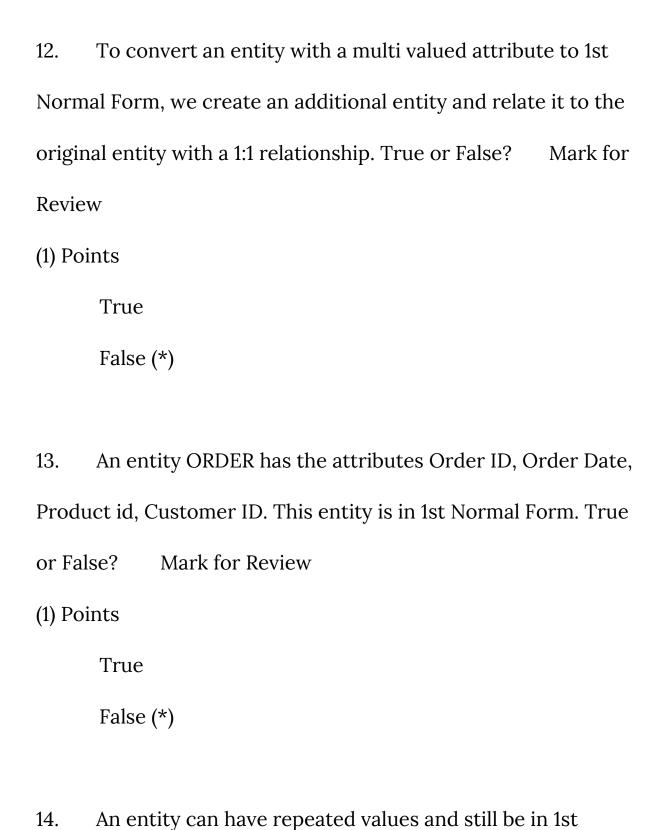
(1) Points

Delete the attribute STORE ID

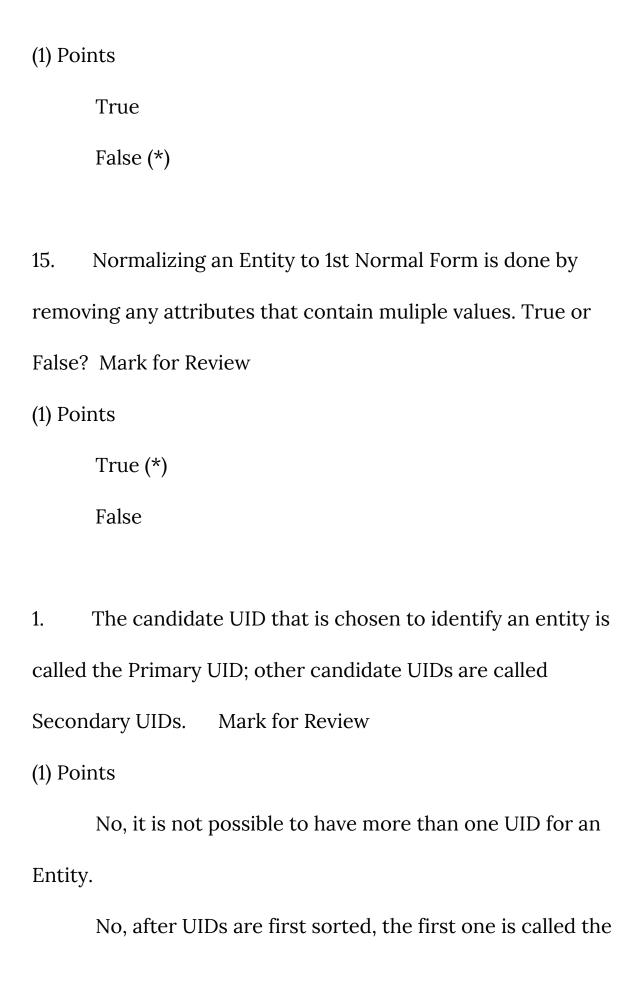
Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE LOCATION, and create a relationship to the original entity.

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. (*)



Normal Form. True or False? Mark for Review



Primai	ry 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) Poi	nts
	Secondary
	Composite
	Candidate (*)
	Simple
3.	If an entity has no attribute suitable to be a Primary UID,
we car	n create an artificial one. True or False? Mark for
Reviev	$\sqrt{}$
(1) Poi	nts

	True (*)
	False
4.	A candidate UID that is not chosen to be the Primary UID
is calle	ed: Mark for Review
(1) Poi	nts
	Composite
	Secondary (*)
	Simple
	Artificial
5.	What is the rule of Second Normal Form? Mark for
Reviev	N
(1) Poi	nts
	No non-UID attributes can be dependent on any part of
the Ul	ID.
	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 Examine the following entity and decide which attribute 6. 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 attritibutes 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 (*)
      Examine the following Entity and decide which rule of
9.
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 muliple 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 (*)

