| | Attribute types are represented in the ER diagram using what shape? | |
|---|--|--------------|
| | oval | |
| | diamond | |
| | triangle | |
| | rectangle | |
| | Next Page | Page 1 of 20 |
| Q | uestion 2 (4 points) Saved | |
| | What are the 4 types of cardinality for a binary relationship? | |
| | 1:1 1:n n:1 m:n | |
| | Next Page | Page 2 of 20 |
| C | Question 3 (1 point) This type of entity relies on another entity which has a discriminating (processing to the second of the s | partial) key |
| | Next Page | Page 3 of 20 |

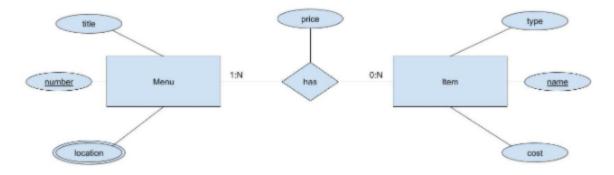
Question 1 (1 point)

Saved

| Question 4 (1 | point) <pre> ✓ Saved</pre> | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Entity types | are represented in the | e ER diagram using what sha | pe? |
| oval | | | |
| triangle | | | |
| • rectangle | 2 | | |
| diamond | | | |
| Next Page | | | Page 4 of 20 |
| | point) Saving e keys are super keys | * | |
| True | | | |
| False | | | |
| Next Page | | | Page 5 of 20 |
| Question 6 (2 | points) | | |
| What are the an entity car | | pecialization that determine | how many subclasses |
| completene | | | |
| Next Page | | | Page 6 of 20 |

Question 7 (3 points) Saved

Explain the following ER diagram to a person that does not understand databases.



There is a menu. In this menu, we have a variety of items that each have their own price, type, name, and cost. From these four previous attributes, only the name of the item is unique. Also, each menu has a title, number, and location. While the title of the menu is the same across every menu, the menu number must be unique to each individual menu. Lastly, there is also the location, which is placed on every menu to show the location of the store.

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| Question 8 (1 | point) 5 | Saving | \$ | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| This type of k relation. | æy is a subse | et of attril | butes that | no two tupl | les can hav | e in the san | ne |
| candidate | key | | | | | | |
| superkey | | | | | | | |
| oforeign ke | ЭY | | | | | | |
| oprimary k | ey | | | | | | |
| Next Page | | | | | | Page 8 | 3 of 20 |
| Question 9 (1 | point) | Saving | \$ | | | | |
| A database ordered list | | | es. A tuple | e is a collec | tion of rela | ntions. A re | ation is an |
| True | | | | | | | |
| False | | | | | | | |
| Next Page | | | | | | Pa | age 9 of 20 |

| Question 10 | (1 point) | ✓ Saved | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| NULL value | means tha | at the value | is missing, | irrelevant (| or not appli | cable |
| True | | | | | | |
| False | | | | | | |
| Next Page | | | | | | Page 10 of 20 |
| Question 11 Relationship | | | | diagram us | ing what sh | nape? |
| triangle | | | | | | |
| diamond | İ | | | | | |
| oval | | | | | | |
| rectangl | е | | | | | |
| Next Page | | | | | | Page 11 of 20 |

| Question 12 (1 point) What type of attribute is shown on the ER diagram but not stored in the database? | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| relationship | | | | | | | | | |
| Next Page 12 of 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| Question 13 (4 points) Saved | | | | | | | | | |
| Briefly explain the concept of specialization. Give a quick example. | | | | | | | | | |
| Specialization generally refers to defining a sset of subclasses of an entity type. One example of this is a CHEF superclass with subclasses LINECOOK and SAUCER. | | | | | | | | | |
| Next Page Page 13 of 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| Question 14 (1 point) | | | | | | | | | |
| The domain constraint states that each attribute must be a single value from the domain and be what? | | | | | | | | | |

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atomic

| Question 15 (3 poi | nts) 🗸 Saved | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|---------------|
| What are the thre | ee types of anomalies we a | re tr | rying to prevent with n | ormalization? |
| insertion | | | | |
| deletion | | | | |
| update | | | | |
| Next Page | | | | Page 15 of 20 |
| Question 16 (1 po | int) | | | |
| A relation have a | specific order and can cor | ntain | duplicates. | |
| True | | | | |
| False | | | | |
| Next Page | | | | Page 16 of 20 |
| Question 17 (4 poi | ints) ✓ Saved | | | |
| Match each of the | e EER concepts to its relat | iona | l counterpart. | |
| 2 v enti | ty | 1. | relation | |
| 4 🗸 attri | bute | 2. | tuple | |
| 3 🗸 attri | bute type | 3. | column name | |
| 1 v enti | ty type | 4. | cell | |

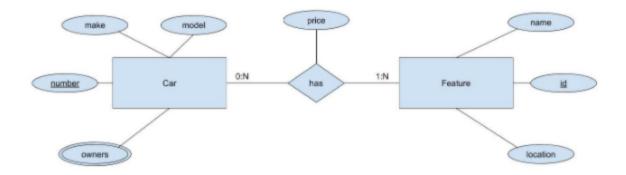
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| Qı | uestion 18 (1 | point) | Saving | \$ | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| | This type of ke | ey is defined | d as not h | aving any | / redunda | nt (unnec | cessary) a | attributes. |
| | discrimina | ting key | | | | | | |
| | oforeign ke | У | | | | | | |
| | candidate | key | | | | | | |
| | superkey | | | | | | | |
| | Next Page | | | | | | | Page 18 of 20 |
| Qı | uestion 19 (1 | point) | Saving | \$ | | | | |
| | f you have a f relation; or mu | | there mus | t be a ma | atching se | et of attri | bute in th | ne other |
| | True | | | | | | | |
| | False | | | | | | | |
| | Next Page | | | | | | | Page 19 of 20 |

Question 20 (3 points)

Explain the following ER diagram to a person that does not understand databases.



There is a car with a make, model, number and owners. Each car has its own feature, with a prive, name, id and location.