MODEL 3

<u>**Question 1: Choose the correct answer:**</u>

1. .... key is the candidate key that is selected to identify tuples uniquely within the relation.

   A. Foreign   B. Super   C. Primary   D. Composite

2. One of the following is not an advantage of the database approach: Increased......

   A. sharing of data   B. productivity   C. redundancy   D. concurrency

3. The .... of a relation is the number of tuples it contains.

   A. degree   B. schema   C. Selectivity factor   D. cardinality

4. .... is the set of allowable values for one or more attributes.

   A. Null   B. Key   C. Domain   D. Constraint

5. .... is the software that manages and controls access to the database.

   B. DBMS   B. Database Application   C. Meta-data   D. Database

6. .... is an attribute, or set of attributes, that uniquely identifies a tuple within a relation. It may contain additional attributes that are not necessary for unique identification,

   A. Foreign   B. Super   C. Primary   D. Composite

7. .... is a complete description of the database structure and constraints stored in the catalog.

   A. DBMS   B. Database Application   C. Meta-data   D. Program

8. If you were collecting and storing information about your university, the subjects would be considered as a(n)..........

   A. Relationship   B. Entity   C. Instance   D. Attribute

9. Aggregate functions can be written in the .... statement

   A. UPDATE   B. SELECT   C. INSERT   D. DELETE

10. The .... system allows shared access of the database.

    C. Integrity   B. Security   C. Concurrency   D. Recovery

State true or false

1. Properties of an entity are stored as attributes in a table. **T**

2. The DELETE statement deletes both the table's structure and data while the DROP TABLE statement deletes only the data. **F**

3. Atomicity of updates is one of the relational database advantages. **T**

4. A subclass with more than one superclass is called shared subclass. **F**

5. SQL include DDL and DCL statements **F**

6. Referential Integrity Constraint: If a foreign key exists in a relation, either the foreign key value must match a primary key value of some tuple in its home relation or the primary key value must be wholly null. **F**
   (candidate key) (foreign key)

7. In the relational database the order of attributes has no significance. **T**

8. five aggregate functions are defined which are AVG, COUNT, MAX, MIN and LEN. **F**

9. The HAVING clause is designed for use with the GROUP BY clause to restrict the groups that appear in the result table. **T**

10. Records in file systems are represented as tuples in the relational model. **T**