A proper understanding of the concept and use of keys in a relational database model is very important.

 True

 False

Referential and entity integrity are two names for the same thing.

 True

 False

The \_\_\_\_ constraint can be placed on a column to ensure that every row in the table has a value for that column.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | HAS VALUE |
|  |  | NOT NULL |
|  |  | MUST HAVE VALUE |
|  |  | NOT EMPTY |

If one department chair—a professor—can chair only one department and one department can have only one department chair, then the entities PROFESSOR and DEPARTMENT exhibit a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relationship.



A \_\_\_\_ is any key that uniquely identifies each row.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | superkey |
|  |  | special |
|  |  | selective |
|  |  | candidate |

If an entity can exist apart from one or more related entities, it is said to be \_\_\_\_-independent.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | existence |
|  |  | relationship |
|  |  | business |
|  |  | weak |

The ER model refers to a specific table row as an entity instance.

 True

 False

The relational operators have the property of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; that is, the use of relational algebra operators on existing relations (tables) produces new relations.



In Crow’s Foot notation, an optional relationship between entities is shown by drawing a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the side of the optional entity.

Instead of storing a person’s age, it is better to store the date of birth and use the difference between that value and the system date as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attribute.

