Sheet 6 I T

1. A relational database consists of a collection of
   a) **Tables**
   b) Fields
   c) Records
   d) Keys
2. A _____ in a table represents a relationship among a set of values.
   a) Column
   b) Key
   c) **Row**
   d) Entry
3. The term _____ is used to refer to a row.
   a) Attribute
   b) **Tuple**
   c) Field
   d) Instance
4. The term attribute refers to a _____ of a table.
   a) Record
   b) **Column**
   c) Tuple
   d) Key
5. For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values, called the _____ of that attribute.
   a) **Domain**
   b) Relation
   c) Set
   d) Schema
6. Database _____ which is the logical design of the database, and the database _____ which is a snapshot of the data in the database at a given instant in time.
   a) Instance, Schema
   b) Relation, Schema
   c) Relation, Domain
   d) **Schema, Instance**
7. Course (course_id,sec_id,semester)
   Here the course_id,sec_id and semester are _____ and course is a _____
   a) Relations, Attribute
   b) **Attributes, Relation**
   c) Tuple, Relation
   d) Tuple, Attributes

8. Department (dept name, building, budget) and Employee (employee_id, name, dept name, salary)
   Here the dept_name attribute appears in both the relations. Here using common attributes in relation schema is one way of relating _____ relations.
   a) Attributes of common
   b) Tuple of common
   c) **Tuple of distinct**
   d) Attributes of distinct

9. A domain is atomic if elements of the domain are considered to be _____ units.
   a) Different
   b) **Indivisbile**
   c) Constant
   d) Divisible
10. The tuples of the relations can be of _____ order.
   a) **Any**
   b) Same
   c) Sorted
   d) Constant