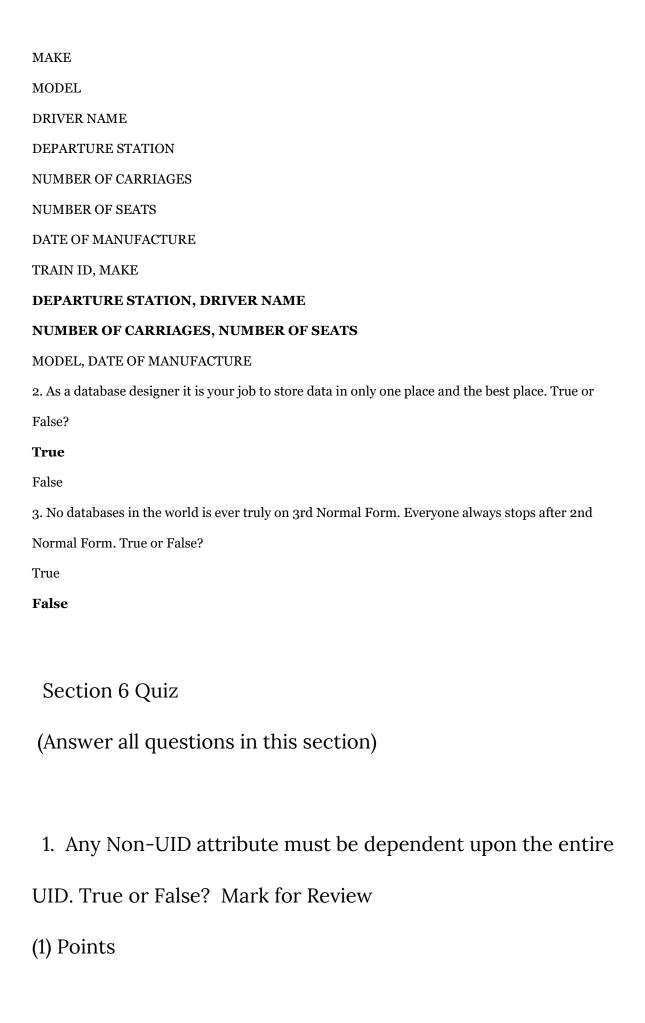
15. An entity ORDER has the attributes Order ID, Order Date,

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



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

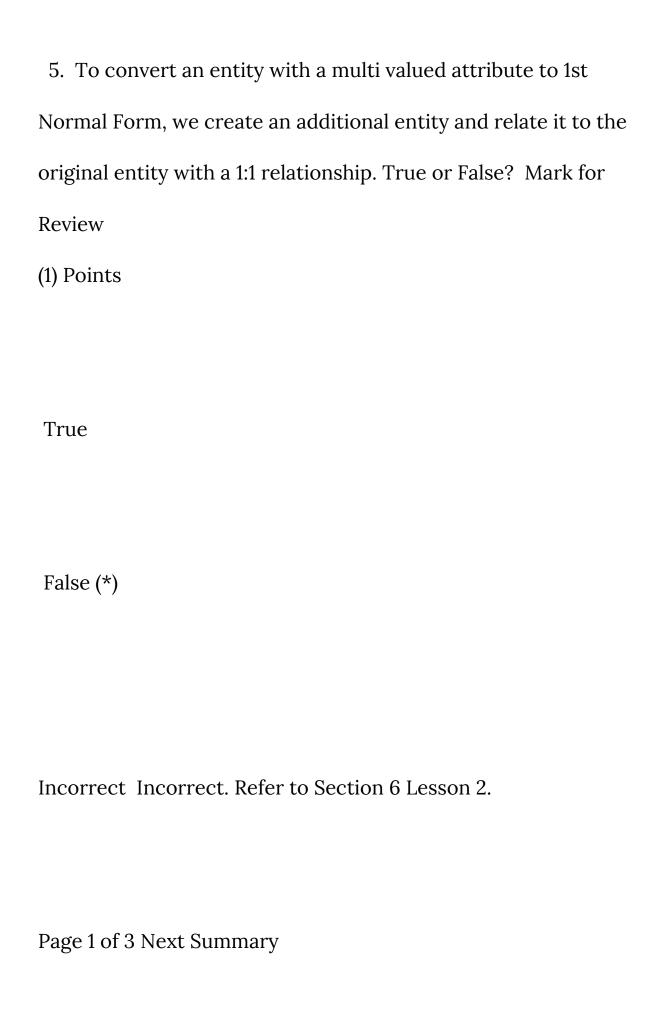
Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE LOCATION, and create a relationship to the original entity.

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.

