

Student Name:

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1- The _____ of a relationship type corresponds to the number of entity types participating in the relationship type.

- a. **degree**
- b. cardinalities
- c. domain
- d. arity
- e. role

2- In the context of databases, _____ refers to the uniqueness of data values contained in a column. High _____ means that the column contains a large percentage of totally unique values. Low _____ means that the column contains a lot of “repeats” in its data range.

- a. relationship
- b. role
- c. domain
- d. unique key
- e. **cardinality**

3- A _____ specifies a set of values that may be assigned to an attribute.

- a. relationship
- b. role
- c. **domain**
- d. key
- e. cardinality

4- Which one is the proper steps in database data model design?

- a. **Conceptual, Logical, Physical and External**
- b. Conceptual, Logical, Physical and View
- c. Logical, Conceptual, Physical, External
- d. External, Physical, Logical, Conceptual
- e. Database, Tables, Columns, Rows, Values

5- _____ specify the minimum or maximum number of relationship instances that an individual entity can participate in.

a. Cardinalities

- b. Degrees
- c. Roles
- d. Arity
- e. Locks

6- These are all limitations of ER model **EXCEPT**?

- a. Functions are not included in the ER model
- b. ER model cannot model temporal constraints
- c. ER model cannot model weak entities**
- d. Domains are not included in the ER model
- e. ER model cannot guarantee the consistency across multiple relationship types

7- Use the following ER diagram and fill in the blank.

- a. **SUPLIER** is an Entity Type
- b. **SUPNR** is a Key Attribute Type
- c. **Age** is a Derived Attribute Type
- d. **Address (or name)** is a Composite Attribute Type
- e. **Email** is a Multi-Valued Attribute Type
- f. **Status (or date of birth)** is a Single-Valued Attribute Type

