**Database Concepts Midterm – Review Questions**

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

\_\_\_\_ 1. The \_\_\_\_ of an entity become the columns in the database table. REF: 5

\_\_\_\_ 2. An association between entities is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_. REF: 5

\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ are screen objects used to maintain, view, and print data from a database. REF: 10

\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ is a property that lets you change the structure of the database without requiring you to change the programs that access the database. REF: 14

\_\_\_\_ 5. Based on the statement below, which of the following is the primary key? REF: 34

*Part (PartNum, Description, OnHand, Class, Warehouse, Price)*

\_\_\_\_ 6. When duplicate column names exist in a database and you need to indicate the column to which you are referring, \_\_\_\_. REF: 34

\_\_\_\_ 7. Rows are also called \_\_\_\_. REF: 34

\_\_\_\_ 8. Which operation will allow you to extract data from more than one table? REF: 60

\_\_\_\_ 9. Two tables are considered to be \_\_\_\_ compatible if they have the same number of columns and their corresponding columns represent the same type of data. REF: 63

\_\_\_\_ 10. When you use a name containing a space in Access SQL, you must \_\_\_\_. REF: 73

\_\_\_\_ 11. To use a wildcard, include the \_\_\_\_ operator in the WHERE clause. REF: 88

\_\_\_\_ 12. When a subquery is used, \_\_\_\_ is(are) evaluated first. REF: 95

\_\_\_\_ 13. The \_\_\_\_ clause can be used to create groups of records. REF: 96

\_\_\_\_ 14. In order to make changes to existing data in a table, you would use the \_\_\_\_ command. REF: 104

*Customer ( CustomerNum, CustomerName, Street, City, State, Zip, Balance, CreditLimit, RepNum )*

\_\_\_\_ 15. Based on the code above, list the number, name, and balance of all customers with balances greater than or equal to $1,000 and less than or equal to $5,000. REF: 85

*Part (PartNum, Description, OnHand, Class, Warehouse, Price )*

\_\_\_\_ 16. Based on the code above, list the descriptions of all parts that are not in Warehouse 3. REF: 84

*Student (StudentID, FirstName, LastName, Street, City, State, Zip)*

\_\_\_\_ 17. Based on the code above, find the name of the student whose ID is 1167? REF: 79-80

\_\_\_\_ 18. To create the primary key clause for the Customer table on the CustomerNum field, the correct statement is \_\_\_\_. REF: 131

\_\_\_\_ 19. To create the primary key clause for the Orders table on the OrderNum and PartNum fields, the correct statement is \_\_\_\_. REF: 131

\_\_\_\_ 20. Essentially, setting the value in a given field to \_\_\_\_ is similar to not entering a value in it at all. REF: 131

\_\_\_\_ 21. In MySQL, you use the \_\_\_\_\_ command to produce a list of tables. REF: 142

\_\_\_\_ 22. A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a computer that is connected to a network and has access through the server to the database. REF: 142

\_\_\_\_ 23. To use a stored procedure in MySQL, a user enters the word \_\_\_\_\_ followed by the procedure name. REF: 143

\_\_\_\_ 24. A set of requirements that is necessary to support the operations of a particular database user is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_. REF: 184

\_\_\_\_ 25. A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a system-generated primary key that is usually hidden from users. REF: 187

\_\_\_\_ 26. A natural key is also called a(n) \_\_\_\_ key. REF: 186

\_\_\_\_ 27. An alternative to the primary key of a table is listed with the \_\_\_\_ abbreviation in DBDL. REF: 187

\_\_\_\_ 28. After the information-level design is completed, the \_\_\_\_ is the next step. REF: 201

\_\_\_\_ 29. The crucial issue in making the determination between a single many-to-many-to-many relationship and two (or three) many-to-many relationships is the \_\_\_\_. REF: 213

\_\_\_\_ 30. An entity that exists to implement a many-to-many relationship is called a(n) \_\_\_\_.

REF: 219