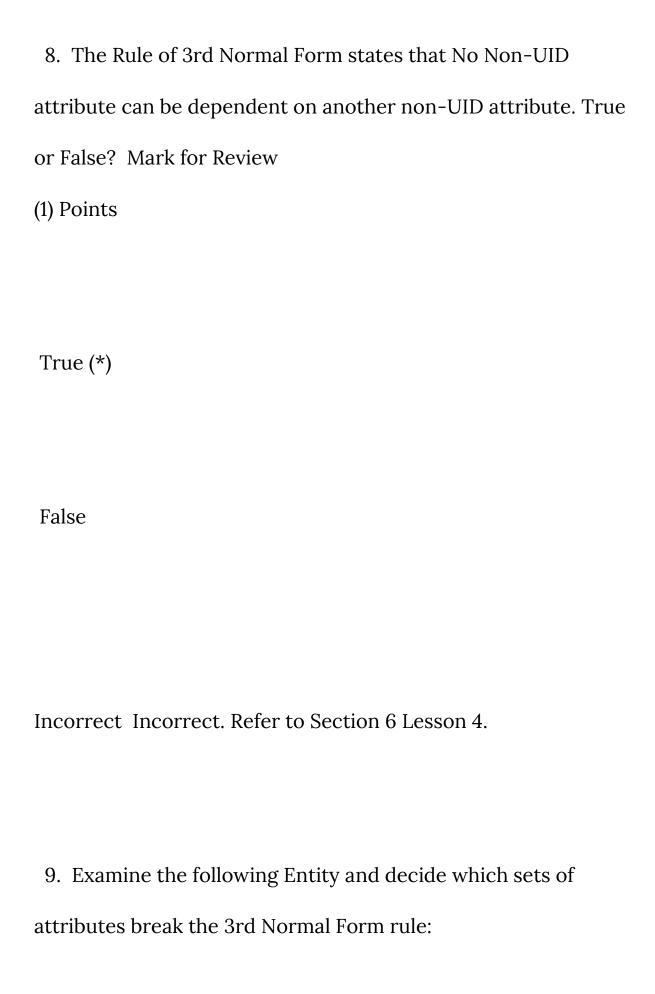


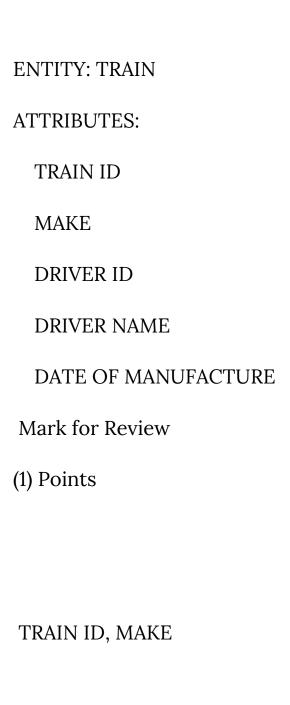
Test: Section 6 Quiz
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An
asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 6 Quiz
(Answer all questions in this section)
6. When data is stored in more than one place in a database,
the database violates the rules of Mark for
Review
(1) Points
Normalcy

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





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

ZII 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

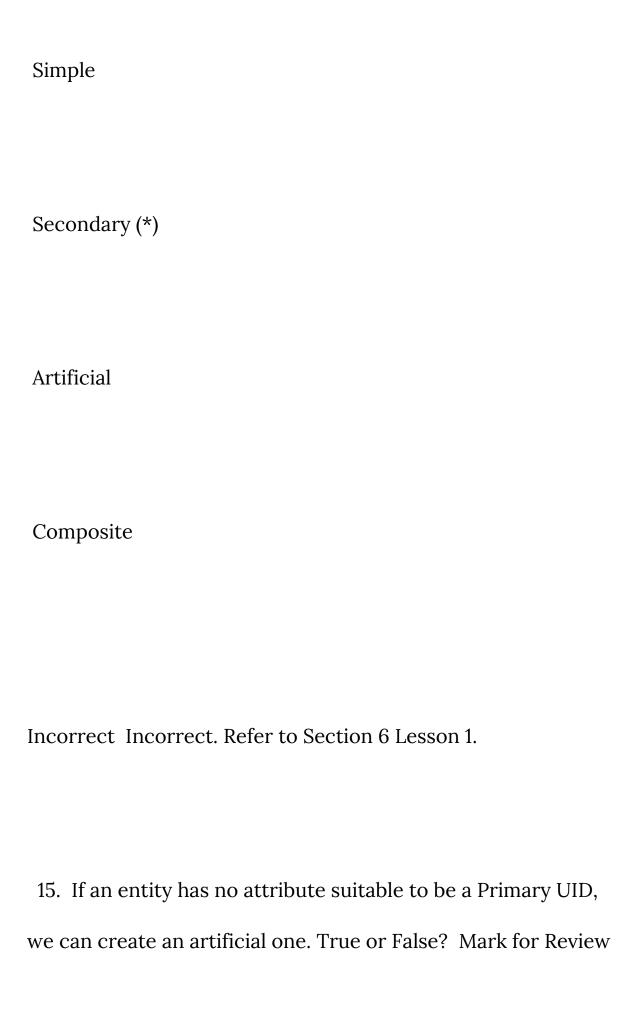
(Answer all questions in this section)

