2188 - 201819FA
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L05: Chapter 6 Assessment

Due Oct 7 at 11:59pm **Points** 20 **Questions** 20 **Time Limit** 40 Minutes

Instructions

This quiz will help assess your understanding of the concepts outlined in your chapter reading. You will have 1 attempt to take the quiz and will have 40 minutes to complete the quiz. Before taking the quiz, please consult these helpful guidelines.

Submission Details:

Time:	16 minutes
Current Score:	20 out of 20
Kept Score:	20 out of 20

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	16 minutes	20 out of 20

Correct answers are no longer available.

Score for this quiz: **20** out of 20
Submitted Oct 2 at 6:18pm
This attempt took 16 minutes.

Question 1 — 1 / 1 pts

The combination of normalization and ER modeling yields a useful ERD, whose entities can be translated into appropriate relationship structures.

- (•) False
- ( ) True

Question 2 — 1 / 1 pts

Normalization is a process that is used for changing attributes to entities.

- (•) False
- ( ) True

Question 3 — 1 / 1 pts

Reporting anomalies in a table can cause a multitude of problems for managers and can be fixed through application programming.

- (•) False
- ( ) True

Question 4 — 1 / 1 pts

Normalization produces a lower normal form.

- ( ) True
- (•) False

Question 5 — 1 / 1 pts

Relational models view data as part of a table or collection of tables in which all key values must be identified.

- (•) True
- ( ) False

Question 6 — 1 / 1 pts

When designing a database, you should _____.

- ( ) create table structures then normalize the database
- (•) make sure that entities are in normal form before table structures are created
- ( ) consider more important issues such as performance before normalizing
- ( ) only normalize the database when performance problems occur

Question 7 — 1 / 1 pts

The most likely data type for a surrogate key is _____.

- ( ) logical
- ( ) date

- [x] numeric
- [ ] character

Question 8 1 / 1 pts

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.

- [x] three
- [ ] five
- [ ] four
- [ ] two

Question 9 1 / 1 pts

Dependencies based on only a part of a composite primary key are known as _____ dependencies.

- [ ] incomplete
- [ ] primary
- [x] partial
- [ ] composite

Question 10 1 / 1 pts

From a structural point of view, 3NF is better than _____.

- [ ] 4NF
- [ ] 5NF
- [ ] 6NF
- [x] 2NF

Question 11 1 / 1 pts

In a real-world environment, we must strike a balance between design integrity and _____.

- [ ] robustness
- [ ] uniqueness
- [ ] ease of use
- [x] flexibility

Question 12 1 / 1 pts

A table that displays data redundancies yields _____.

- [ ] consistencies
- [ ] more entities
- [x] anomalies
- [ ] fewer attributes

Question 13 1 / 1 pts

In a _____ situation, one key determines multiple values of two other attributes and those attributes are independent of each other.

- [ ] transitive dependency
- [x] multivalued dependency
- [ ] functional dependency
- [ ] partial dependency

Question 14 1 / 1 pts

A table where all attributes are dependent on the primary key but are independent of each other, and no row contains two or more multivalued facts about an entity is said to be in _____.

- [ ] 2NF

- 3NF
- 4NF
- 1NF

Question 15 1 / 1 pts

The conflicts between design efficiency, information requirements, and performance are often resolved through _____.

- compromises that include normalization
- conversion from 2NF to 3NF
- compromises that include denormalization
- conversion from 3NF to 4NF

Question 16 1 / 1 pts

A table is in 4NF if it is in 3NF, and _____.

- no column contains the same values
- it has no multivalued dependencies
- all attributes are unrelated
- all attributes must be dependent on the primary key and must be dependent on each other

Question 17 1 / 1 pts

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 are stored in the table as rows.

- component
- 3NF
- temporary
- transitive

Question 18 1 / 1 pts

1NF, 2NF, and 3NF are _____.

- normalization stages
- atomic attributes
- anomalies
- repeating groups

Question 19 1 / 1 pts

An attribute that is part of a key is known as a(n) _____ attribute.

- nonprime
- entity
- prime
- important

Question 20 1 / 1 pts

In a(n) _____ diagram, the arrows above the attributes indicate all desirable dependencies.

- dependency
- ER
- functionality
- Chen

Quiz Score: **20** out of 20