A1

1 This is a preview of the published version of the quiz

Started: Jan 26 at 9:34am

Quiz Instructions

This test has a time limit of 75 mins.

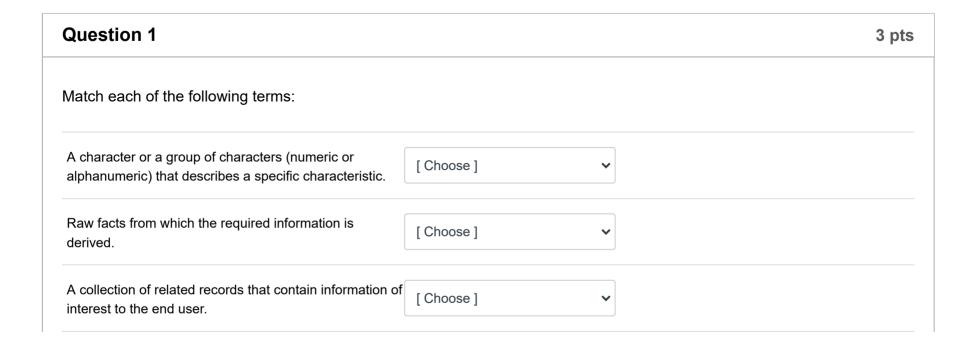
This test will save and submit automatically when the time expires.

Access Code: A1

Once started, this test must be completed in one sitting. Do not leave the test before clicking Submit.

Assignment 1 preview-.pdf

premiere.sql



A logically connected set of one or more fields that
describes a person, place, event, or thing.

~

Question 2	3 pts
What is data redundancy?	
☐ Single point of storage of the same basic information.	
☐ The same data are stored unnecessarily at different places.	
Ponds of information in a centralized data location.	
☐ Because data stored in different locations will probably not be updated consistently, the islands of information often contain different versions of the same data.	it

Question 3	2 pts
What is data independence?	
Access to a file is dependent on its own structure	
Data access changes when data storage characteristics change	
Data storage characteristics do not affect data access	
Change file structure without affecting data access	

Question 4	3 pts
What is a DBMS, and what are its functions?	
☐ The DBMS cannot perform ad hoc queries.	
☐ The DBMS creates the complex structures required for data storage.	
☐ The DBMS transforms entered data to conform to the data structures.	
☐ The DBMS stores the definitions of data and their relationships (metadata) in a data dictionary; any changes made are automatical recorded in the data dictionary.	lly

Question 5	3 pts
What is structural independence?	
☐ Changing file structure without affecting data access	
☐ Access to a file is dependent on its own structure	
☐ Data access changes when data storage characteristics change	
☐ Data storage characteristics do not affect data access	

Question 6	3 pts
Explain the difference between data and information.	
☐ Information is processed data to reveal the meaning behind the facts.	
☐ Data is produced by processing information.	
☐ Data are raw facts.	
☐ Information constitute the building blocks of data.	

Question 7	3 pts
What is the role of a DBMS, and what are its advantages? What are its disadvantages?	
☐ Advantage: improved decision making	
☐ Advantage: improved data access	
☐ Advantage: vendor dependence	
☐ Disadvantage: increased end-user productivity	
 A database management system (DBMS) is a collection of programs that manages the database structure and controls access to t stored in the database. 	he data

Question 8	3 pts
List and describe the different (general) types of databases.	
☐ Database use (operational/transactional vs. data warehouse)	
☐ Database vendor	
☐ Number of users	
☐ Database site location (centralized vs. distributed)	

Question 9	5 pts
What are the main components of a database system?	
☐ Procedure	
□ Data	
☐ Hardware	
☐ Software	
☐ People	

Question 10

What are metadata?	
☐ Defines data characteristics such as the data type (e.g., character or numeric)	
☐ Data about data	
Relationships that link the data	
☐ Actual data values	
Question 11	3 pts
☐ The existence of a DBMS does not guarantee good data management, nor does it ensure that the database will be able to generate correct and timely information.	;
Design does not refer to how the database structure will be used to store and manage end-user data.	
Good applications can't overcome bad database designs.	
☐ Ultimately, the end user and the designer decide what data will be stored in the database.	
Question 12	3 pts
Discuss the importance of data modeling.	

