Q1. What are the ideal steps for Analyzing Business for Data Modeling?
   A. Identifying Entity Types, Determining Primary Keys, Adding Relationship
   B. Determining Primary Keys, Adding Relationship, Identifying Entity Types
   C. Adding Relationship, Identifying Entity Types, Determining Primary Keys
   D. Order does not matter

Q2. What are the characteristics of refining a data model?
   A. Generating feasible alternatives and evaluate them according to user requirements
   B. Gathering additional information from users to evaluate alternatives
   C. Providing more details for attributes
   D. All of above

Q3. Which statement is not true about transforming a Weak Entities Types into a Strong Entity Type?
   A. The associated identifying relationships are required to be changed into non-identifying relationships
   B. A reference to a weak entity type will involve a combined foreign key with more than one column after the transformation
   C. This transformation is least useful for associative entity types
   D. It makes it easier to reference an entity type after conversion to a table design

Q4. A generalization hierarchy is useful when:
   A. The data modeling does not support any specialized modeling tool
   B. There are multiple attributes that do not apply to all entities and there is an accepted classification of entities
   C. A M-N relationship is too complex
   D. A 1-M relationship is too simple

Q5. Which of the following(s) is/are common Design Error(s)?
   A. Misplaced and Missing Relationships
   B. Overuse of Specialized Data Modeling Constructs
   C. Redundant Relationships
   D. All of above

Q6. What is the correct way to resolve an overuse of specialized modeling?
   A. Use entity type clusters to reduce connections
   B. Only use when usage criteria are met
   C. Examining relationship cycles for derived relationships
   D. Correct the cardinalities
Q7. Which one is not a conversion rules when converting an ERD to Relational Tables?
   A. Each relationship become a candidate key of a table
   B. Each 1-M relationship becomes a foreign key in the table corresponding to the child entity type
   C. Each M-N relationship become a separate table
   D. Each identifying relationship adds a component to a primary key

Q8. What do we need to take into notice when converting a 1-1 relationship?
   A. The resulting foreign key contains null values
   B. 1-1 relationship mimic the entity relationship notation as much as possible
   C. 1-1 relationship can occur when entity with separate identifiers are closely related
   D. Each entity type becomes a table

Answers:
1. A
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. C