***Database Principles* EMEA 3rd Edition**

**Chapter 2 Data Models**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The basic building blocks of all data models are entities, attributes, relationships, and \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | queries |
| b. | Multiples |
| c. | business rules |
| d. | constraints |

ANS: D

Rejoinder: 2.2 Data Model Basic Building Blocks

1. What type of relationship is expressed with the phrase “A Painter paints many Paintings”?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 1:\* |
| b. | 1:1 |
| c. | \*:1 |
| d. | \*:\* |

ANS: A

Rejoinder: 2.2 Data Model Basic Building Blocks

1. What type of relationship is expressed with the phrase “An Employee manages a Store”?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 1:\* |
| b. | 1:1 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| c. | \*:1 |
| d. | \*:\* |

ANS: B

Rejoinder: 2.2 Data Model Basic Building Blocks

1. What type of relationship is expressed with the phrase “Many Students take many Classes”?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 1:\* |
| b. | 1:1 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| c. | \*:1 |
| d. | \*:\* |

ANS: D

Rejoinder: 2.2 Data Model Basic Building Blocks

5. What is the fastest and most direct source of business rules?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | company documentation |
| b. | interviews with end users |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| c. | the Internet |
| d. | a database design document |

ANS: B

Rejoinder: 2.3 Business Rules

6. A(n) \_\_\_\_is a brief, precise, and unambiguous description of a policy, procedure, or principle within a specific organisation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | constraint |
| b. | entity |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| c. | attribute |
| d. | business rule |

ANS: D

Rejoinder: 2.3 Business Rules

7. As a general rule, a noun in a business rule will translate into a(n) \_\_\_\_ in the model.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | entity |
| b. | attribute |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| c. | constraint |
| d. | relationship |

ANS: A

Rejoinder: 2.3 Business Rules

8. What is the name for the most current version of class diagram notation?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Chen model |
| b. | Date model |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| c. | Crow’s Foot notation |
| d. | Unified Modeling Language |

ANS: D

Rejoinder: 2.4 The Evolution of Data Models

9. In the object-oriented data model (OODM), both data and their relationships are contained in a single structure known as a(n) \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | entity |
| b. | attribute |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| c. | constraint |
| d. | object |

ANS: D

Rejoinder: 2.4 The Evolution of Data Models

10. The object-oriented model \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | adds semantic content |
| b. | has no standards |
| c. | has a simple navigational system |
| d. | has a low system overhead that speeds transactions |

ANS: A

Rejoinder: 2.4 The Evolution of Data Models

11. Which of the following is not a true statement about constraints:

1. A constraint is a restriction placed on the data.
2. Constraints are important because they help to ensure data integrity
3. Constraints support high-level inserts, updates and deletes
4. Constraints are normally expressed in the form of rules.

ANS: C

Rejoinder: 2.2 Data Model Basic Building Blocks

12. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ describes an association among entities.

1. Relationship
2. Attribute
3. Constraint
4. Business Rules.

ANS: A

Rejoinder: 2.2 Data Model Basic Building Blocks