A good data model is a communications device that helps eliminate (or at least substantially reduce) discrepancies between the database design's components and the real-world data environment.	
It is important because different users need to view the data in the same way.	
A data model is a relatively simple representation, usually graphical, of a more complex real-world object event.	
uestion 13	3 pts
/hat is a business rule, and what is its purpose in data modeling?	
Business rules are not meant to establish entities, attributes, relationships, and constraints	
To be effective, only specifically assigned persons in an organization should have access to its business rules.	
A business rule is a brief, precise, and unambigous description of a policy, procedure, or principle within a specific or environment.	ganization's
End users are a more reliable source in specifying business rules.	
Question 14	3 pt
ow do you translate business rules into data model components?	
ow do you translate pusifiess rules into data model components:	

A verb in a business rule will translate into an entity in the model	
A verb in a business rule will translate into an attribute in the model	
○ A noun in a business rule will translate into a relationship in the model	
Question 15	1 pts
Describe the basic features of the relational data model and discuss their importance to the end user and the des	signer.
☐ A relational database is a single data repository that provides both structural and data independence.	
☐ Weak and inflexible query language.	
Designers find it easier to deal with conceptual data representation (i.e., an ERD).	
☐ How the data are physically stored in the database is of great concern to the user.	
☐ End users find it easier to visualize their data as a collection of data organized as a matrix.	
Question 16	3 pts
Explain how the entity relationship (ER) model helped produce a more structured relational database design envi	ronment.
O An entity relationship model, also known as an ERD, helps identify the database's metadata and its associated applications	
O An entity relationship model, also known as an ERM, helps identify the database's data and its structure	

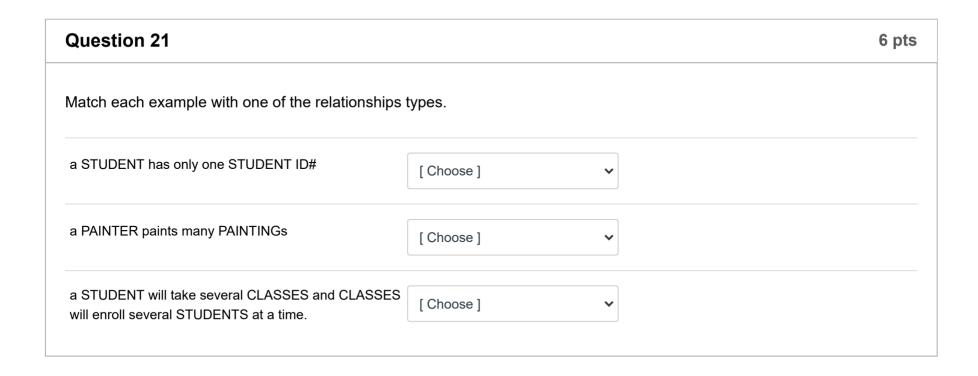
An entity relationship model, also known as an ERM, helps identify the database's main attributes and their relationships
O An entity relationship model, also known as an ERM, helps identify the database's main entities and their relationships
Question 17 8 pts
Use the scenario described by "A customer can make many payments, but each payment is made by only one customer" as the basis for an entity relationship diagram.
*Please submit a screenshot of your ERD as an image file. (please don't upload the whole model!)
Upload Choose a File
Question 18 3 pts
Question 18 3 pts
The dominant database model is —all current major DBMS products are based on it.
○ the relational database model
Object- Oriented atabase

Network database model

○ NoSQL database

Question 19	3 pts
Describe the basic characteristics of a NoSQL database.	
☐ Handle limited amounts of data.	
☐ Highly scalable and fault tolerant.	
☐ SimpleDB(Google) is an example.	
☐ Not based on the traditional relational database model.	