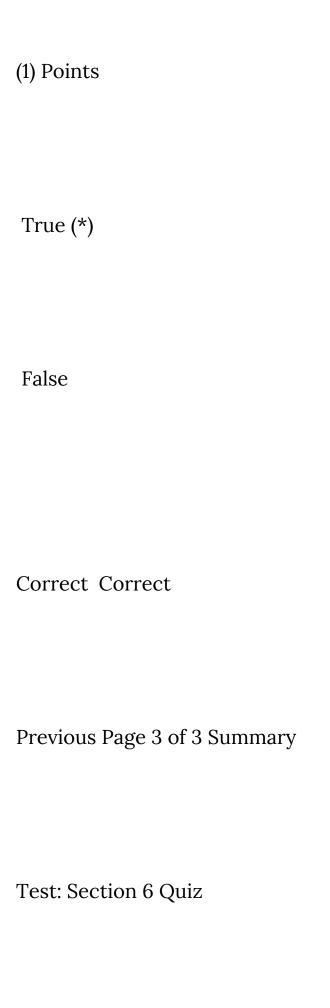
- 11. As a database designer, you do not need to worry about where in the datamodel you store a particular attribute; as long as you get it onto the ERD, your job is done. True or False? Mark for Review
- (1) Points

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





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 (*)
True ()
False

($\neg c$	۱r	re	C_1	۱ (\bigcap	Ω.	rı	re	<u></u>	ŀ

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.

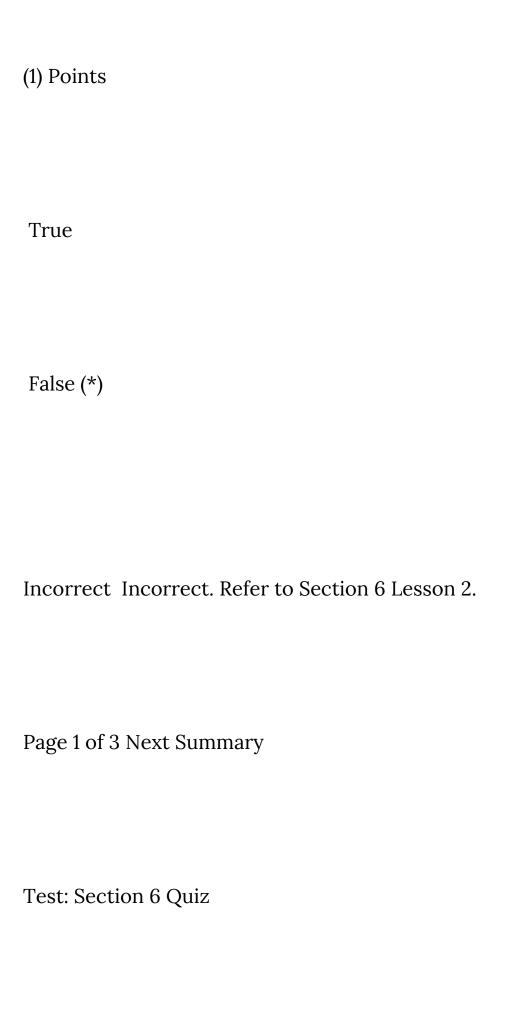
Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE ID, and create a relationship to the original entity. (*)

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

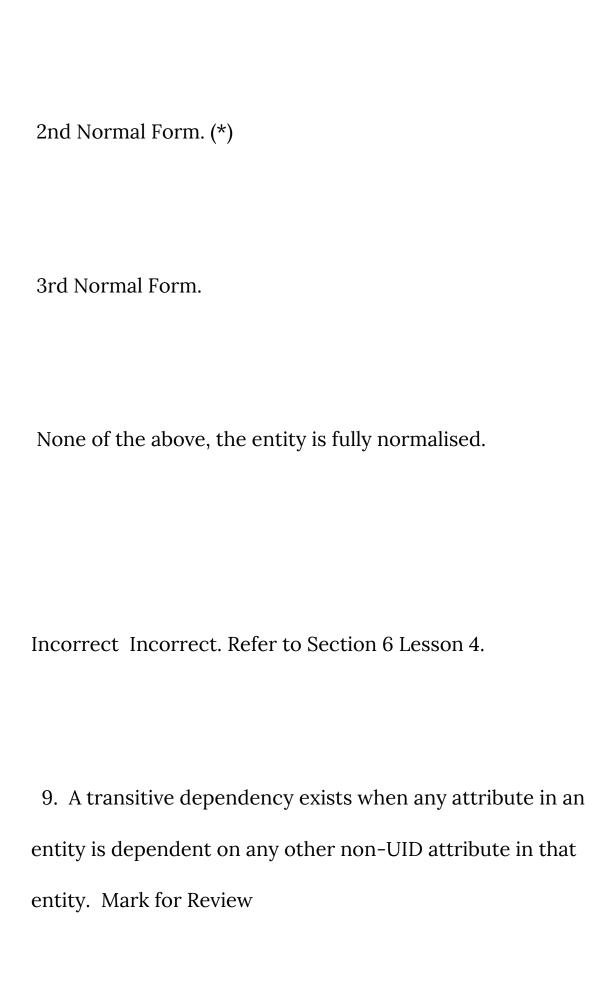


Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An
asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 6 Quiz
(Answer all questions in this section)
6. An entity can have repeated values and still be in 1st Normal
Form. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points
True
False (*)

