Question 1

Marks: 1

The relation R(ABCD) has following FDs: AB -> C ;ABD -> C ;ABC -> D ;AC -> D  
What is true about R?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. R is in 3NF |  |
|  | b. R is in BCNF |  |
|  | c. R is not in 3NF |  |
|  | d. None of the others |  |

Question 2

Marks: 1

Choose the false statement about the decomposition into 3NF?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. The relations of the decomposition are all in 3NF. |  |
|  | b. The decomposition has a lossless join. |  |
|  | c. The decomposition eliminates all anomalies. |  |
|  | d. The decomposition has the dependency preservation property. |  |

Question 3

Marks: 1

Which of the following logical expressions is FALSE?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. (UNKNOWN OR TRUE) AND (UNKNOWN OR FALSE) |  |
|  | b. (UNKNOWN AND TRUE) OR (UNKNOWN OR FALSE) |  |
|  | c. (UNKNOWN OR TRUE) OR (UNKNOWN AND FALSE) |  |
|  | d. None of the others |  |

Unknown

Unknown

True  
Question 4

Marks: 1

A constraint between two attribute sets in a relation is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Attribute dependency |  |
|  | b. Functional relation constraint |  |
|  | c. Functional dependency |  |
|  | d. Functional relation |  |

Question 5

Marks: 1

Given the relation **tblWorksOn(empSSN,proNum)** in which **empSSN** is the employee ID and **proNum** is number of projects which the employee has joined. Evaluate the following statement:

**SELECT w1.empSSN  
FROM tblWorksOn w1, tblWorksOn w2  
WHERE w1.empSSN=w2.empSSN AND w1.proNum < w2.proNum**

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. The query can be executed and returns all those empSSN, who have worked for exactly two projects |  |
|  | b. The query can be executed and returns all those empSSN, who have worked for more than one projects |  |
|  | c. The query cannot be executed |  |
|  | d. None of the others |  |

Question 6

Marks: 1

An A attribute is called the key of relation R if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. There are no two tuples that have the same values on the A component |  |
|  | b. It functionally determines all the other attributes of relation R |  |
|  | c. Its closure includes all attributes of relation R |  |
|  | d. All of the others |  |

Question 7

Marks: 1

Consider a relation with schema R(A, B, C, D) and FD's A -> B, A -> C, C -> D. Which of the following is the {A}+ ?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. {A} |  |
|  | b. {A,B,C,D} |  |
|  | c. {A,B,C} |  |
|  | d. {A,B} |  |

Question 8

Marks: 1

The result of ((20<NULL) OR FALSE) AND (UNKNOWN OR FALSE) is

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. NULL |  |
|  | b. FALSE |  |
|  | c. TRUE |  |
|  | d. UNKNOWN |  |
|  | bất cứ số nào so sánh vs null đều ra unknown |  |

Question 9

Marks: 1

Suppose a relation R(A,B,C) and a primary key constraint on an A attribute. Which of followings may violate this constraint?

Choose at least one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Update an exist tuple on A component |  |
|  | b. Insert a new tuple to the relation R |  |
|  | c. Delete an exist tuple |  |
|  | d. All of the others |  |

Question 10

Marks: 1

Temporary table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. A kind of relation that is constructed by SQL when it performs its job, and is thrown away and not stored |  |
|  | b. None of the other |  |
|  | c. A kind of relation that is defined by a computation, that is not stored, but is constructed, in whole or in part |  |
|  | d. A kind of relation that exists in the database and that can be modified by changing its tuples |  |

Question 11

Marks: 1

Which of the followings is TRUE about E/R model?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Attributes are very simple types, e.g. integers or character strings |  |
|  | b. Attributes cannot have the same name in the same entity set |  |
|  | c. All of the others |  |
|  | d. Attributes are associated to both entity sets and relationship types |  |

Question 12

Marks: 1

In referential integrity constraint, the referenced attribute(s) must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Primary key, Foreign key |  |
|  | b. Primary key, Unique key |  |
|  | c. None of the others |  |
|  | d. Unique key, Foreign key |  |

Question 13

Marks: 1

In order to assure the durable property of the transactions. The DBMS needs the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. concurrency-control manager |  |
|  | b. storage manager |  |
|  | c. logging and recovery manager |  |
|  | d. transaction manager |  |

Question 14

Marks: 1

Any Create command maybe reserved by using a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Rollback |  |
|  | b. Drop |  |
|  | c. Commit |  |
|  | d. Delete |  |

Question 15

Marks: 1

Suppose the query ‘***SELECT R.\* FROM R LEFT OUTER JOIN S ON R.A=S.A***’. Which of the followings returns the same result as this query does?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. SELECT R.\* FROM R JOIN S ON R.A=S.A |  |
|  | b. None of the others |  |
|  | c. SELECT R.\* FROM S RIGHT OUTER JOIN R ON S.A=R.A |  |
|  | d. SELECT R.\* FROM R FULL OUTER JOIN S ON R.A=S.A |  |

Question 16

Marks: 1

Choose right answer(s).