Question 20	5 pts
A relationship describes an association among entities. What are three types of relationships?	
☐ Many-to-many (M:N or **)	
☐ Zero-to-zero(0:0 or 00)	
☐ One-to-one (1:1 or 11)	
☐ All-for-one (~:1 or ~1)	
☐ Ten-to-twenty (10:20 or 1020)	
☐ One-to-many (1:M or 1*)	



Question 22	3 pts
Write the business rule(s) that governs the relationship between AGENT and CUSTOMER (Chapter 2 Problem 1, also 2.1).	figure
☐ Each customer has only one agent.	
☐ One customer can have many agents.	
☐ Each agent has only one customer.	
☐ There is a 1:M relationship between AGENT and CUSTOMER.	

☐ One agent can have many customers.	
☐ There is a M:N relationship between AGENT and CUSTOMER.	
☐ There is a 1:1 relationship between AGENT and CUSTOMER.	
Question 23	8 pts
Given the business rule(s) in Chapter 2, Problem 1 (one agent serves many customers, one customer nonly one agent).	nust be served by
pase submit a screenshot of your ERD as an image file (please don't upload the whole model!)	
Upload Choose a File	
Question 24	2 pts
Use the Premiere database schema in Database Resources, to answer the questions below.	
To list all the contents (rows or records) of the PART table, you would use	
○ SELECT * FROM PART;	
○ LIST * FROM PART;	
○ SELECT ALL FROM PART;	

○ DISPLAY * FROM PART;	
Question 25	2 pts
select customer_number as cus_num	
from customer	
where customer_number=256;	
Here, <i>cus_num</i> is	
○ an added table attribute	
○ an original table column name	
○ a data type used for reporting purposes	
○ an alias, that is, an alternate name given to a column or table.	
Question 26	3 pts
The query used to list the part number, part description, and part price from the part table in ascending order by part	price is
·	
○ SELECT PART_NUMBER, PART_DESCRIPTION, UNIT_PRICE	
FROM part	
ORDER BY UNIT_PRICE ASC;	

SELECT PART_NUMBER, PART_DESCRIPTION, UNIT_PRICEFROM part
ORDER BY UNIT_PRICE ASCENDING;
○ SELECT PART_NUMBER, PART_DESCRIPTION, PART_PRICE
FROM part
ORDER BY PART_PRICE ASCENDING;
○ SELECT PART_NUMBER, PART_DESCRIPTION, PART_PRICE
FROM part
ORDER BY PART_PRICE;

Question 27	2 pts
When you issue the following command: DELETE FROM ORDERS;	
○ all rows will be deleted	
only the first row will be deleted	
○ only the last row will be deleted	
○ no rows will be deleted (an incorrect command)	

Question 28

UPDATE customer
SET first='Beth', slsrep_number=12
WHERE customer_number=256;
The above command

will only update one attribute value

will update all records in the customer table

will modify the first name and sale's rep number for customer number 256

will modify all records in the customer table

Question 29 4 pts

Which statement(s) is/are correct for adding two records to the customer table:

```
INSERT INTO customer
(customer_number, last, first, street, city, state, zip_code, balance, credit_limit, slsrep_number)
VALUES
('999', 'Jane','Doe', '456 Elm Ave.', 'Panama City', 'FL', '32445', 700.00, 900.00, '12');
('888','Baby','Doe','789 Forest Ct.','Tallahassee','FL','32305',800.00,9500.00,'03');
```

```
INSERT INTO customer
  (customer_number, last, first, street, city, state, zip_code, balance, credit_limit, slsrep_number)
VALUES
  ('999','Jane','Doe','456 Elm Ave.','Panama City','FL','32445',700.00,900.00,'12'),
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Question 30	2 pts
A table (i.e., both, its data and structure) can be deleted from the database by using the command.	
○ MODIFY TABLE mytable;	
○ ERASE TABLE mytable;	
○ DROP TABLE mytable;	
○ DELETE TABLE mytable;	