1. Which of the following is NOT a step in the database design process?

2. The FIRST step in transforming an extended E-R model into a relational database design is to ___

3. In converting an E-R model into a relational database design, each attribute of an entity becomes a(n) ___ of a table

4. In converting an E-R model into a relational database design, the identifier of the entity becomes the ___ of the corresponding table

5. The ideal primary key is ___

6. A surrogate key should be considered when ___

7. In a relational database design, all relationships are expressed by ___

8. When representing a 1:1 relationship in a relational database design when maintaining two separate tables, ___

9. To represent a one-to-many relationship in a relational database design, ___

10. Many-to-many relationships are represented by ___

11. To implement a many-to-many relationship between two tables, A(Akey…) and B(Bkey…), one must

12. In relational database design, ID-dependent entities are used to ___

13. A referential integrity constraint policy that insures that foreign key values in a table are correctly maintained when there is a change to the primary key value in the parent table is called ___

14. A referential integrity constraint policy that insures that all rows containing a particular foreign key value in a table are eliminated from the table when the row containing the corresponding primary key value in a parent table is eliminated from the database is called ___

15. A referential integrity constraint policy that guarantees that a row in a parent table always has a required entry in a child table is known as a ___ cardinality enforcement action

16. A referential integrity constraint policy that guarantees that a row in a parent table always has a required entry in a child table ___

17. When transforming an ID-dependent E-R data model relationship into a relational database design, the referential integrity constraints should allow ___

18. Each entity in the extended E-R model is represented as a ___ in the relational database design

19. When creating a table in the relational database design from an entity in the extended E-R model, the attributes of the entity become the ___ of the table

20. A surrogate key is an identifier that is ___

21. The values of a surrogate key ___

22. A null value in a row ___

23. When comparing different DBMS products, data types ___

24. A default value is ___

25. A data constraint is a ___

26. ___ constraints limit column values to a particular set of values

27. ___ constraints limit column values to a particular interval of values

28. ___ constraints limit column values in comparison with other values in the same table

29. ___ constraints limit column values in comparison with other values in the other tables

30. The last step in creating a table is to ___?

KEYWORDS USED IN ANSWERS

a composite key is required

a relationship is M:N

a value entered by mistake

add Akey to table B as a foreign key

add Bkey to table A as a surrogate key

alternate key

an index needs to be created

an intersection table must be created

are all completely different across different DBMS produts

are defined exactly the same way in all the DBMS products

can be ignored because it gets enforced automatically by the DBMS

cascading deletes

cascading updates

child deletes to cascade

child updates to cascade

column

columns

controlled key adjustments

create a table for each entity

create a table for each relationship

create constraints and triggers

create tables and columns from entities and attributes

creating a foreign key

creating a primary key

creating a subtype

creating a supertype

define a surrogate key

defining an intersection table which has 1:N relationships with each of the two tables providing the keys

defining as many tables as required to track the maximum number of possible records associated with any given key

difficulty in entering data

document referential integrity constraints

domain

ensure that there is a key

error in entering data

evaluate the entities against the normalization criteria

fixed

foreign key

handle archetype/instance relationships

handle associative relationships

handle multivalued attributes

has not been defined yet

incremental deletes

incremental updates

inserting multiple columns into a single table for all possible numbers of associated rows

interrelation

intrarelation

is a blank

is a zero

is always true

is impossible

limitation on data values

mandatory

maximum

may be defined differently in the DBMS products

may have no meaning to the users

minimum

must already be known to the users

must already exist on paper

must be documented by the database development team

must be encrypted

names

numbers

numeric

parent updates to cascade	the key of both tables must be the same
primary key	the key of each table must be placed as foreign keys into the other
put both keys into an intersection table AB(Akey,Bkey) and define Akey and Bkey as a composite key	the key of either table may be placed as a foreign key into the other
range	the key of the child is placed as a foreign key into the parent
relation	the key of the parent is placed as a foreign key into the child
remove any recursive relationships	the key of the table on the "many" side is placed in the table on the "one" side
represent N:M relationships	the keys of both tables are joined into a composite key
represent relationships	the value entered by a user the first time (s)he enters data into a field
row	this is a meaningless question
rows	unique
select primary keys	used as the primary key
short	verify table normalization
subtype	what is supplied for an field when the DBMS creates a new row
supertype	
system-supplied	
table	
the key contains a lengthy text field	
the key contains a number	