1. Which of the following is a DISadvantage of normalization?
2. To check for null values in a column in a table, use the SQL phrase ___
3. A database for a kennel club has a table to store the names of each dog owned by a specific owner. This table has the structure DOG_OWNER (OwnerID, LastName, FirstName, DogName01, DogName02, DogName03). Which of the following descriptions correctly describe(s) a problem with this design?
4. One of the advantages of denormalization is ___
5. An order-entry database has a table called ORDER-HEADER which stores information about each specific order (e.g., OrderNumber, ClientNumber, DateOrdered). The table ORDER-DETAIL includes OrderNumber, LineNumber,ProductID, Qty, UnitPrice. The ORDER-DETAIL does not include the extended price, which is computed line by line as Qty X UnitPrice. A database designer decides to store the total of the extended prices for each order (OrderTotal) in the ORDER-HEADER record. Which of the following terms correctly describes the process of storing the OrderTotal in the ORDER-HEADER?
6. Which of the following processes is/are RARELY (an) ADVANTAGE(s) for a READ-ONLY database?
7. You have been given two tables, CUSTOMER and SALE. You want to check the referential integrity constraint: SALE.CustomerNumber must exist in CUSTOMER.CustomerNumber and you run the following SQL query SELECT CustomerNumber FROM SALE WHERE CustomerNumber NOT IN (SELECT CustomerNumber FROM SALE, CUSTOMER WHERE SALE.CustomerNumber = CUSTOMER.CustomerNumber); What is shown in the results of this query?
8. A null value can indicate which of the following conditions?
9. When accessing table structure, how do you determine how many rows are in a table using SQL?
10. An order-entry database has a table called ORDER-HEADER which stores information about each specific order (e.g., OrderNumber, ClientNumber, DateOrdered). The table ORDER-DETAIL includes OrderNumber, LineNumber,ProductID, Qty, UnitPrice. The ORDER-DETAIL does not include the extended price, which is computed line by line as Qty X UnitPrice. A database designer decides to store the total of the extended prices for each order (OrderTotal) in the ORDER-HEADER record. What is the primary reason for storing the OrderTotal in the ORDER-HEADER instead of computing it as required for each order?
11. The disadvantages of normalization include ___
12. When a table is created using existing data from multiple sources, you are likely to find that the different sources code data in slightly different ways. This is an example of the problem of ___
13. The first step(s) in assessing table structure include(s) ___
14. To limit the number of rows retrieved from a table, use the SQL construct ___
15. A database for a kennel club has a table (DOG) to store information about every specific dog. This table includes fields CurrentOwner, DogBirthDate and Breed (among others). The field Breed is a free-format field in which the data can be entered in whatever format the owner lists on the entry form; e.g., a border-collie may be listed as b-collie, border-c, collie-border, and so on. What problem(s), if any, may be caused by this table design?
16. A designer creates a PRODUCT table using existing data from multiple sources. Examining the data, she finds that she has <large red hat>, <large hat, red>, <red hat large> and <hat, large, red>. These contradictions exemplify the problem of ___
17. A missing value is technically referred to as a(n) ___ value
18. Normalization results in ___
19. During the second step of assessing table structure, you are trying to determine ___

20. The process of joining two or more tables and storing the result as a SINGLE table is known as ___
21. When accessing table structure, how do you determine the number of columns in a table using SQL?
22. During the second step of assessing table structure, you are trying to determine ___ keys
23. A table EMPLOYEE that contains fields Phone1, Phone2, Phone3 generates ___
24. A database for a kennel club has a table to store the names of each dog owned by a specific owner. This table has the structure DOG_OWNER (OwnerID, LastName, FirstName, DogName01, DogName02, DogName03). What is the appropriate solution to prevent the problems caused by this design?
25. The SQL keyword TOP limits the number of ___
26. A database for a kennel club has a table (DOG) to store information about every specific dog. This table includes fields CurrentOwner, DogBirthDate and Breed (among others). The field Breed is a free-format field in which the data can be entered in whatever format the owner lists on the entry form; e.g., a border-collie may be listed as b-collie, border-c, collie-border, and so on. What problem, if any, is exemplified by this table design?
27. The SQL keyword IS NULL can be used to ___
28. A database for a kennel club has a table to store the names of each dog owned by a specific owner. This table has the structure DOG_OWNER (OwnerID, LastName, FirstName, DogName01, DogName02, DogName03). Which of the following descriptions correctly describes this design?
29. Reviewing the work done on a table that was created using existing data from multiple sources, you find that a column name Remarks has been included, and it is populated with inconsistent and verbose verbal data. This is an example of the ___ problem
30. When you are given a set of tables and asked to create a database to store their data, the first step is to ___
31. A form of multivalued dependency is found in the problem of
32. The problem of misspelled data entries is and example of the problem of ___
33. Which of the following is an advantage of normalization?
34. To count the number of rows in a table, use the SQL construct ___
35. When a table is created using existing data from multiple sources, you are likely to find that some data values have never been provided. This is an example of
36. Read-only databases are used for ___
37. The SQL function COUNT counts the number of ___
38. The presence of one or more foreign keys in a relation prevents ___?