DBMS ASSIGNMENT-2

Total points 8/10

The respondent's email (**ramya.sivakumar@zemosolabs.com**) was recorded on submission of this form.

✓ 1. _____ is critical in formulating database design. *   1/1

○ (a) Row-column order

○ (b) Number of tables

◉ (c) Functional dependency   ✓

○ (d) None of the choices offered

✓ 2. If column A determines the value of column B, then we write it as   *1/1
_____.

◉ (a) A -> B   ✓

○ (b) B ->A

○ (c) A <- B

○ (d) B <- A

✗   3. Breaking one table into multiple tables is called _____. *   0/1

○ (a) Normalization   ✗

○ (b) Composition

○ (c) Denormalization

○ (d) Decomposition

Correct answer

◉ (d) Decomposition

✓   4. When we preserve information after decomposition, we call it as   *1/1
    _____.

○ (a) Lossy decomposition

◉ (b) Lossless decomposition   ✓

○ (c) Non-lossy decomposition

○ (d) Both b & c

✕   5. _____ is the process of successive reduction of a given set of   *0/1
relations to a better form.

○   (a) Normalization

○   (b) Denormalization

○   (c) Composition

◉   (d) Decomposition   ✕

Correct answer

◉   (a) Normalization

✓   6. A table is in the _____ normal form if it is in the _____ normal form   *1/1
and if all non-key columns in the table depend on the entire primary key.

○   (a) First, second

○   (b) Second, third

○   (c) Third, fourth

◉   (d) Second, first   ✓

✓   7. The _____ normal form requires a table to be in the second normal   *1/1
form.

○   (a) First

◉   (b) Third   ✓

○   (c) Fourth

○   (d) Fifth

?

✓ 8. The _____ normal form is also called as project-join normal form. *   1/1

○ (a) Boyce-Codd normal form

○ (b) First normal form

○ (c) Second normal form

◉ (d) None of the above   ✓

✓ 9. _____ is a process in which we retain or introduce some amount of   *1/1
redundancy for faster data access.

○ (a) Normalisation

○ (b) Composition

◉ (c) Denormalisation   ✓

○ (d) Decomposition

✓ 10. _____ technique helps us model real-world systems in the form of   *1/1
software constructs.

○ (a) Relationship design

○ (b) Attribute design

○ (c) Database design

◉ (d) Entity/Relationship modeling.   ✓

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