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. NULL value is unknown, inapplicable, or withheld |  |
|  | b. Arithmetic operators on NULL values will return a NULL value |  |
|  | c. Comparisons with NULL values will return UNKNOWN |  |
|  | d. All of the others. |  |

Question 17

Marks: 1

Suppose a relation R with two instances R1, R2. Suppose A, B are key and nonkey components of R, respectively. Which of the followings refers to key constraints?  
1

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Choice b |  |
|  | b. Choice a |  |
|  | c. Choice d |  |
|  | d. Choice c |  |

Question 18

Marks: 1

Given the relation Movies(title, year, length, genre, studioName). Select the right query to create a View with the titles and studio names of all movies that were produced in 1980

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. None of the others |  |
|  | b. CREATE VIEW OldMovies SELECT title, studioName FROM Movies WHERE year=1980 |  |
|  | c. CREATE VIEW OldMovies AS SELECT title, studioName FROM Movies WHERE year=1980 |  |
|  | d. CREATE VIEW OldMovies SELECT title, year FROM Movies WHERE year=1980 |  |

Question 19

Marks: 1

Suppose two relations Movies(title, year, length, genre, studioName, producerC#) and MovieExec (name, address, cert#).  
Evaluate the following SQL statement:   
SELECT me.name,m.title, m.year   
FROM MovieExec me LEFT OUTER JOIN Movies m ON (me.cert#=m.producerC#);

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. It gives the details of movie executives who produced at least one movie |  |
|  | b. It gives the details of movie executives irrecpective of whether they produced movies or not |  |
|  | c. It gives the details of movies irrecpective of whether they had a movie executive or not |  |
|  | d. It gives the details of movie executives who didnot produce any movie yet |  |

Question 20

Marks: 1

Which of the following laws holds for sets but not for bags?(R, S, T mean relations, v means union and ^ means intersection)

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. All of the others |  |
|  | b. (RvS)vT=Rv(SvT) |  |
|  | c. R^(SvT)=(R^S)v(R^T) |  |
|  | d. (R^S)^T=R^(S^T) |  |

Question 21

Marks: 1

Which of the followings is true?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. The ER model is a low level database design |  |
|  | b. All of the others |  |
|  | c. The ER model represents the operation on data |  |
|  | d. The Entity Relationship (ER) model represents the structure of data graphically |  |

Question 22

Marks: 1

Which of the following isolation levels allows to read the dirty data?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE; |  |
|  | b. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ; |  |
|  | c. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ UNCOMMITED; |  |
|  | d. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED; |  |

Question 23

Marks: 1

Suppose that we define an attribute A as unique key of the relation R. Which of the followings is true?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Tuples cannot have the same value on the A component |  |
|  | b. There is no more unique key in the relation R |  |
|  | c. Null values are unavailable on A component |  |
|  | d. None of the others |  |

Question 24

Marks: 1

View is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. A kind of relation that exists in the database and that can be modified by changing its tuples |  |
|  | b. None of the others |  |
|  | c. A kind of relation that is defined by a computation, that is not stored, but is constructed, in whole or in part 🡪 view |  |
|  | d. A kind of relation that is constructed by SQL when it performs its job, and is thrown away and not stored 🡪 terminal table |  |

Question 25

Marks: 1

Which of following is the most commonly used data model

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Tree-based model |  |
|  | b. Object-relational model |  |
|  | c. Hierarchical model |  |
|  | d. Relational model |  |
|  | e. Graph-based model |  |
|  | f. Object oriented model |  |

Question 26

Marks: 1

Entity Relationship Model \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Represents the structure of data with operations on data |  |
|  | b. Represents the operations on data without structure of data |  |
|  | c. Represents the operations on data with structure of data |  |
|  | d. Represents the structure of data without operations on data |  |

Question 27

Marks: 1

Which of the following relational operations are considerably more efficient if we use the bag model?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Union |  |
|  | b. Production |  |
|  | c. Intersection |  |
|  | d. Difference |  |

Question 28

Marks: 1

Choose the right statement about the synthesis algorithm for 3NF schemas

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. All of the others |  |
|  | b. The relations of the decomposition are all in 3NF |  |
|  | c. The decomposition has a lossless join |  |
|  | d. The decomposition has the dependency preservation property |  |

Question 29

Marks: 1

Data model is a notation for describing data or information. The description consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Choose at least one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Constraints on the data |  |
|  | b. Privilege on the data |  |
|  | c. Users on the data |  |
|  | d. Structure of the data |  |
|  | e. Operations on the data |  |