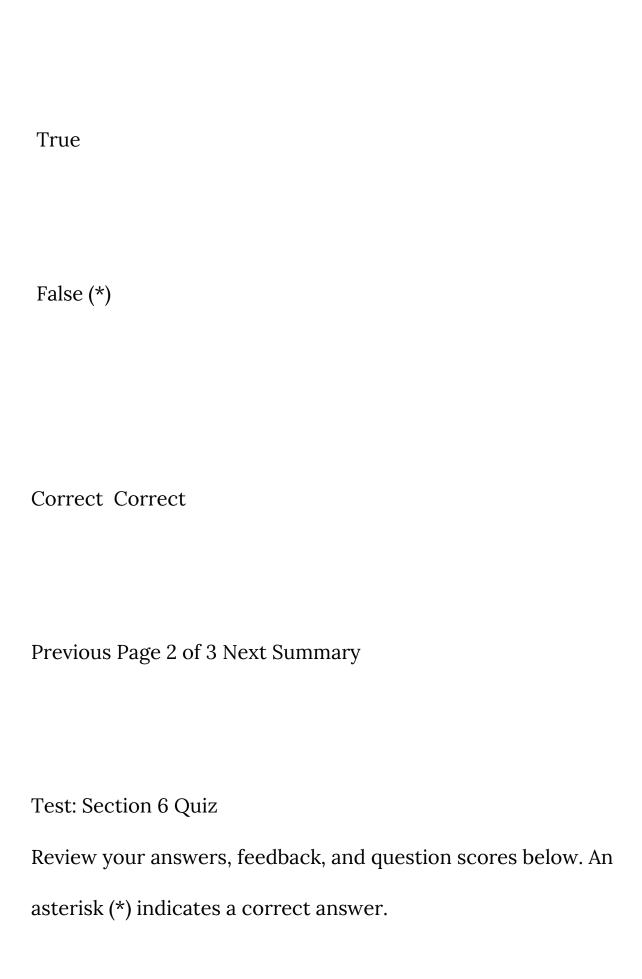
Correct Correct
7. To convert an entity with a multi valued attribute to 1st
Normal Form, we create an additional entity and relate it to the
original entity with a 1:1 relationship. True or False? Mark for
Review
(1) Points
True
False (*)
Correct Correct

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.



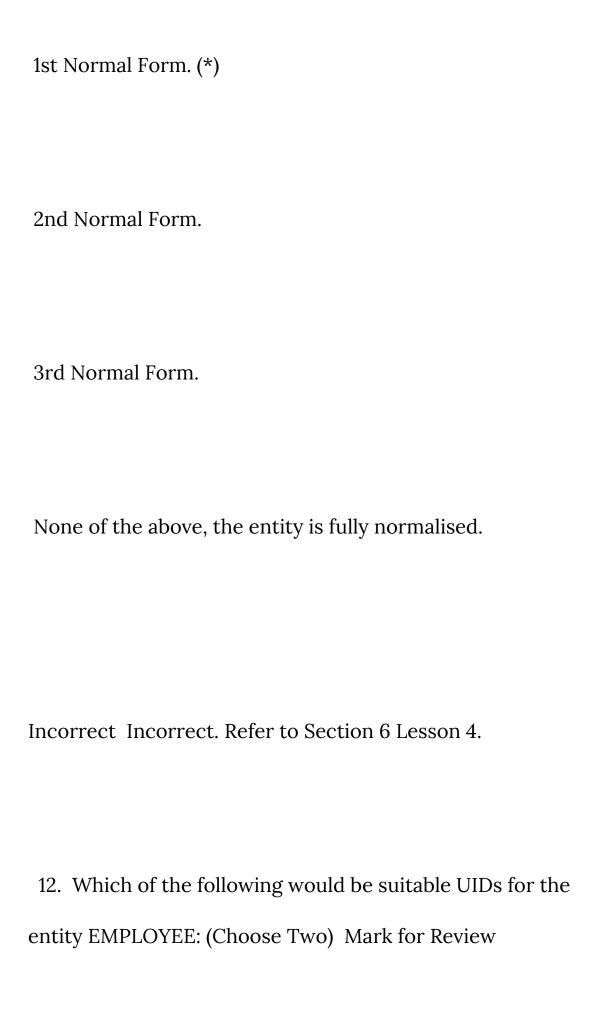
(1) Points
True (*)
False
Correct Correct
10. As a database designer, you do not need to worry about where in the datamodel you store a particular attribute; as long
as you get it onto the ERD, your job is done. True or False? Mark
for Review
(1) Points



