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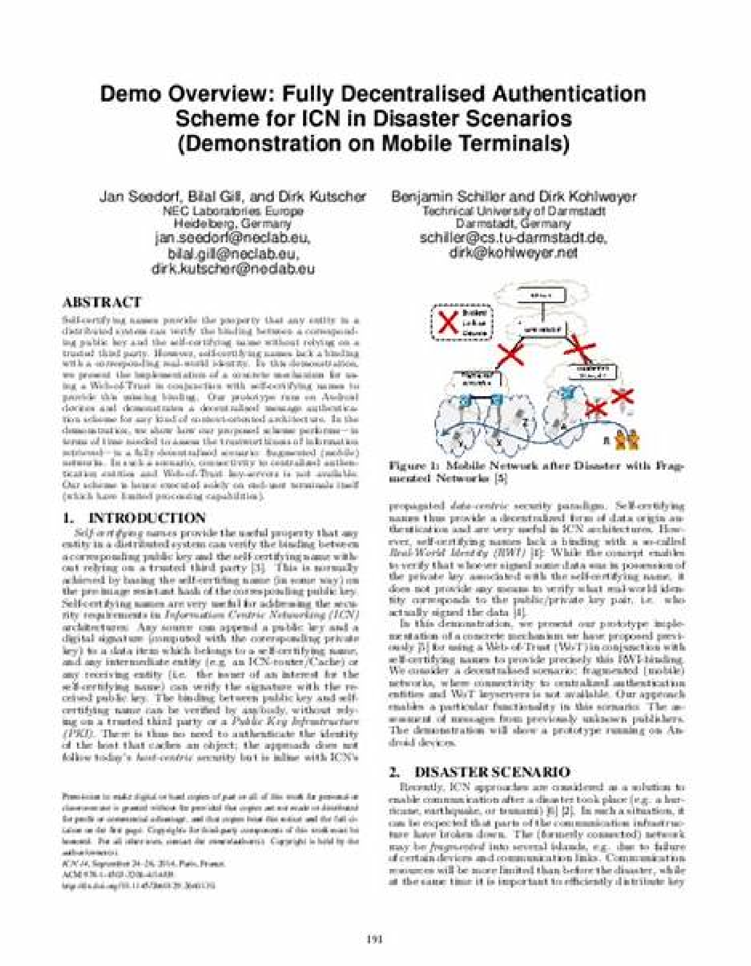

Demo Overview: Fully Decentralised Authentication Scheme for ICN in Disaster Scenarios (Demonstration on Mobile Terminals)

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ABSTRACT

1. INTRODUCTION

Figure 1: Mobile Network after Disaster with Fragmented Networks [5]

2. DISASTER SCENARIO

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WGU Data Management – Foundations Exam Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12
Which phase of entity-relationship modeling refers to the maxima and minima of relationships and attributes?

- A. Cardinality
- B. Physical design
- C. Partition
- D. Attribute minimum

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cardinalitydefines theminimum and maximum number of occurrencesof one entity in relation to another.
Example Usage in an ER Model:
* One-to-Many (1:M): Acustomer can place multiple orders, but each order belongs to onlyone customer.
Customers (1) --- (M) Orders
* Cardinality notation:
(1,1) # One-to-One
(0,M) # Zero-to-Many
(1,M) # One-to-Many
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option B (Physical design) (Incorrect):Focuses onstorage and indexing, not relationships.
* Option C (Attribute minimum) (Incorrect):No such formal term in database modeling.
* Option D (Partition) (Incorrect):Refers todividing tables, not relationship constraints.
Thus, the correct answer isCardinality, as it definesmin/max constraints on relationships.

NEW QUESTION # 13
Which relationship or association exists between a supertype and its subtype entities?

