Final DB 2020 – 1442 Dr.Asma

Question 1

The number of instances of one entity type that may be associated with each instance of the other entity type:

○ Binary relationship

○ Ternary relationship

⦿ Cardinality of relationship

○ None of the answers

Question 2

None of the _____ 's attributes can have NULL values

○ Alternate Key

○ Candidate Key

◉ Primary Key

○ Super Key

Question 3

There can be multiple Candidate Keys in one table. Each Candidate Key can qualify as Super Key.

○ True
◉ False

Question 4

The outcome of the _____ phase is an entity-relationship diagram

- ● Conceptual Design
- ○ Logical Design
- ○ Requirement analysis
- ○ Physical Design

Question 5

In the database development process, business rules are clarified in _____ Phase.

⦿ Requirement Analysis

◯ Conceptual Design

◯ Logical Design

◯ Physical Design

Question 6

HAVING clause cannot be used without GROUP BY clause in a SELECT statement.

◉ True ○ False

This query:

SELECT staffName, Salary

FROM staffData

WHERE Salary > AVG(Salary);

Is:

○ True   ◉ False

Question 8

To retrieve all records from Employee table sorted by FirstName in a descending order, we write:

○ SELECT * FROM Employee SORT 'FirstName' DESC;

○ SELECT * FROM Employee ORDER FirstName DESC;

○ SELECT * FROM Employee SORT BY 'FirstName' DESC;

◉ SELECT * FROM Employee ORDER BY FirstName DESC;

Question 9

To obtain information from more than one table, you may use a subquery or a join operation.

◉ True ○ False

Question 10

This query:

SELECT   studentD, fName, lName, Gender

FROM   Student

HAVING Gender='F';

Is:

○ True   ● False

Question 11

This query:

SELECT   studentD, fName, lName, Address

ORDER BY   studentID ASC;

FROM   Student

Is:

○ True   ● False

Question 12

To change the "First Name" of "Ahmad" into "Omar" in table Employee, we write:

○ MODIFY Employee SET FirstName='Ahmad' INTO FirstName='Omar'

○ UPDATE Employee SET FirstName='Ahmad' INTO FirstName='Omar'

○ MODIFY Employee SET FirstName='Omar' WHERE FirstName='Ahmad'

◉ UPDATE Employee SET FirstName='Omar' WHERE FirstName='Ahmad'

Question 13

The following clauses are mandatory in the SELECT statements:

- ⦿ None of the answers

- ○ WHERE

- ○ GROUP BY

- ○ ORDER BY

Question 14

The following clauses are optional in the SELECT statements:

○ GROUP BY

○ WHERE

○ ORDER BY

◉ All of the answers

Question 15

The query:

SELECT branchNo, branchAddress

FROM   BranchData

WHERE   branchAddress   IN ('Makkah', 'Jeddah');

contains search condition of type:

○ Comparison

○ Range

○ None of the answers

◉ Set membership

Question 16

To delete the records where the FirstName is "Ahmad" in the Employee Table, we write:

○ DELETE FROM Employee FirstName = 'Ahmad'

○ DELETE ROW FirstName = 'Ahmad' FROM Employee

○ DELETE FirstName = 'Ahmad' FROM Employee

◉ DELETE FROM Employee WHERE FirstName = 'Ahmad'

Question 17

To eliminate duplicates in the result, we use .... in the SELECT statement:

- ● DISTINCT
- ○ UNIQUE
- ○ None of the answers
- ○ DIFFERENT

Question 18

The number of attributes in a relation is called:

- ○ Tuple
- ○ Domain of attribute
- ◉ Degree of relation
- ○ None of the answers

Question 19

Derived attribute age can be represented using UML notations as \age

○ True
⦿ False

Question 20

A relational database table is often described as "normalized" if it is:

○ In the First Normal Form (1NF)

◉ In the Third Normal Form (3NF)

○ In the Second Normal Form (2NF)

○ None of the answers

Question 21

When any non-key attribute depends on any other non-key attribute in a given relation ,this is

- ○ Repeating groups

- ○ None of the answers

- ● Transitive dependency

- ○ Partial dependency

Question 22

In the design of a relational database management system (RDBMS), the process of organizing data to minimize redundancy is called:

○ Requirements analysis

○ Design of conceptual model

○ Mapping to relational model

⦿ Normalization

Question 23

When non key attribute depends on only part of the primary key not on the whole primary key, this is called:

- ○ Repeating groups
- ○ None of the answers
- ○ Transitive dependency
- ● Partial dependency

Question 24

The database will be in 1NF if every attribute in every row can contain only one single (atomic) value and there are no repeating groups in the table.

- ⦿ True
- ○ False

Question 25

The goal of database normalization is to decompose relations with anomalies in order to produce smaller, unstructured relations.

○ True

◉ False

Question 26

The result of difference operation (R-S) is a relation with tuples from S but not from R.

○ True ◉ False

Question 27

Relational Algebra is a collection of operations on Relations.

● True   ○ False

Question 28

Intersection operation produces all combinations of tuples from two relations.

○ True   ● False

Question 29

Projection is binary operator that limits the attributes that will be returned from the original relation.

○ True ⦿ False

Question 30

The projection operation acts like a filter on a relation by returning only a certain number of tuples.

○ True ● False

Question 31

Attributes of relations need not be identical to perform union, intersection and difference operations.

○ True   ○ False

ALTER   TABLE   Student

ADD   (Address   VARCHAR(30));

is used to change the definition of Table Student by adding a new column.

- ● True
- ○ False

Question 33

The output of:

SELECT DATE_FORMAT(SYSDATE( ), ' %Y/%m/%d ')

FROM DUAL;

is:

- ⦿ 2020/12/23
- ○ 2020/23/12
- ○ None of the answers
- ○ 12/23/2020

Question 34

The child table must be created first, so that the parent table will reference an existing child table when it is created.

○ True
◉ False

Question 35

DROP TABLE Employee; remove table Employee but does not remove its data.

○ True ◉ False

Question 36

Most components of SQL statements are case sensitive

○ True ◉ False

Question 37

Which of the following is not a part of Data Definition Language (DDL) tasks

⦿ Populates, retrieves, and updates tables

○ Controls access to the data

○ Defines the database structure

○ None of the answers