

Question 15

Answer saved

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2.00

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question

Please identify whether the following statement is True or False:

Elimination of 'transitive functional dependency' is a necessary step for the database to be in SECOND NF

Select one:

True

False

Previous page

Next page

Question **13**

Not yet
answered

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question

The construct in SQL that is used to check if a field has **NO value** is:

Select one:

- = 0
- IS NULL
- LIKE 0
- = NULL

[Clear my choice](#)

Previous page

Next page

Question 12

Not yet
answered

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question

A business rule which states that an employee has a name and an age is an example of:

Select one:

- Binary relationship
- None of the given options
- Composite relationship
- Unary relationship

[Clear my choice](#)

Previous page

Next page

Question 11

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In which Normal Form the following Relation is?

ID	Name	Phone	Address
12	Sally	7777222233, 2222333367	Amman
15	Sarah	1234567866	Irbid
18	Tim	1234567865, 1245322243	Aqaba

Select one:

- Second NF
- Third NF
- None of the given options
- First NF

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 2

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The Primary Key of a Weak Entity Set is:

Select one:

- None of the given choices
- The combination of the Primary Key of the Weak Entity Set with the Primary Key of the Strong Entity
- The combination of the discriminator with the Primary Key of the Strong Entity
- The combination of the Super Key of the Weak Entity Set with the Primary Key of the Strong Entity
- The combination of the Foreign Key of the Weak Entity Set with the Primary Key of the Strong Entity

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 8

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Based on the emp schema structure bellow, which of the following SQL queries will get **employees in the sales and marketing departments, and have salaries greater than 10000\$?**

```
emp(Name varchar(20),  
     ID char(5) ,  
     Dep_name varchar(20),  
     Salary numeric(8,2));
```

Select one:

- select name
from emp
where dep_name in ('sales' and 'marketing')
and salary is > 10000.00;
- select name
from emp
where dep_name in ('sales', 'marketing')
and salary > 10000.00 ;
- select name
from emp
where dep_name Like ('sales', 'marketing')
and salary > 10000.00;
- select name
from emp
where dep_name in (sales and marketing)

Question 7

Not yet answered

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..... is the set of permitted values for each attribute:

Select one:

- Relationships
- Roles
- Domain
- Entities

[Clear my choice](#)

Previous page

Next page

Question 3

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The command for creating an index on the emp schema bellow is:

```
emp(Name varchar(20),  
     ID_char(5),  
     Dep_name varchar(20),  
     Salary numeric(8,2));
```

Select one:

- create index ID_index on emp(ID)
- add index ID_index on emp(ID)
- create index ID_index in emp(ID)
- create index on emp(ID)

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 5

Not yet answered

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The command for creating an index on the emp schema bellow is:

```
emp(Name varchar(20),  
     ID char(5) ,  
     Dep_name varchar(20),  
     Salary numeric(8,2));
```

Select one:

- create index ID_index on emp(ID)
- create index on emp(ID)
- create index ID_index in emp(ID)
- add index ID_index on emp(ID)

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 17

Not yet answered

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Based on the following authorization commands (ordered from 1 to 4), which of the following privileges is true, assuming that Ali is the owner of the database?

Order	By	Command
1	Ali	Grant Select on Employee to Omar with grant option;
2	Omar	Grant Select on Employee to Samer with grant option;
3	Ali	Grant Update on Employee to Omar with grant option;
4	Ali	Revoke Select on Employee From Omar Cascade;

Select one:

- Ali and Omar have Update privilege on employee
Ali and Omar have select privilege on employee
- Ali and Omar have Update privilege on employee
Ali, Omar and Samer have select privilege on employee
- Ali and Omar have Update privilege on employee
Omar and Samer have select privilege on employee
- Ali and Omar have Update privilege on employee
Ali has select privilege on employee

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 1

Not yet
answered

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<u>ID</u>	Name	Grade	Age
10	Tom	1	20
31	Jack	2	21
11	Sam	3	23
12	Sally	1	24
14	Sarah	8	25
26	Silvia	5	26

Based on the above Employee table, HOW MANY rows will result from the following SQL query:

```
select grade, min(age)
from employee
where age > 20
group by grade
```

Select one:

- FIVE rows
- SIX rows
- TWO rows
- FOUR rows
- THREE rows

Clear my choice

Question 10

Not yet
answered

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Which of the following is allowed for an entity?

Select one:

- There can be a field with non-atomic value
- Two rows may be identical
- Fields can have any order
- The primary key should always be the first attribute

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 4

Not yet answered

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Based on the emp schema structure bellow, which of the following commands will increase the size of the ID column from 5 to 6 ?

```
emp(Name varchar(20),  
     ID char(5) ,  
     Dep_ID char(5),  
     Salary numeric(8.2));
```

Select one:

- ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY ID(5 + 1);
- ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY ID CHAR(5 + 1);
- ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY ID CHAR(6);
- ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY ID(6);

[Clear my choice](#)

Previous page

Next page

Question **2**

Not yet
answered

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The correct SQL command for granting All privileges to user 'Jack' on 'Department' relation is:

Select one:

- Grant All on Jack to Department
- Grant All privileges from Department to Jack
- Grant Delete, Update, Insert on Department to Jack
- Grant Delete, Update and Insert to Jack on Department

[Clear my choice](#)

Previous page

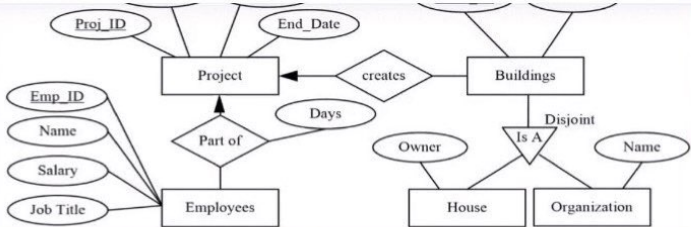
Next page

Based on the emp schema structure bellow, which of the following SQL queries will get the employees **whose names consist of 6 characters?**

```
emp(Name varchar(20),  
     ID char(5),  
     Dep_ID char(5),  
     Salary numeric(8.2));
```

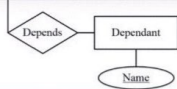
Select one:

- select ID, NAME
from EMP
where name LENGTH = 6;
- select ID, NAME
from EMP
where name LIKE



Select one:

- select proj_name, count(build_name)
from project natural join building
group by proj_name;
- select proj_id, count(emp_id)
from project, employees
where project.emp_id = employees.emp_id
group by proj_id;
- select proj_id, count(emp_id)
from project, employees
group by proj_id;



Finish attempt ...

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Select one:

- A single department can have many employees, where one employee manages one or more departments, and an employee can have one or more dependents.
- A single department can have many employees, where one employee manages one department, and one employee supervises several employees.
- A single department can have many employees, where one employee manages one or more departments, and a single employee supervise several employees.
- An employee in a company can work in several departments where one or more employees manage one or more departments

[Clear my choice](#)

Previous page

Next page