- A. Associative entity
- B. IsA relationship
- C. Weak entity
- D. Strong entity

Answer: B

Explanation:
Indatabase modeling, the relationship between asupertype and its subtypesis called anIsA relationship.
Example Usage:
* AVehicle supertypemay haveCar and Truck subtypes.
Vehicle
Car
Truck
* InER diagrams, this is represented as:
Vehicle (Supertype)
|
Car (Subtype)
Truck (Subtype)
* SQL Table Implementation:
sql
CREATE TABLE Vehicle (
VehicleID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Make VARCHAR(50),
Model VARCHAR(50)
);
CREATE TABLE Car (
VehicleID INT PRIMARY KEY,
FOREIGN KEY (VehicleID) REFERENCES Vehicle(VehicleID),
EngineType VARCHAR(50)
);
CREATE TABLE Truck (
VehicleID INT PRIMARY KEY,
FOREIGN KEY (VehicleID) REFERENCES Vehicle(VehicleID),
CargoCapacity INT
);
* This structurepreserves the IsA relationshipbetween Vehicle (supertype) and Car/Truck (subtypes).
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option A (Strong entity) (Incorrect):Strong entitiesdo not rely on a supertype/subtype hierarchy.
* Option C (Associative entity) (Incorrect):Used toresolve many-to-many relationships, not supertype /subtype relationships.
* Option D (Weak entity) (Incorrect):Weak entitiesdepend on a strong entity, but supertype-subtype relations useinheritance(not dependency).
Thus, the correct answer isIsA relationship, as it describes theinheritance hierarchybetweensupertypes and subtypes.

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which keyword combines INSERTS, UPDATES, and DELETES operations into a single statement?

- A. DROP
- B. INTO
- C. MERGE
- D. JOIN

Answer: C

Explanation:
TheMERGEstatement, also known asUPSERT, combinesINSERT, UPDATE, and DELETEoperations into asingle statementbased on a given condition. It is commonly used indata warehouses and large-scale databases.
Example Usage:
sql
MERGE INTO Employees AS Target
USING NewEmployees AS Source
ON Target.ID = Source.ID
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET Target.Salary = Source.Salary
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT (ID, Name, Salary) VALUES (Source.ID, Source.Name, Source.Salary);
* If a match is found, the UPDATE clause modifies the existing record.
* If no match is found, the INSERT clause adds a new record.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option A (INTO) (Incorrect):Used in INSERT INTO, butdoes not combine operations.
* Option B (JOIN) (Incorrect):Used to combine rows from multiple tables, butnot for merging data.
* Option D (DROP) (Incorrect):Deletes database objects liketables, views, and indexes, butdoes not merge data.
Thus, the correct answer isMERGE, as itcombines inserts, updates, and deletes into a single operation.

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which primary key values consist of a single field only?

- A. Stable
- B. Simple
- C. Partition

- D. Meaningless

Answer: B

Explanation:
Asimple primary keyconsists ofonly one columnthat uniquely identifies each row in a table.
Example Usage:
sql
CREATE TABLE Students (
StudentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
Name VARCHAR(50)
);
* StudentIDis asimple primary keybecause it consists of only one field.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option B (Partition) (Incorrect):Refers topartitioned tables, which divide data for performance reasons butare not related to primary keys.
* Option C (Stable) (Incorrect):This is not a recognized term in database keys.
* Option D (Meaningless) (Incorrect):Primary keys are oftenmeaningless (e.g., auto-incremented IDs)
, but this isnot a term used to describe their structure.
Thus, the correct answer isSimple, as asingle-field primary keyis referred to as asimple primary key.

NEW QUESTION # 16
Which expression can be used to create a temporary name for a table?

- A. HAVING
- B. UNION
- C. ALIAS
- D. NEW

Answer: C

Explanation:
Analiasis used in SQL to give atemporaryname to a table or column within a query. It makes queries more readable and helps in cases where a table needs to be referenced multiple times (e.g., in aself-join).
Example Usage:
sql
SELECT e.Name, d.DepartmentName
FROM Employees AS e
JOIN Departments AS d
ON e.DeptID = d.ID;
* Here,Employees is aliased as eandDepartments as d, making the query shorter and clearer.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option A (HAVING) (Incorrect):Used to filter grouped results, not create aliases.
* Option B (NEW) (Incorrect):Not a valid SQL keyword for aliasing.
* Option D (UNION) (Incorrect):Combines result sets but does not rename tables.
Thus, the correct answer isALIAS, which allows fortemporary naming of tables or columns.

NEW QUESTION # 17
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