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



(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

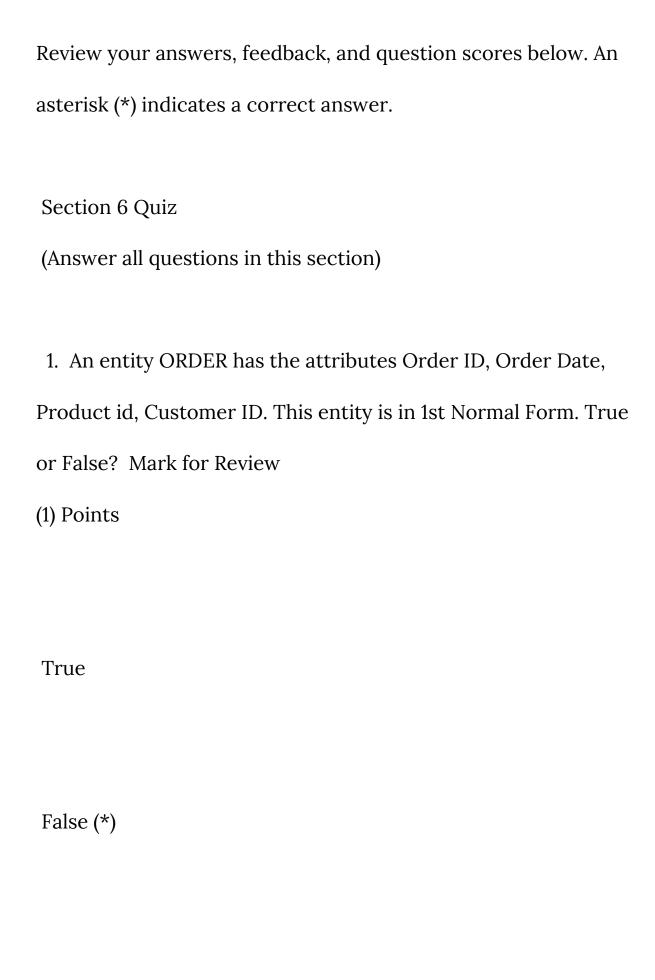
True (*)

False

Correct Correct

Previous Page 3 of 3 Summary

Test: Section 6 Quiz



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	
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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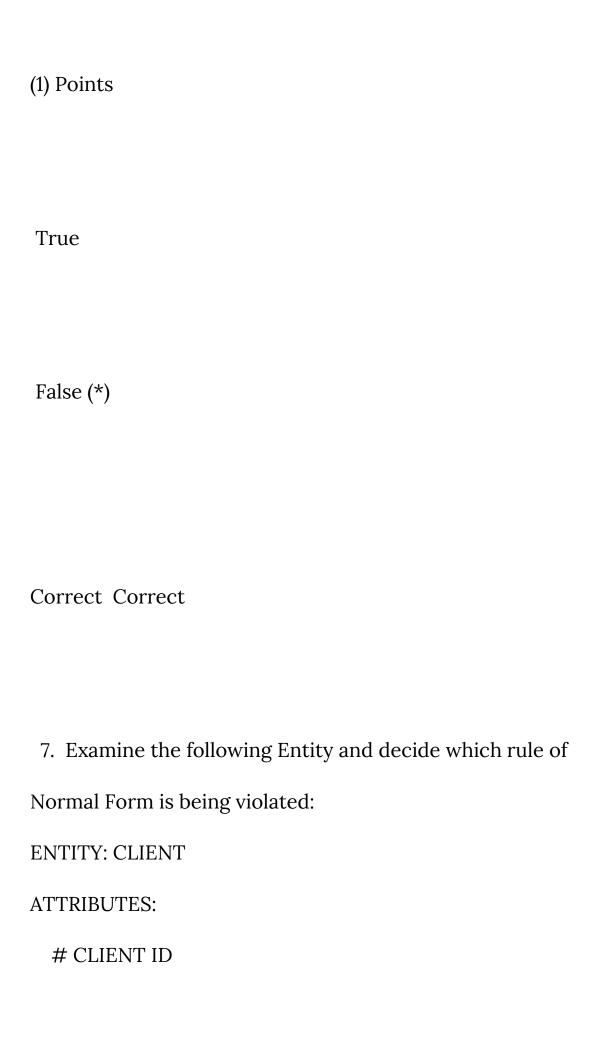
Test: Section 6 Quiz

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

Section 6 Quiz

(Answer all questions in this section)

