

**MCQ Question:** Relational Algebra is a \_\_\_\_\_ query language that takes two relations as input and produces another relation as an output of the query.

**Options:**

1. Relational
2. Structural
3. Procedural
4. Fundamental

**Correct Answer:** Procedural

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**MCQ Question:** Which of the following is a fundamental operation in relational algebra?

**Options:**

1. Set intersection
2. Natural join
3. Assignment
4. None of the mentioned

**Correct Answer:** None of the mentioned

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**MCQ Question:** Which of the following is used to denote the selection operation in relational algebra?

**Options:**

1. Pi (Greek)
2. Sigma (Greek)
3. Lambda (Greek)
4. Omega (Greek)

**Correct Answer:** Sigma (Greek)

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**MCQ Question:** For select operation the \_\_\_\_\_ appear in the subscript and the \_\_\_\_\_ argument appears in the paranthesis after the sigma.

**Options:**

1. Predicates, relation
2. Relation, Predicates
3. Operation, Predicates
4. Relation, Operation

**Correct Answer:** Predicates, relation

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**MCQ Question:** The \_\_\_\_\_ operation, denoted by  $\sigma$ , allows us to find tuples that are in one

relation but are not in another.

**Options:**

1. Union
2. Set-difference
3. Difference
4. Intersection

**Correct Answer:** Set-difference

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**MCQ Question:** Which is a unary operation:

**Options:**

1. Selection operation
2. Primitive operation
3. Projection operation
4. Generalized selection

**Correct Answer:** Generalized selection

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**MCQ Question:** Which is a join condition contains an equality operator:

**Options:**

1. Equijoins
2. Cartesian
3. Natural
4. Left

**Correct Answer:** Equijoins

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**MCQ Question:** In precedence of set operators, the expression is evaluated from

**Options:**

1. Left to left
2. Left to right
3. Right to left
4. From user specification

**Correct Answer:** Left to right

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**MCQ Question:** Which of the following is not outer join?

**Options:**

1. Left outer join
2. Right outer join
3. Full outer join
4. All of the mentioned

**Correct Answer:** All of the mentioned

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**MCQ Question:** The assignment operator is denoted by

**Options:**

1. ->
2. <-
3. =
4. ==

**Correct Answer:** <-

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**MCQ Question:** A \_\_\_\_ system is a non-procedural query language.

**Options:**

1. Rational Calculus
2. Relational Calculus
3. Ambiguous Calculus
4. None of the above

**Correct Answer:** Relational Calculus

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**MCQ Question:** A \_\_\_\_ query language focuses on how to get the end results for the user.

**Options:**

1. Procedural
2. Non-procedural
3. Circular
4. Flow

**Correct Answer:** Non-procedural

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**MCQ Question:** How many types of relational calculus are there?

**Options:**

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3

**Correct Answer:** 2

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**MCQ Question:** Which of the following is a type of relational calculus?

**Options:**

1. Tuple Relational Calculus
2. Domain Relational Calculus
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above

**Correct Answer:** Both A and B

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**MCQ Question:** In a relation, \_\_\_\_ are selected using the tuple relational calculus.

**Options:**

1. Attributes
2. Tuples
3. Relation
4. Calculus

**Correct Answer:** Tuples

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**MCQ Question:** \_\_\_\_ in TRC use tuples from a relation.

**Options:**

1. Filtering Variables
2. Unfiltering Variables
3. Filtering Statics
4. Unfiltering Statics

**Correct Answer:** Filtering Variables

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**MCQ Question:** There can be \_\_\_\_ tuples in the result of the relation.

**Options:**

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Many

**Correct Answer:** Many

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**MCQ Question:** What is the notation to denote Tuple Relational Calculus?

**Options:**

1.  $\{T \mid P(T)\}$
2.  $\{P(T) \mid T\}$
3.  $\{P(T)\}$
4.  $\{T\}$

**Correct Answer:**  $\{T \mid P(T)\}$

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**MCQ Question:** What is the T in Tuple Relational Calculus's Notation?

**Options:**

1. Input Tuples
2. Resulting Tuples
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above

**Correct Answer:** Resulting Tuples

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**MCQ Question:** P(T) represents the condition that is used to \_\_\_\_ T.

**Options:**

1. Get
2. Fetch
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above

**Correct Answer:** Both A and B

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**MCQ Question:** A \_\_\_\_ is normalized after it has been organized.

**Options:**

1. Table
2. Database
3. Row
4. Column

**Correct Answer:** Database

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**MCQ Question:** By normalizing relations or sets of relations, one minimizes \_\_\_\_.

**Options:**

1. Data
2. Fields
3. Redundancy
4. Database

**Correct Answer:** Redundancy

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**MCQ Question:** In addition to removing undesirable characteristics, normalization also eliminates \_\_\_\_ anomalies.

**Options:**

1. Insert
2. Update
3. Delete
4. All of the above

**Correct Answer:** All of the above

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**MCQ Question:** A common approach to normalization is to \_\_\_\_ the larger table into smaller tables and link them together by using relationships.

**Options:**

1. Add
2. Subtract
3. Multiply
4. Divide

**Correct Answer:** Divide

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**MCQ Question:** Redundancy is reduced in a database table by using the \_\_\_\_ form.

**Options:**

1. Abnormal
2. Normal
3. Special
4. None

**Correct Answer:** Normal

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**MCQ Question:** In practical applications, how many types of Normal Forms are there?

**Options:**

1. 3

2. 4
3. 5
4. 6

**Correct Answer:** 4

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**MCQ Question:** Which of the following is not a type of Normal Form?

**Options:**

1. 1NF
2. 2NF
3. 3NF
4. 10NF

**Correct Answer:** 10NF

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**MCQ Question:** Which of the following is a type of Normal Form?

**Options:**

1. ACNF
2. BCNF
3. CCNF
4. DCNF

**Correct Answer:** BCNF

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**MCQ Question:** When a relation contains an atomic value, it is a \_\_\_\_ relation.

**Options:**

1. 1NF
2. 2NF
3. 3NF
4. BCNF

**Correct Answer:** 1NF

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**MCQ Question:** 2NF relations are those that are in 1NF with all the attribute types dependent on the \_\_\_\_ key.

**Options:**

1. Primary
2. Foreign
3. Composite

4. Alternate

**Correct Answer:** Primary

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