1. What can you use a primary key in a table for? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Define columns in the table
- ○ Define rows in the table
- ◉ Enforce uniqueness of table rows
- ○ None of the above

✓ **Correct**
Use a primary key to uniquely identify all table rows.

2. What function does an index provide? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Stores metadata
- ○ Stores primary and foreign keys
- ◉ Easily locate a specific row or set of rows
- ○ Slowly checks each row in turn

✓ **Correct**
Create an index on a table to easily locate the specific row or set of rows you require.

3. Which of the following is **NOT** a constraint? **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ Manual constraint
- ○ Semantic integrity constraint
- ○ Referential integrity constraint
- ○ Null constraint

✓ **Correct**
The six constraints do not define a manual constraint.

4. Which of the following is one of the objects a relational database uses to store, manage, and access data? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Triggers
- ○ Functions
- ○ Tables
- ◉ All of the above

Correct
The set of objects relational databases use includes tables, views, indexes, functions, triggers, and packages.

5. How does normalization help speed up transactions? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Creates more tables
- ○ Increases data duplication
- ◉ Enables you to perform updates only once on normalized databases
- ○ Improves data integrity

Correct
Normalization helps speed transactions as you only perform updates, additions, and deletes once on normalized databases.