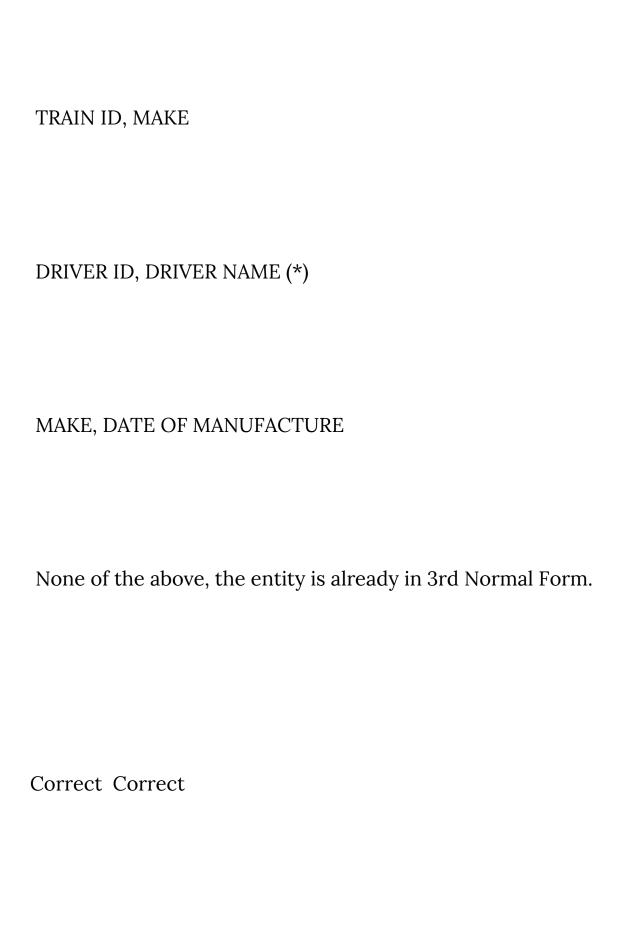
6. As a database designer, you do not need to worry about where in the datamodel you store a particular attribute; as long as you get it onto the ERD, your job is done. True or False? Mark for Review



LAST NAME
STREET
CITY
ZIP CODE
Mark for Review
(1) Points
1st Normal Form.
2nd Normal Form.
3rd Normal Form. (*)

FIRST NAME

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



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

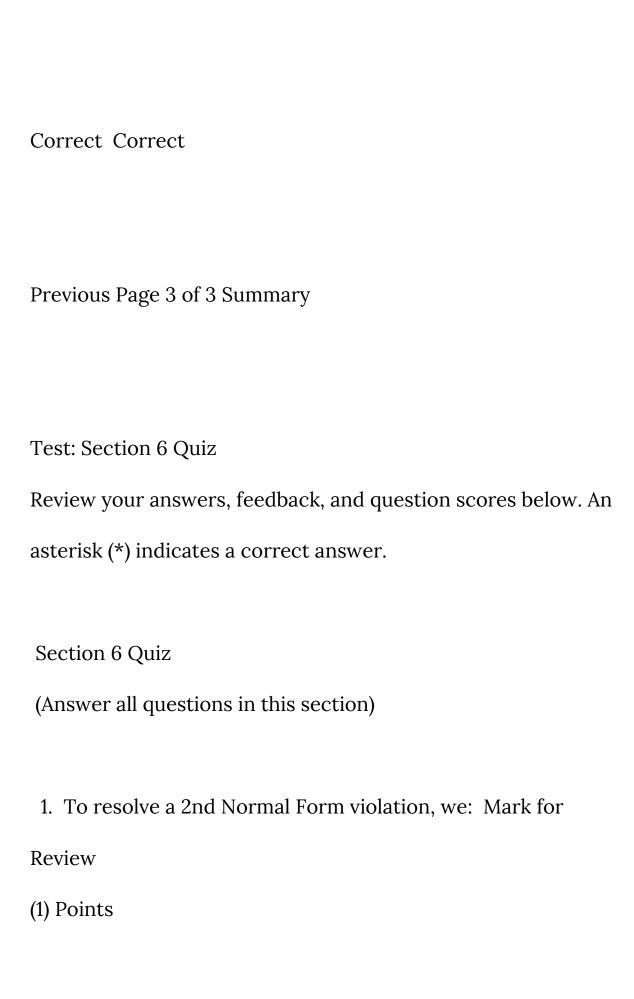


Move the attribute STORE LOCATION to a new entity, STORE, with a UID of STORE LOCATION, and create a relationship to the original entity.

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. (*)



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

ZII 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

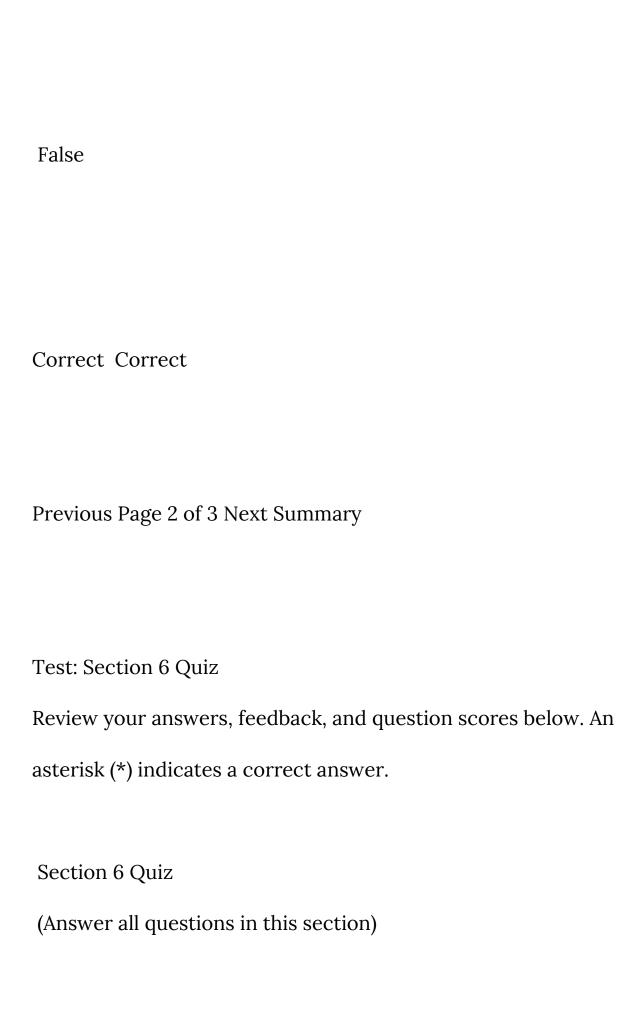
True (*)
False
Correct Correct
7. Examine the following Entity and decide which sets of
attributes break the 3rd Normal Form rule:
ENTITY: TRAIN
ATTRIBUTES:
TRAIN ID
MAKE
DRIVER ID

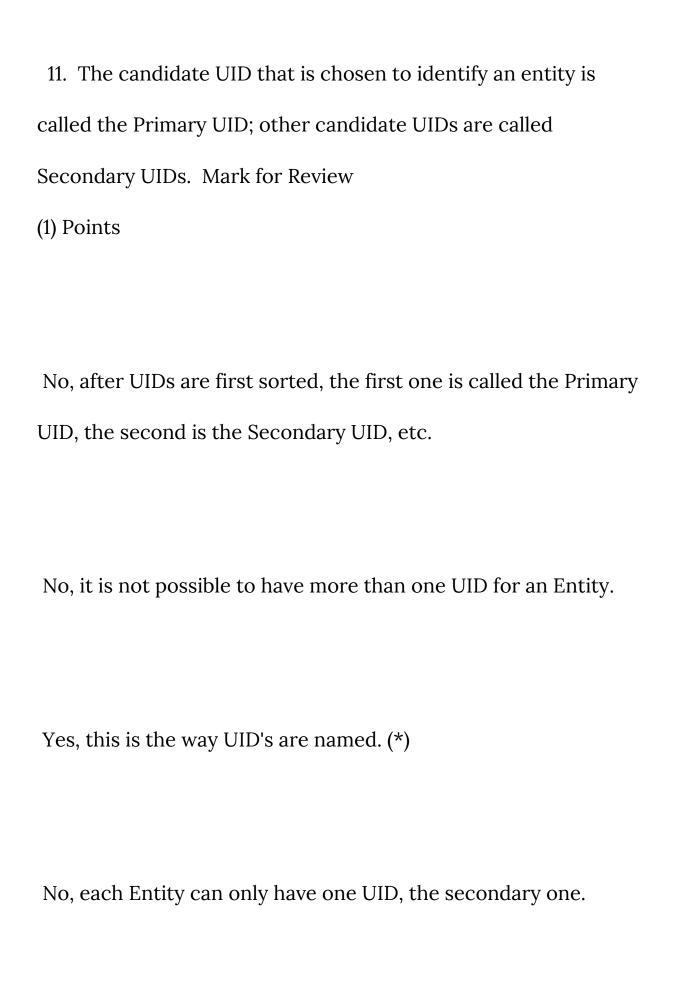
DRIVER NAME DATE OF MANUFACTURE Mark for Review (1) Points TRAIN ID, MAKE DRIVER ID, DRIVER NAME (*) MAKE, DATE OF MANUFACTURE None of the above, the entity is already in 3rd Normal Form.

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 (*)





Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 1.
12. Normalizing an Entity to 1st Normal Form is done by
removing any attributes that contain muliple 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



UnknownOctober 27, 2019 at 12:16 AM

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

REPLY



Simran JagtapApril 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



Simran JagtapApril 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 Visit here free fashion line

REPLY

4

AnonymousApril 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



CIWSTUDYMay 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 education in india.

REPLY



QTSinfoJune 10, 2023 at 3:47 AM

thank you for sharing this blog.keep sharing many useful posts.visit: oracle pl sql training online

REPLY