1. Write a number next to each of the following options. If the option provided is NOT a valid statement clause, type 0. If the option provided IS a valid statement clause, type 1, 2, 3, etc. to specify the correct order when your statement is EXECUTED:

CHOOSE	0
GROUP	0
FROM	1
HAS	0
HAVING	4
SELECT	5
SORT BY	0
WHERE	2
ORDER BY	6
FILTER BY	0
USE	0
CREATE	0
GROUP BY	3
USING	0
GET	0

2. Write a number next to each of the following options. If the option provided is NOT a valid statement clause, type 0. If the option provided IS a valid statement clause, type 1, 2, 3, etc. to specify the correct order when WRITING your statement:

CHOOSE	0
GROUP	0
FROM	2
HAS	0
HAVING	4
SELECT	1
SORT BY	0
WHERE	3
ORDER BY	6
FILTER BY	0
USE	0
CREATE	0
GROUP BY	5
USING	0

3. Attributes of an entity are represented by rows in the table

False

4. A database will not only hold information about multiple types of entities, but also information about the relationships among them.

True

5. A good DBMS provides integrity constraints, which are features that allow the DBA to recover from database failures.

False

6. To support all the complex functions that it provides to users, a DBMS must store data in multiple files.

False

7. To support all the complex functions that it provides to users, a DBMS must store data in multiple files.

False

8. Storing the same data in more than one place is called _____.

Redundancy

9. A(n) _____ is a characteristic or property of an entity.

Attribute

10. An association between entities is known as a(n) _____.

Relationship

11. Popular _____ include Access, Oracle, DB2, MySQL, and SQL Server.

DBMSs

12. Which of the following is not an advantage of a DBMS over a file system

Saves storage space

13. A(n) _____ is a person, place, object, event, or idea for which you want to store and process data.

Entity

<mark>Quiz 2</mark>

1. Some base entity types may have more than one unique identifier.

True

2. A relation is essentially just a two-dimensional table.

True

3. In a relation, the order of the columns is immaterial.

True

4. The secondary key provides an important way of distinguishing one row in a table from another.

False

5. A relational database is a collection of relations.

True

6. A primary key must be unique, and no part of the primary key can be Null

Entity integrity

7. A set of _____ makes up or gives structure to an entity type.

Attributes

8. An entity type can participate in one or more _____ with other entity types.

Relationships

9. A relation is a(n) _____.

Table

10. When duplicate column names exist in a database and you need to indicate the column to which you are referring, _____.

write both the table name and the column name, separated by a period

11. The _____ key of a table is the column or collection of columns that uniquely identifies a given row in that table.

Primary

12. When you use Windows authentication to connect to a database, SQL Server

Uses the login name and password that you use for your PC to authorize your connection

13. You can create a database diagram for

any combination of the tables in a database

14. The Query Editor of the Management Studio lets you enter and execute all types of

SQL statements

15. If you want to use the Management Studio to modify the data for a table, you can right-click on the table and select the

Edit Top 200 Rows command

1. In most cases, the join condition of an inner join compares the primary key of one table to the foreign key of another table.

True

2. If you want to join all of the rows in the first table of a SELECT statement with just the matched rows in a second table, you use a/an right outer join.

False

3. If you want to join all of the rows in two tables whether or not they are matched, you use a/an full outer join

True

4. A union combines the rows from two or more Database

False

5. Code example 4-1

SELECT VendorName AS Vendor, InvoiceDate AS Date

FROM Vendors AS V JOIN Invoices AS I

    ON V.VendorID = I.VendorID

(Refer to code example 4-1.) This type of join is called a/an Outter join.

False

6. (Refer to code example 4-1.) The name "V" is known as a/an table alias

True

7. (Refer to code example 4-1.) The column name for the second column in the result set will be VendorID

False

8. In a join, column names need to be qualified only

when the same names are used in both tables

9. You don't ever need to code a right outer join because

right outer joins can be converted to left outer joins

10. When you code a union that combines two result sets, which of the following is not true?

The result sets must be derived from different tables

1. A SELECT statement that includes aggregate functions is often called a/an summary query

True

2. All of the aggregate functions ignore null values, except for the COUNT(*) function.

True

3. The six clauses of the SELECT statement must be coded in the following order:

SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY

4. Expressions coded in the WHERE clause

can use non-aggregate search conditions but can't use aggregate search conditions must refer to columns in the SELECT clause

5. Expressions coded in the HAVING clause

can use either aggregate search conditions or non-aggregate search conditions