We have a table R with columns a,b,c,d,e where ad is the P.K. and the functional dependencies are a->bc and cd->e

Select one:

○ a. R is in 3NF but not in 2NF

○ b. Blank answer

◉ c. R is in 2NF but not in 3NF   ✗

✓ ○ d. R is not in 2NF

What of the following sentences is an expression of one Codd's rule?

Select one:

✓ ○ a. It must be able to insert, update or delete more than one row at the same time.

○ b. Blank answer

◉ c. Information is presented in tables and files   ✗

○ d. NULL values are represented by using the empty chain

The SQL sentence:

GRANT DELETE, INSERT, UPDATE
ON OB12
TO NU98W3

Select one:

○ a. Blank answer

○ b. Is not correct. A WITH GRANT OPTION has to be added

◉ c. Establish a reading and writing authorization on user OB12 to the VIEW NU98W3   ✗

✓ ○ d. Establish a reading authorization on table OB12 for the user NU98W3

Given the following SQL sentence:

SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS CU1
WHERE NOT EXISTS
(SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS CU2
WHERE CU1.CUST_ID=CU2.CUST_ID)

Select one:

○ a. It returns a less quantity of rows than CUSTOMERS

○ b. Blank answer

◉ c. It renders an empty set of rows   ✓

○ d. It outputs more rows than CUSTOMERS has

Given the following table:

Character Kingdom Capital
==================================
Sansa Stark Winterfell
Arya Stark Winterfell
Jaime Lannister Casterly Rock
Cersei Lannister Casterly Rock
Stannis Baratheon Stormlands

Select one:

○ a. Blank answer

✓ ○ b. There exists a functional dependency from Character to Capital

◉ c. There exists a transitive functional dependency from Kingdom to Capital   ✗

○ d. There exists a full functional dependency from Character and Kingdom to Capital

We have a table R and a trigger TR of INSERT with BEFORE and FOR EACH ROW.

Select one:

○ a. Blank answer

◉ b. When an INSERT in executed on R, previously the body of the TR is executed as many times as rows are inserted   ✓

○ c. When an INSERT in executed on R, then the body of the TR is executed as many times as rows are inserted

○ d. Since the INSERT only can produce a new row in the table, the FOR EACH ROW is omitted.

Given the following two SQL sentences:

SELECT PROD_ID
FROM PRODUCTS CU1
WHERE PROD_ID=115
GROUP BY PROD_ID

and

SELECT PROD_ID
FROM PRODUCTS CU1
WHERE PROD_ID=115

Select one:
- ○ a. Blank answer
- ◉ b. They renders different outputs ✖
- ✓ ○ c. It always returns the same result
- ○ d. It return the same result only if product 115 exists

We have to implement a M:M relationship between entity A (with a1 as P.K.) and entity B (with b1 b2 as P.K.)

Select one:
- ○ a. Blank answer
- ◉ b. We create another table with attributes a1, b1 and b2, forming the PK and where a1 references A and b1 b2 reference B ✔
- ○ c. We create another table with attributes a1, b1 and b2, where a1 references A and b1 b2 reference B
- ○ d. We add two columns to table A and one extra attribute in B to mutually reference one table to the other

What of the following sentences is right?

Select one:
- ◉ a. A schema is the description of one of the levels of the database in the ANSI-SPARC report. ✔
- ○ b. A schema is a set of tuple of pairs attribute-value
- ○ c. Blank answer
- ○ d. A SQL sentence returns a relational schema or a a set of tuples, but no both of them.

The main goal of normalization is:

Select one:
- ○ a. Changing the external level with no changes in the conceptual one
- ○ b. Avoiding the unauthorized access to the database
- ◉ c. Minimizing the redundancy and, consequently, the insert, update and deletion anomalies ✔
- ○ d. Blank answer