**DATABASE QUIZ (CHAPTER 1-3) Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provide software services (i.e., email, ftp, http, etc.) to other computers.
2. CLIENTS request services from servers.
3. Web client/server architecture provides \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from each other.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a set of rules that govern client/server architecture.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of structured data that can be accessed or modified.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of software that is used to store and manage a relational database.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a PERSON who runs a DMS.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a database that organizes data in a set of overlapping tables.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a database that organizes data in one table.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a single piece of data in a database table.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are columns in a database.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are rows in a database.
13. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to uniquely identify a record in a database table.
14. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ duplicate primary key FIELDS (not the primary key) that links the related records between the parent and child tables.
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data happens when two or more fields are inadvertently combined into a single table
16. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the software that runs on the relational database server.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the command language that is used to communicate with a RDBMS.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are like nouns (person, places, and things) that are being modeled in the real world (i.e., employees, orders, etc.)
19. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a child of two parent tables that are in a many-to-many relationship.
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are like verbs (they show action or possession) (i.e., customer PLACES an order, an employee HAS workers, doctors TREATS patients, patient can VISIT multiple doctors) in a relational database.
21. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a visual model of the tables and their relationships.
22. Every relationship connects a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ table. A common example is the one-to-many relationship (i.e., one customer can place many orders).
23. Many-to-many relationship is represented by a minimum of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tables with the middle table associating them with their parent tables.
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is represented by every table having its own valid primary key.
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requires the foreign key values match existing primary key values.
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when each field in a table contains a SINGLE value.
27. A database is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when each data item holds just one value and each table has the correct set of fields.
28. A relationship is a logical connection between records from two or more tables. This relationship can be categorizes as: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
29. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a subset from database tables that enables the DBA to restrict the portion of the database visible to each user.
30. What are the five (5) systematic steps in creating tables: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.