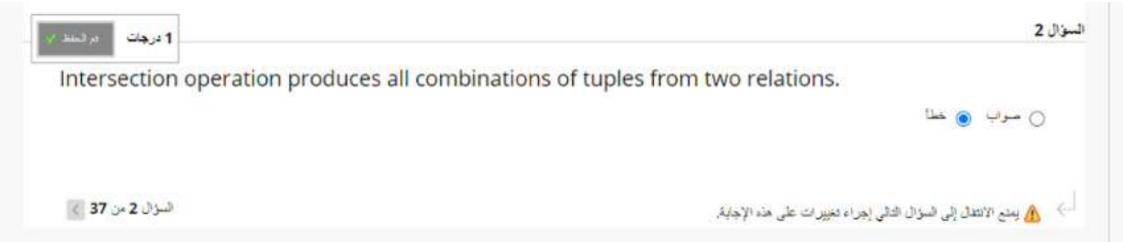
The result of difference operation (R-S) is a relation with tuples from S but not from R.

🕥 صواب 🌘 خطا



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

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السؤال 5

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



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





The SQL command that removes all the referencing tuples in the child table:

- None of the answers
- ON DELETE CASCADE
- ON DELETE REMOVE CHILD
 - ON DELETE SET NULL



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



خطأ

السؤال 10

CREATE VIEW TABLE command is used to create virtual table.



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

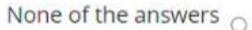
Populates, retrieves, and updates tables



Controls access to the data



Defines the database structure



Data type VARCHAR(n) is flexible and saves space more than CHAR(n)





A NULL represents:

Absence of a value o

Zeros O

All of the answers \odot

Spaces O

السؤال 14

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

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و خطأ



The query:

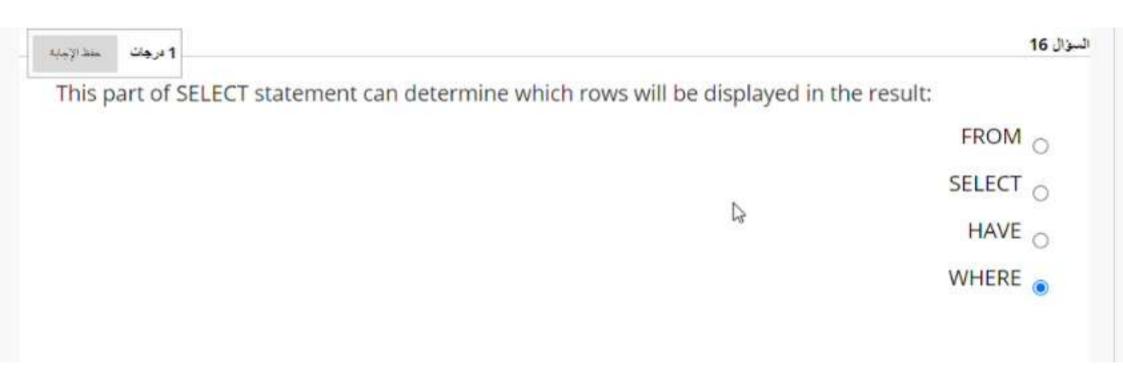
SELECT employeeID

FROM Employee

WHERE bonus > 500;

contains search condition of type: ▷

- None of the answers
 - Set Membership
 - Comparison
 - Range O



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

- UPDATE Employee SET FirstName='Ahmad' INTO FirstName='Omar'
- MODIFY Employee SET FirstName='Omar' WHERE FirstName='Ahmad'
 - MODIFY Employee SET FirstName='Ahmad' INTO FirstName='Omar'
- UPDATE Employee SET FirstName='Omar' WHERE FirstName='Ahmad'

السوال 17 من 37 🤇

A بعدم الانتقال إلى السؤال الدالي إجراء دخيرات على هذه الإجابة.



WHERE O

GROUP BY

ORDER BY

All of the answers



The query:

SELECT branchNo, branchAddress

FROM BranchData

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

contains search condition of type:

- Comparison O
- Set membership @
 - Range O
- None of the answers

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

- Design of conceptual model
 - Requirements analysis
 - Normalization @
- Mapping to relational model

ľ

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

- In the Second Normal Form (2NF)
 - In the First Normal Form (1NF)
 - None of the answers
 - In the Taird Normal Form (3NF)

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.



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



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

- Repeating groups O
- None of the answers
- Partial dependency
- Transitive dependency

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

- None of the answers
- Transitive dependency
 - Partial dependency o
 - Repeating groups O

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1 درجات حند الإجابه

السؤال 27

In subqueries: the results of outer SELECT statement are used in the inner SELECT statement to help determine the final result.







1 برجات عندالإعباد

السؤال 28

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



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

SELECT * FROM Employee SORT BY 'FirstName' DESC;

SELECT * FROM Employee SORT 'FirstName' DESC;

SELECT * FROM Employee ORDER FirstName DESC;

SELECT * FROM Employee ORDER BY FirstName DESC;

In this query:

SELECT BranchNo, COUNT(staffNo)

FROM Branch_Staff

GROUP BY BranchNo

ORDER BY BranchNo;

The processing order of clauses is:

3

FROM, GROUP BY, SELECT, then ORDER BY FROM, SELECT, GROUP BY, then ORDER BY FROM, SELECT, ORDER BY, then GROUP BY

SELECT, FROM, GROUP BY, then ORDER BY



This query:

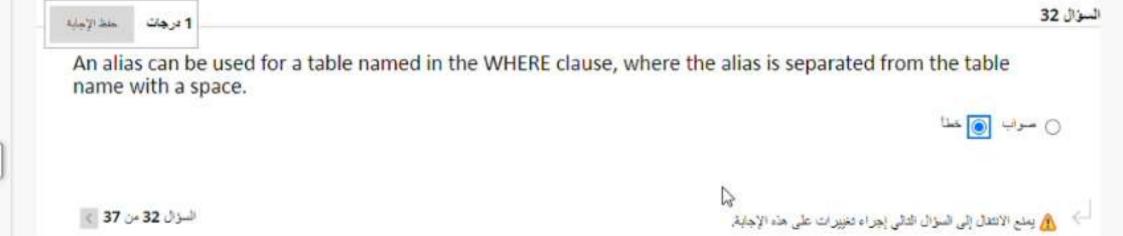
SELECT studentD, fName, IName, Address

ORDER BY studentID ASC;

FROM Student

Is:





One of the factors that affect DBMS purchasing decision is cost.



In Logical Database Design Phase, there are two design strategies: top-down and bottom-up.





Address: 'House_no: City: State' is:

Single attribute

Derived attribute

Multivalued attribute

Composite attribute



None of the ______ 's attributes can have NULL values

- Super Key
- Primary Key
- Candidate Key
- Alternate Key

1 درجات ططالاء

relation exists when one instance of the first entity (parent) can relate to many instances of the second entity (child), and one instance of the second entity can relate to many instances of the first entity

M-to-M

M-to-1

1-to-1 O

1 - to - M
