* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | According to the Data-Modeling Checklist, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be nouns that are familiar to business and should be short and meaningful, and should document abbreviations, synonyms, and aliases for each entity. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect Entity | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | entity names |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | To generate a surrogate key, Microsoft Access uses a(n) \_\_\_\_ data type. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  AutoNumber | | Correct Answer: | Correct  AutoNumber | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | If you have three different transitive dependencies, \_\_\_\_ different determinant(s) exist. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  three | | Correct Answer: | Correct  three | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A determinant is any attribute whose value determines other values within a column. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct False | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | If a table has multiple candidate keys and one of those candidate keys is a composite key, the table can have \_\_\_\_ based on this composite candidate key, even when the primary key chosen is a single attribute. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  partial dependencies | | Correct Answer: | Correct  partial dependencies | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A relational table must not contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect repeating group | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | repeating |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization works through a series of stages called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct normal | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | normal |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Dependencies based on only a part of a composite primary key are called \_\_\_\_ dependencies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  partial | | Correct Answer: | Correct  partial | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table where all attributes are dependent on the primary key and are independent of each other, and no row contains two or more multivalued facts about an entity, is said to be in \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect  3NF | | Correct Answer: | Correct  4NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | In a real-world environment, we must strike a balance between design integrity and \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  flexibility | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides the big picture, or macro view, of an organization’s data requirements and operations. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct ERD | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | ERD |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Atomic attributes are attributes that can be further divided. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct False | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization works through a series of stages called normal forms. For most purposes in business database design, \_\_\_\_ stages are as high as you need to go in the normalization process. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  three | | Correct Answer: | Correct  three | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | To generate a surrogate key, Microsoft Access uses a(n) \_\_\_\_ data type. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  AutoNumber | | Correct Answer: | Correct  AutoNumber | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | \_\_\_\_ yields better performance. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  Denormalization | | Correct Answer: | Correct  Denormalization | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization is a process that is used for changing attributes to entities. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct False | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | If a table has multiple candidate keys and one of those candidate keys is a composite key, the table can have \_\_\_\_ based on this composite candidate key, even when the primary key chosen is a single attribute. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  partial dependencies | | Correct Answer: | Correct  partial dependencies | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table is in 2NF if it is in 1NF and it includes no partial dependencies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct True | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table is in fourth normal form if it is in third normal form and has no independent multivalued dependencies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct True | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Denormalization produces a lower normal form. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct True | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table that displays data redundancies yields \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  anomalies | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Before converting a table into 3NF, it is imperative the table already be in \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  2NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization works through a series of stages called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | normal |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | To generate a surrogate key, Microsoft Access uses a(n) \_\_\_\_ data type. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  AutoNumber | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization works through a series of stages called normal forms. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | If you have three different transitive dependencies, \_\_\_\_ different determinant(s) exist. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  three | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization should be part of the design process. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Data redundancy produces \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  data integrity problems | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | If a table has multiple candidate keys and one of those candidate keys is a composite key, the table can have \_\_\_\_ based on this composite candidate key, even when the primary key chosen is a single attribute. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  partial dependencies | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | An atomic attribute \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  cannot be further subdivided | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | If database tables are treated as though they were files in a file system, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ never has a chance to demonstrate its superior data-handling capabilities. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | RDBMS |  | | Correct*Exact Match* | Relational Database Management System |  | | Correct*Exact Match* | Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | An example of denormalization is using a \_\_\_\_ denormalized table to hold report data. This is required when creating a tabular report in which the columns represent data that is stored in the table as rows. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  temporary | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Dependencies based on only a part of a composite primary key are called \_\_\_\_ dependencies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  partial | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The combination of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ER modeling yields a useful ERD, whose entities may now be translated into appropriate table structures. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | normalization |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table where every determinant is a candidate key is said to be in \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  BCNF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Any attribute whose value determines other values within a row is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | determinant |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Granularity refers to \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  the level of detail represented by the values stored in a table's row | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Dependencies can be identified with the help of a dependency \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | diagram |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | An atomic attribute \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  cannot be further subdivided | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Atomic attributes are attributes that can be further divided. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Dependencies that are based on only a part of a composite primary key are called transitive dependencies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Repeating groups must be eliminated by making sure that each column defines a single entity. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A determinant is any attribute whose value determines other values within a column. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | If a table has multiple candidate keys and one of those candidate keys is a composite key, the table can have \_\_\_\_ based on this composite candidate key, even when the primary key chosen is a single attribute. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  partial dependencies | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Converting a database format from 1NF to 2NF is a complex process. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | To generate a surrogate key, Microsoft Access uses a(n) \_\_\_\_ data type. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  AutoNumber | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization works through a series of stages called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | normal |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Before converting a table into 3NF, it is imperative the table already be in \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  2NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table is in 2NF if it is in 1NF and it includes no partial dependencies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | An atomic attribute \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  cannot be further subdivided | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ derives its name from the fact that a group of multiple entries of the same type can exist for any single key attribute occurrence. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | repeating group |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | In a(n) \_\_\_\_ diagram, the arrows above the attributes indicate all desirable dependencies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  dependency | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table that is in 2NF and contains no transitive dependencies is said to be in \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  3NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A relational table must not contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | repeating |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Dependencies can be identified with the help of a dependency \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | diagram |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Dependency diagrams are very helpful in getting a bird’s-eye view of all the relationships among a table’s attributes. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The combination of normalization and ER modeling yields a useful ERD, whose entities may now be translated into appropriate relationship structures. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | All relational tables satisfy the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requirements. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | 1NF |  | | Correct*Exact Match* | first normal form |  | | Correct*Exact Match* | first normal form (1NF) |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | With parrtial dependencies, data redundancies occur because every row entry requires duplication of data. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | In order to meet performance requirements, you may have to denormalize portions of the database design. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Converting a database format from 1NF to 2NF is a complex process. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Denormalization produces a lower normal form. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Repeating groups must be eliminated by making sure that each row defines a single entity. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a process to help reduce the likelihood of data anomalies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | Normalization |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The advantage of higher processing speed must be carefully weighed against the disadvantage of data anomalies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table that is in 2NF and contains no transitive dependencies is said to be in \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  3NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table that displays data redundancies yields \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  anomalies | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Data redundancies occur from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of data on every row entry. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | duplication |  | | Correct*Exact Match* | repetition |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no row may contain two or more multivalued facts about an entity. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | 4NF |  | | Correct*Exact Match* | fourth normal form |  | | Correct*Exact Match* | fourth normal form (4NF) |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Some very specialized applications may require normalization beyond the \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  4NF | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | For most business transactional databases, we should normalize relations into \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  3NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | \_\_\_\_ yields better performance. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  Denormalization | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | \_\_\_\_ databases reflect the ever-growing demand for greater scope and depth in the data on which decision support systems increasingly rely. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  Data warehouse | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table is in 4NF if it is in 3NF and \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  has no multivalued dependencies | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Granularity refers to \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  the level of detail represented by the values stored in a table's row | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization represents a micro view of the entities within the ERD. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | To generate a surrogate key, Microsoft Access uses a(n) \_\_\_\_ data type. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  AutoNumber | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | With parrtial dependencies, data redundancies occur because every row entry requires duplication of data. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Data redundancy produces \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  data integrity problems | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Dependencies based on only a part of a composite primary key are called \_\_\_\_ dependencies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  partial | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Any attribute whose value determines other values within a row is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | determinant |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A dependency based on only a part of a composite primary key is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | partial dependency |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Dependency diagrams are very helpful in getting a bird’s-eye view of all the relationships among a table’s attributes. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table that has all key attributes defined, has no repeating groups, and all its attributes are dependent on the primary key, is said to be in \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  1NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | From a strictly database point of view, \_\_\_\_ attribute values can be calculated when they are needed to write reports or invoices. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  derived | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | In a real-world environment, changing granularity requirements might dictate changes in primary key selection, and those changes might ultimately require the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keys. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | surrogate |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Some very specialized applications may require normalization beyond the \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  4NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | To generate a surrogate key, Microsoft Access uses a(n) \_\_\_\_ data type. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  AutoNumber | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | In a real-world environment, we must strike a balance between design integrity and \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  flexibility | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Repeating groups must be eliminated by making sure that each row defines a single entity. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | To generate a surrogate key, Microsoft Access uses a(n) \_\_\_\_ data type. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  AutoNumber | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Converting a database format from 1NF to 2NF is a complex process. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | With parrtial dependencies, data redundancies occur because every row entry requires duplication of data. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Granularity refers to \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  the level of detail represented by the values stored in a table's row | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Of the following normal forms, \_\_\_\_, is mostly of theoretical interest. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  DKNF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a process to help reduce the likelihood of data anomalies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | Normalization |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | \_\_\_\_ yields better performance. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  Denormalization | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | From a structural point of view, 2NF is better than \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  1NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The conflicts between design efficiency, information requirements, and processing speed are often resolved through \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  compromises that include denormalization | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table that has all key attributes defined, has no repeating groups, and all its attributes are dependent on the primary key, is said to be in \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  1NF | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | An attribute that is part of a key is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_ attribute. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  prime | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Granularity refers to \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  the level of detail represented by the values stored in a table's row | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Because a partial dependency can exist only if a table's primary key is composed of several attributes, if a table in 1NF has a single-attribute primary key, then the table is automatically in 2NF. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization should be part of the design process. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Attribute A \_\_\_\_ attribute B if all of the rows in the table that agree in value for attribute A also agree in value for attribute B. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  determines | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | To generate a surrogate key, Microsoft Access uses a(n) \_\_\_\_ data type. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  AutoNumber | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | If a table has multiple candidate keys and one of those candidate keys is a composite key, the table can have \_\_\_\_ based on this composite candidate key, even when the primary key chosen is a single attribute. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  partial dependencies | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table is in BCNF if every determinant in the table is a foreign key. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | From a strictly database point of view, \_\_\_\_ attribute values can be calculated when they are needed to write reports or invoices. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  derived | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The advantage of higher processing speed must be carefully weighed against the disadvantage of data anomalies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

Tuesday, March 6, 2018 1:57:07 AM EST

* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization is a process that is used for changing attributes to entities. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no row may contain two or more multivalued facts about an entity. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | 4NF |  | | Correct*Exact Match* | fourth normal form |  | | Correct*Exact Match* | fourth normal form (4NF) |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | \_\_\_\_ yields better performance. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  Denormalization | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table is in BCNF if every determinant in the table is a candidate key. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Any attribute whose value determines other values within a row is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | determinant |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Any attribute that is at least part of a key is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | prime attribute |  | | Correct*Exact Match* | key attribute |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization should be part of the design process. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table is in 2NF if it is in 1NF and it includes no partial dependencies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization represents a micro view of the entities within the ERD. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | In order to meet performance requirements, you may have to denormalize portions of the database design. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Denormalization produces a lower normal form. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | From a structural point of view, 2NF is better than \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  1NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | It becomes difficult to create a suitable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ key when the related table uses a composite primary key. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | foreign |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ derives its name from the fact that a group of multiple entries of the same type can exist for any single key attribute occurrence. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | repeating group |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A \_\_\_\_ exists when there are functional dependencies such that Y is functionally dependent on X and Z is functionally dependent on Y, and X is the primary key. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  transitive dependency | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | To generate a surrogate key, Microsoft Access uses a(n) \_\_\_\_ data type. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  AutoNumber | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | \_\_\_\_ yields better performance. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  Denormalization | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Repeating groups must be eliminated by making sure that each column defines a single entity. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Relational models view the data as part of a table or collection of tables in which all key values must be identified. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table is in BCNF if every determinant in the table is a candidate key. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A relational table must not contain a(n) \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  repeating group | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization represents a micro view of the entities within the ERD. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The most likely data type for a surrogate key is \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  Numeric | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization works through a series of stages called normal forms. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization is a very important database design ingredient and the highest level is always the most desirable. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | 1NF, 2NF, and 3NF are \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  normalization stages | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The conflicts between design efficiency, information requirements, and processing speed are often resolved through \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  compromises that include denormalization | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table where all attributes are dependent on the primary key and are independent of each other, and no row contains two or more multivalued facts about an entity, is said to be in \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  4NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides the big picture, or macro view, of an organization’s data requirements and operations. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | ERD |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Dependency diagrams are very helpful in getting a bird’s-eye view of all the relationships among a table’s attributes. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | If you have three different transitive dependencies, \_\_\_\_ different determinant(s) exist. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  three | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Denormalization produces a lower normal form. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table is in BCNF if every determinant in the table is a candidate key. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | According to the Data-Modeling Checklist, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be nouns that are familiar to business and should be short and meaningful, and should document abbreviations, synonyms, and aliases for each entity. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | entity names |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | If database tables are treated as though they were files in a file system, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ never has a chance to demonstrate its superior data-handling capabilities. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | RDBMS |  | | Correct*Exact Match* | Relational Database Management System |  | | Correct*Exact Match* | Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization produces a lower normal form. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | When a nonkey attribute is the determinant of a key attribute the table is in 3NF but not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | BCNF |  | | Correct*Exact Match* | Boyce-Codd normal form |  | | Correct*Exact Match* | Boyce-Codd normal form (BCNF) |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A diagram that depicts all dependencies found within a given table structure is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | dependency diagram |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A determinant is any attribute whose value determines other values within a column. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | All relational tables satisfy the 1NF requirements. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The price paid for increased performance through denormalization is a larger amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | redundancy |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | For most business transactional databases, we should normalize relations into \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  3NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table is in fourth normal form if it is in third normal form and has no independent multivalued dependencies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Dependencies can be identified with the help of a dependency \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | diagram |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A dependency of one nonprime attribute on another nonprime attribute is a partial dependency. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | According to the Data-Modeling Checklist, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be nouns that are familiar to business and should be short and meaningful, and should document abbreviations, synonyms, and aliases for each entity. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | entity names |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | \_\_\_\_ yields better performance. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  Denormalization | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | In order to meet performance requirements, you may have to denormalize portions of the database design. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | When designing a database, you should \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  make sure entities are in normal form before table structures are created | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | In a real-world environment, we must strike a balance between design integrity and \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  flexibility | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Any attribute whose value determines other values within a row is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | determinant |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table that has all key attributes defined, has no repeating groups, and all its attributes are dependent on the primary key, is said to be in \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  1NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A \_\_\_\_ derives its name from the fact that a group of multiple entries of the same type can exist for any single key attribute occurrence. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  repeating group | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization represents a micro view of the \_\_\_\_ within the ERD. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  entities | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table is in fourth normal form if it is in third normal form and has no independent multivalued dependencies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A \_\_\_\_ exists when there are functional dependencies such that Y is functionally dependent on X and Z is functionally dependent on Y, and X is the primary key. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  transitive dependency | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization works through a series of stages called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | normal |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization is a very important database design ingredient and the highest level is always the most desirable. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The combination of normalization and ER modeling yields a useful ERD, whose entities may now be translated into appropriate relationship structures. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides the big picture, or macro view, of an organization’s data requirements and operations. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | ERD |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A table that displays data redundancies yields \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  anomalies | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Repeating groups must be eliminated by making sure that each column defines a single entity. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | An atomic attribute \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  cannot be further subdivided | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the level of detail represented by the values stored in a table's row. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | Granularity |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Some very specialized applications may require normalization beyond the \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  4NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Improving \_\_\_\_ leads to more flexible queries. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  atomicity | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The advantage of higher processing speed must be carefully weighed against the disadvantage of data anomalies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | An example of denormalization is using a \_\_\_\_ denormalized table to hold report data. This is required when creating a tabular report in which the columns represent data that is stored in the table as rows. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  temporary | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization works through a series of stages called normal forms. For most purposes in business database design, \_\_\_\_ stages are as high as you need to go in the normalization process. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  three | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Granularity refers to \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  the level of detail represented by the values stored in a table's row | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A dependency based on only a part of a composite primary key is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | partial dependency |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A diagram that depicts all dependencies found within a given table structure is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | dependency diagram |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | In order to meet performance requirements, you may have to denormalize portions of the database design. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Because a partial dependency can exist only if a table's primary key is composed of several attributes, a table whose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ key consists of only a single attribute is automatically in 2NF if it is in 1NF. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | primary |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The advantage of higher processing speed must be carefully weighed against the disadvantage of data anomalies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Improving \_\_\_\_ leads to more flexible queries. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  atomicity | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Dependency diagrams are very helpful in getting a bird’s-eye view of all the relationships among a table’s attributes. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The problem with transitive dependencies is that they still yield data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | anomalies |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A \_\_\_\_ exists when there are functional dependencies such that Y is functionally dependent on X and Z is functionally dependent on Y, and X is the primary key. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  transitive dependency | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization works through a series of stages called normal forms. For most purposes in business database design, \_\_\_\_ stages are as high as you need to go in the normalization process. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  three | |  |  |  |

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* **Question 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Before converting a table into 3NF, it is imperative the table already be in \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  2NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Because a partial dependency can exist only if a table's primary key is composed of several attributes, if a table in 1NF has a single-attribute primary key, then the table is automatically in 2NF. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Normalization works through a series of stages called normal forms. For most purposes in business database design, \_\_\_\_ stages are as high as you need to go in the normalization process. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  three | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | From a strictly database point of view, \_\_\_\_ attribute values can be calculated when they are needed to write reports or invoices. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  derived | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Some very specialized applications may require normalization beyond the \_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  4NF | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | In order to meet performance requirements, you may have to denormalize portions of the database design. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a process to help reduce the likelihood of data anomalies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | Normalization |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | All relational tables satisfy the 1NF requirements. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Dependencies that are based on only a part of a composite primary key are called transitive dependencies. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | According to naming conventions described in Chapter 2, \_\_\_\_ would be the best name for a column representing the charges per hour in a table named JOB. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect [None Given] | | Correct Answer: | Correct  JOB\_CHG\_HOUR | |  |  |  |

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