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Question 1: The ability to define common properties or functions in the higher class and then modify them in the lower classes is called:
- A. Polymorphism
- B. Inheritance
- C. Reflexive
- D. The ability to define common properties or functions in the higher class and then modify them in the lower classes is called:

Question 2: Database system modelers use this type of diagram to graphically represent both the data structure and how the different objects are interrelated.
- A. Object Diagram
- B. Data Diagram
- C. Class Diagram
- D. Database system modelers use this type of diagram to graphically represent both the data structure and how the different objects are interrelated.

Question 3: The primary difference between the Relational database (RDB) and Object Oriented database (OODB) models is:
- A. RDB allows the definition of the relationships between the different tables, while OODB does not allow the relationships to be defined between objects
- B. The primary difference between the Relational database (RDB) and Object Oriented database (OODB) models is:
- C. OODB supports multiple objects in the same database while RDB only supports a single table per database
- D. OODB incorporates methods in with the definition of the data structure, while RDB does not

Question 4: Which of the following items is not the advantage of a DBMS?
- A. Local control over the data
- B. Improved ability to enforce standards
- C. Improved data consistency
- D. Which of the following items is not the advantage of a DBMS?

Question 5: In the client / server model, the database:
- A. is shared by both the client and server
- B. In the client / server model, the database:
- C. is downloaded to the client upon request
- D. resides on the client side

Question 6: The database design that consists of multiple tables that are linked together through matching data stored in each table is called a:
- A. Network database
- B. Object oriented database
- C. The database design that consists of multiple tables that are linked together through matching data stored in each table is called a:
- D. Hierarchical database

Question 7:   In relational database model, after conceptually designing your database, the information contained in a single class would be stored in a:

A. In relational database model, after conceptually designing your database, the information contained in a single class would be stored in a:

B. database

C. field

D. property

Question 8:   Two different terms are used to describe the characteristics of interest for an entity. They are attributes and:

A. entities

B. classes

C. Two different terms are used to describe the characteristics of interest for an entity. They are attributes and:

D. properties

Question 9:   The association role defines:

A. the tables that each attribute is contained

B. how tables are related in the database

C. the relationship between the class diagram and the tables in the database

D. The association role defines:

Question 10:   The predominant way of storing data today is using which type of database models?

A. Hierarchical

B. Object oriented

C. Network

D. The predominant way of storing data today is using which type of database models?

Question 11:   Business rules can be represented in the database through:

A. Business rules can be represented in the database through:

B. attributes

C. associations (or relationships)

D. secondary keys

Question 12:   An abstract data type is used to:

A. provide a conceptual view of the data so it is easier to understand

B. prevent users from getting to database security information

C. link data from remote databases

D. An abstract data type is used to:

Question 13:   Assume you are creating a database to handle the data associated with instruction at a university. What is the most appropriate special association to model that a course has an assigned instructor, Teaching Assistants, a classroom, meeting time slot, and class roster?

A. generalization association

B. composition association

C. Assume you are creating a database to handle the data associated with instruction at a university. What is the most appropriate special association to model that a course has an assigned instructor, Teaching Assistants, a classroom, meeting time slot, and class roster?

D. n-ary association

Question 14:   The modern database report writer:

A. provides the tools for database designer to display information in the desired format

B. is a career path that focuses on creating, managing and supporting the reports generated from databases

C. provide limited control over how information is displayed and reported

D. The modern database report writer:

Question 15:   Assume you are creating a database to handle the data associated with instruction at a university. What is the most appropriate special association to model degree requirements (i.e., required number of courses in humanity, science, math, etc)?

A. n-ary association

B. Assume you are creating a database to handle the data associated with instruction at a university. What is the most appropriate special association to model degree requirements (i.e., required number of courses in humanity, science, math, etc)?

C. generalization association

D. composition association

Question 16:   When building a database, the data dealing with an entity is modeled as a:

A. object

B. attribute

C. When building a database, the data dealing with an entity is modeled as a:

D. class

Question 17:   Which component of the database management system (DBMS) most affects the ability to handle large problems (scalability)?

A. Which component of the database management system (DBMS) most affects the ability to handle large problems (scalability)?

B. Database Engine

C. Query Processor

D. Data Storage Subsystem

Question 18:   The traditional storage of data that is organized by customer, stored in separate folders in filing cabinets is an example of what type of 'database' system?

A. Network

B. Hierarchical

C. The traditional storage of data that is organized by customer, stored in separate folders in filing cabinets is an example of what type of 'database' system?

D. Object oriented

Question 19:   A reflexive association is drawn using which symbol:

A. a line which loops back onto the same table

B. A reflexive association is drawn using which symbol:

C. small closed diamond at the end of a line connecting two tables

D. small open diamond at the end of a line connecting two tables

Question 20:   A reflexive association is one where one class is:

A. linked back to itself

B. A reflexive association is one where one class is:

C. combined with multiple other classes

D. broken down into special cases

Question 21:   The separation of the data definition from the program is known as:

A. The separation of the data definition from the program is known as:

B. data independence

C. data dictionary

D. data integrity

Question 22:   What is the most appropriate special association that indicates that multiple textbooks make up a course required reading list?

A. What is the most appropriate special association that indicates that multiple textbooks make up a course required reading list?

B. aggregation association

C. n-ary association

D. generalization association

Question 23:   What is the main limitation of Hierarchical Databases?

A. Limited capacity (unable to hold much data)

B. What is the main limitation of Hierarchical Databases?

C. Overhead associated with maintaining indexes

D. Limited flexibility in accessing data

Question 24:   Software that defines a database, stores the data, supports a query language, produces reports and creates data entry screens is a:

A. database management system (DBMS)

B. Software that defines a database, stores the data, supports a query language, produces reports and creates data entry screens is a:

C. data dictionary

D. decision support system

Question 25:   A composition association is drawn using which symbol:

A. A line which loops back onto the same table

B. Small open diamond at the end of a line connecting two tables

C. A composition association is drawn using which symbol:

D. Small closed diamond at the end of a line connecting two tables