

Structuring Database for Accounting

Fill in the blanks, an appropriate word(s)

Question 1.

A does not have key attributes of its own.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: weak entity

Question 2.

The for binary relationship specifies the number of relationship instances that an entity can participate in.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: computer based

Question 3.

Each simple attribute of an entity type is associated with a value set called of values.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: timeware

Question 4.

When structure of AIS is based on both human and computer resources. It is called AIS.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: liveware

Question 5.

A is a collection of all entities of a particular entity type.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: total participation

Question 6.

A weak entity type always has a constraint with respect to its identifying relationship.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: multi-valued

Question 7.

When a relation has more than one attribute with unique values, each such attribute is called

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: full functional

Indicate against each of the following statements, True or False.

Question 1.

Every relation has at least one super key by default, which is the combination of all its attributes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 2.

Data transformation is called information.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 3.

Referential integrity constraint arises because of relationships between various entities.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 4.

The complete absence of WHERE clause in SELECT statement implies that no tuples of a relation shall be selected.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 5.

ER model is an example of representational data model.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False
