Qualification is an update anomaly.

Question 1 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 2**(1 point)

*Saved*

Columns are sometimes called tuples.

Question 2 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 3**(1 point)

*Saved*

Because there is a one-to-many relationship between sales reps and customers in the Premiere Products database, one sales rep can be associated with zero, one, or more customers.

Question 3 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 4**(1 point)

*Saved*

In a relation, all values in a column are values of the same attribute.

Question 4 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 5**(1 point)

*Saved*

When you convert an unnormalized table to a table in first normal form, the primary key of the table in first normal form is usually the concatenation of at least two columns.

Question 5 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 6**(1 point)

*Saved*

In a relation, the order of the rows and columns is immaterial.

Question 6 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 7**(1 point)

*Saved*

Normalization is done before creating the database design.

Question 7 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 8**(1 point)

*Saved*

A programmer interviews users, examines existing and proposed documents, and examines organizational policies to determine exactly the type of data needs the database must support.

Question 8 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 9**(1 point)

*Saved*

The process of determining the particular tables and columns that will comprise a database is known as database design.

Question 9 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 10**(1 point)

*Saved*

Each column in a table of a relational database should have a distinct name.

Question 10 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 11**(1 point)

*Saved*

A table is in third normal form if it is in second normal form and no nonkey column is dependent on only a portion of the primary key.

Question 11 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 12**(1 point)

*Saved*

The same column name can appear in two different tables in a relational database.

Question 12 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 13**(1 point)

An unnormalized relation is a relation that may contain repeating groups.

Question 13 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 14**(1 point)

You can indicate a table's primary key by underlining the column or collection of columns that comprises the primary key for each table in the database.

Question 14 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 15**(1 point)

In a relational database, each entity has its own table.

Question 15 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 16**(1 point)

The concept of functional dependence is trivial to understanding database concepts.

Question 16 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 17**(1 point)

It is possible for the computer to generate values that are used as the primary key column.

Question 17 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 18**(1 point)

In a relational database, relationships are implemented by having common columns in two or more tables.

Question 18 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 19**(1 point)

Many organizations and institutions are moving toward using Social Security numbers as primary keys because of privacy issues.

Question 19 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 20**(1 point)

A relation is a characteristic or property of an entity.

Question 20 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 21**(1 point)

A primary key always comprises a single column.

Question 21 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 22**(1 point)

The definition for a primary key really defines a candidate key as well.

Question 22 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 23**(1 point)

A secondary key is the unique identifier for a table.

Question 23 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 24**(1 point)

A determinant is any column (or collection of columns) that determines another table.

Question 24 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 25**(1 point)

The statement 'A sales rep's pay class functionally determines his or her pay rate' means that if you know the pay class, you can determine the pay rate.

Question 25 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 26**(1 point)

In the one-to-many type of relationship, the word many always indicates a large number.

Question 26 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 27**(1 point)

A matrix is the association between entities.

Question 27 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 28**(1 point)

You can determine functional dependence by viewing sample data.

Question 28 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 29**(1 point)

A tabular database is a collection of tables.

Question 29 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 30**(1 point)

A relation is essentially a three-dimensional table.

Question 30 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

**Question 31**(1 point)

If a table contained both employee numbers and Social Security numbers, both columns would be referred to as candidate keys.

Question 31 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |