**Studytonight – ER Model – Aditya Jain**

1. **In ER Model, we designate data into?**
   1. Entities, Purpose and Relationships
   2. Attributes, Purpose and Relationships
   3. Entities, Attributes and Purpose
   4. **Entities, Attributes and Relationships**
2. **In designing of software, functional requirements are specified with help of:**
3. sequence diagrams
4. dataflow diagrams
5. scenarios
6. **all of above**
7. **Which of the following denotes the relationship between various forms of keys in DBMS from the most specific one to the most general one?**
8. Candidate Key- Primary Key- Super Key
9. **Primary Key- Candidate Key-Super Key**
10. Super Key - Candidate Key- Primary Key
11. Candidate Key- Super Key- Primary Key
12. **In database, set of all entities related to a particular entity type is classified as:**
13. structural entity set
14. **entity set**
15. functional set of entity
16. logical set of entity
17. **Set of key attributes that identify weak entities related to some owner entity is classified as:**
18. structural key
19. string key
20. **partial key**
21. foreign key
22. **Derived attributes in entity relationship diagrams are denoted by:**
23. dotted triangle
24. dotted rectangle
25. **dotted oval**
26. dotted square
27. **Type of relationship between attributes in which similar entity participates more than once by playing different roles is classified as:**
28. intensive relationships
29. **recursive relationship**
30. extensive relationship
31. floating relationships
32. **User defined operations which includes update transactions and retrieval transactions are classified as:**
33. logical requirements
34. attribution requirements
35. structural requirements
36. **functional requirements**
37. **If 3 entities are involved in a relationship, the relationship is called as?**
38. Binary relationship
39. Unary relationship
40. **Ternary relationship**
41. None of the above
42. **What are the three types of relationship that exist between the Entities?**
    1. Unary, Binary and Ternary relationships
    2. **Binary, Recursive and Ternary relationships**
    3. Unary, Intensive and Ternary relationships
    4. Intensive, Recursive and Extensive relationships
43. **Which are the three new concepts that were added to the existing ER Model to make it Enhanced ER Model?**
44. Generalization, Unary relationships and Specialization
45. Specialization, Segregation and Generalization
46. **Generalization, Specialization and Aggregation**
47. Specialization, Aggregation and Recursive relationships
48. **Two main types of constraints of entity relationships are:**
49. intensive ratio and cardinality ratio
50. **participation and cardinality ratio**
51. intensive ratio and ternary relationships
52. binary relationships and intensive ratio
53. **Generalization is a:**
54. Top-Down approach
55. **Bottom-Up approach**
56. Side by Side approach
57. None of the above
58. **Specialization is a:**
    1. **Top-Down approach**
    2. Bottom-Up approach
    3. Side by Side approach
    4. None of the above
59. **Aggregation is a process where relation between two entities is treated as a:**

* + - * 1. Dual entity
        2. **Single entity**
        3. Multiple entity
        4. None of the above

1. **Type of association which associates a owner entity to weak entity is classified as**
2. string relationship
3. dependency relationship
4. floating relationship
5. **identifying relationship**

Answer

1. **In traditional DBMS, application programs are considered to be part of domain of**
2. database designs
3. **software engineering**
4. network design utility
5. utility designs
6. **Alternative names for Weak Entity types are**
7. ordinate entity type
8. child entity type
9. subordinate entity type
10. **both b and c**
11. **Type of attributes that can be easily divided into smaller parts is classified as**
12. derived attributes
13. simple attributes
14. **composite attributes**
15. atomic attributes
16. **Universal Modeling Language in database management system is classified as**
17. **object modeling methodology**
18. query modeling methodology
19. entity modeling methodology
20. attribute modeling methodology
21. **In entity-relationship diagram, partial key is sometimes also called:**
22. subordinate
23. incremental
24. Cartesian ordinate
25. **discriminator**
26. **In binary relationship, participation cardinality is also known as**
27. intensive cardinality constraint
28. recursive cardinality constraint
29. **minimum cardinality constraint**
30. maximum cardinality constraint
31. **Identifying entity type is also known as:**
32. **owner entity type**
33. string entity type
34. evidence entity
35. floating entity
36. **In UML diagrams, relationship between object and component parts is represented by**
37. ordination
38. **aggregation**
39. segregation
40. increment
41. **In ER diagrams, existence dependency is shown by:**
42. double dotted line
43. triple dotted line
44. single line
45. **double line**
46. **In relational databases, key which are considered as type of reference attribute is classified as:**
47. **foreign keys**
48. composite keys
49. string keys
50. floating keys
51. **In entity set, type of attribute having distinct values for specific entity is classified as:**
52. functional attribute
53. logical attribute
54. key entity
55. **key attribute**
56. **Maximum number of instances that can participate into binary relationship is classified as:**
57. floating ratio
58. **cardinality ratio**
59. intensive ratio
60. extensive ratio
61. **If in database of employees, Age attribute is derived attribute then date of birth is classified as:**
62. logical attribute
63. physical attribute
64. conceptual attribute
65. **stored attribute**
66. **Kind of entities without any key attributes are classified as:**
67. **weak entity**
68. strong entity
69. single entity
70. foreign entity