Quiz 5 Key

1. The structure of a database table is separate from its content.
**TRUE**

2.  The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contains information about the structure of the database.
A.  database management system
B.  data definition language
**C.**  data dictionary
D.  data warehouse

3. File-oriented approaches create problems for organizations because of
A. multiple transaction files.
B. multiple users.
C. a lack of sophisticated file maintenance software.
**D.** multiple master files which may contain redundant data.

4. The database constraint that says that foreign keys must be null or have a value corresponding to the value of a primary key in another table is formally called the
**A.** referential integrity rule.
B. rule of keys.
C. referential entity rule.
D. entity integrity rule.

5. A collection of fields is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
A. column
**B.** record
C. table
D. file

6.  Student\_Number is the key in the Student Registration Table. In the Class Registration table, Class\_Number is the key. Student\_Number is still a column in the Class Registration table. In that table, Student\_Number is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
**A.**  foreign key
B.  key
C.  primary key
D.  relational key

7. In a database an attribute can be thought of as a:
A. table
B. row
**C.** column
D. file

8. A database is a collection of:
A. entities
B. fields
C. tags
**D.** tables

9. The join operation:
**A.** combines relational tables to provide the user with more information than is otherwise available.
B. organizes elements into segments.
C. creates a subset consisting of columns in a table.
D. identifies the table from which the columns will be selected.

10. The select operation:
A. combines relational tables to provide the user with more information than is otherwise available.
B. creates a subset consisting of columns in a table.
**C.** creates a subset consisting of all records in the file that meets stated criteria.
D. identifies the table from which the columns will be selected.

11. The project operation:
A. combines relational tables to provide the user with more information than is otherwise available.
B. organizes elements into segments.
**C.** creates a subset consisting of columns in a table.
D. identifies the table from which the columns will be selected.

12. The logical view of a database:
A. presents an entry screen to the user.
**B.** presents data as they would be perceived by end users.
C. shows how data are organized and structured on the storage media.
D. allows the creation of supplementary reports.

13. The process of streamlining data to minimize redundancy and awkward many-to-many relationships is called:
A. data cleansing.
B. data scrubbing.
**C.** normalization.
D. data administration.

14. Row order doesn't matter in a table instance.
**TRUE**

15. A word processor should not be used for editing XML.
**TRUE**

16. What information must Access have for each field in a given relation?
A. Data type
B. Field size
C. Field name
**D.** Access must have each of these

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Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Extended Learning... #2
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Application and Analysis*

17. Which of the following would be an example of a composite primary key?
A. Customer ID
B. Product Code
C. Order Number
**D.** Order Number and Product Code

*AACSB: Use of Information Technology
Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Extended Learning... #12
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Application and Analysis*

18. When you're creating relationships, what Access option allows you to protect your database from inconsistent data?
A. Create Integrity Constraint
**B.** Enforce Referential Integrity
C. Cascading Rules
D. Link Keys

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills
AACSB: Use of Information Technology
Difficulty: Hard
Haag - Extended Learning... #14
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Synthesis and Evaluation*

19. Where do you turn on the "Enforce Referential Integrity" option in Access?
A. Field Properties
B. Table Properties
**C.** Relationships
D. Constraints

*AACSB: Use of Information Technology
Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Extended Learning... #15
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Application and Analysis*

20.  An intersection relation (table) is also known as a composite relation or join relation and is used to eliminate many-to-many relationships.
**TRUE**

*AACSB: Use of Information Technology
Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Extended Learning... #28
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Application and Analysis*

21. A composite primary key is a primary key containing more than one field or attribute.
**TRUE**

*AACSB: Use of Information Technology
Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Extended Learning... #29
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Application and Analysis*

22. In MS Access, to show that a field is a foreign key, Access will place an image of a key to the left of the field name.
**FALSE**

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Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Extended Learning... #31
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Application and Analysis*

23. Before entering information into a primary key field, you must first enter the foreign key data.
**FALSE**

*AACSB: Use of Information Technology
Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Extended Learning... #37
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Application and Analysis*

24. What is the first step in designing and building a database?
**A.** Defining entity classes and primary keys
B. Defining relationships among entity classes
C. Defining information for each relation
D. Defining the maintenance cycle for future enhancements

*AACSB: Use of Information Technology
Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Extended Learning... #11
Learning Objective: 2
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

25. What is a foreign key?
**A.** A primary key of one relation that appears in another relation
B. A field that contains a needed translation of the primary key from the same relation
C. A field that reformats the primary key so that it can be used in another application
D. A field that contains a primary key from an external database

*AACSB: Use of Information Technology
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Extended Learning... #41
Learning Objective: 3
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

26. When defining information (fields) for a relation, what should you do?
**A.** Ensure that the information for this relation cannot be derived from other relations
B. Ensure that the information for this relation can be found in other relations
C. Ensure that the information can be identified by the primary key and by other fields in the relation
D. Ensure that the information can be identified by the foreign key in this relation

*AACSB: Use of Information Technology
Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Extended Learning... #47
Learning Objective: 2
Taxonomy: Application and Analysis*

27.  If a relation contained information about a course including the assigned book's ISBN for that course, and it also contained the book title and author for the assigned book, would this relation be properly normalized?
**A.**  No
B.  Yes
C.  Only if the title also contained the author's name
D.  Only if the title was a foreign key

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills
AACSB: Use of Information Technology
Difficulty: Hard
Haag - Extended Learning... #48
Learning Objective: 2
Taxonomy: Synthesis and Evaluation*