Question 30

Marks: 1

Select incorrect recommemtation:

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Dropping Project relation will make the view ProjectNo1 unusable |  |
|  | b. Dropping Project relation will drop the view ProjectNo1, too |  |
|  | c. Dropping Project relation will not effect on ProjectNo1 view |  |
|  | d. Dropping ProjectNo1 view will make the relation Project unusable |  |

Question 31

Marks: 1

In SQL language, the command/statement that let you change the schema of a relation is:

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. All of the others |  |
|  | b. Create |  |
|  | c. Drop |  |
|  | d. Alter |  |

Question 32

Marks: 1

Suppose a relation R(A,B) and S(B,C) a constraint says that in a value appear in A of R must be appear on B of S 🡪 B of S is a foreign key of R. How can we implement this constraint?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. We create a tuple-based CHECK constraint |  |
|  | b. We create a referential integrity constraint from B to A |  |
|  | c. We create an attribute-based CHECK constraint |  |
|  | d. We create a referential integrity constraint from A to B |  |
|  |  |  |

Question 33

Marks: 1

Select the right answer

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Virtual views can be queried and can even be modified |  |
|  | b. Virtual views do not exist physically |  |
|  | c. All of the others |  |
|  | d. Virtual views are defined by an expression like a query |  |

Question 34

Marks: 1

When we define an attribute A as PRIMARY KEY of relation R, then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. We may define more primary keys on the relation R |  |
|  | b. None of the others |  |
|  | c. There are no two tuples that have the same values on the A component |  |
|  | d. Tuples must be null on the A component |  |

Question 35

Marks: 1

Select the right statement

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Referential integrity constraint is also called foreign key constraint |  |
|  | b. All of the answers |  |
|  | c. A foreign key constraint can be added or deleted using the 'Alter Table' command |  |
|  | d. A foreign key in one table points to a PRIMARY KEY in another table |  |

Question 36

Marks: 1

To integrate information from many databases, we often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Implement a middleware (such as data mining), where information from many databases are copied periodically |  |
|  | b. Create a datawarehouses, that support an integrated model of data of these databases |  |
|  | c. None of the others |  |
|  | d. Use a special software package/system to synchronize all particular databases into one central database |  |

Question 37

Marks: 1

Suppose a relation R(A,B) and S(B,C) are bags. R has 2 tuples (1,3), (2,4) and S has 3 tuples (1,2), (1,2) and (4,5). The theta join R ⋈ R.B>S.B S has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tuples

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. 3 |  |
|  | b. 6 |  |
|  | c. 4 |  |
|  | d. 2 |  |

Question 38

Marks: 1

Which of the followings was the first ever used for data model?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Tree based model |  |
|  | b. Graph based model |  |
|  | c. Relational model |  |
|  | d. File system |  |

Question 39

Marks: 1

Suppose a relation Employee(SSN, Name, Supervisor). The view Supervisor is defined as followed:

CREATE VIEW Supervisor AS SELECT SSN, Name FROM Employee WHERE SSN NOT IN (SELECT Supervisor FROM Employee).

Which of the followings is executable in Supervisor?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Update exist tuple |  |
|  | b. Delete exist tuple |  |
|  | c. Insert new tuple |  |
|  | d. None of the others |  |

Question 40

Marks: 1

Suppose a relation R(A,B,C) with three numeric attributes, RC(A,B) is an updatable view associated to R where C=1. Evaluate the following statement:

**INSERT INTO RC(A,B) VALUES (1,2)**

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. The query is executed but nothing happened on R neither on S |  |
|  | b. None of the others  The query is executed, there is new tuple (1,2) on RC, and new tuple (1,2,null) on R |  |
|  | c. The query cannot be executed |  |
|  | d. The query is executed, there is new tuple (1,2) on RC, and new tuple (1,2,1) on R |  |

Question 41

Marks: 1

Which of the followings is false about weak entity set?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Every many - one relationship from a weak entity set need be supporting |  |
|  | b. The key for a weak entity set includes the keys for all supporting entity sets |  |
|  | c. A weak entity set has one or more relationships to other (supporting) entity sets |  |
|  | d. Do not contruct a relation for any supporting relationship |  |

Question 42

Marks: 1

Which of following feature is NOT responsibility of Database Management System

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Manage user accounts of computer on which DBMS is running |  |
|  | b. Give users the ability to query the data |  |
|  | c. Allow users to create new databases and specify their schemas |  |
|  | d. Support the storage of very large amounts of data |  |

Question 43

Marks: 1

Given three relations: R(A,B,C), S(D,E) and T(F,G). There are two referential integrity constraints:   
D of S references to A of R,   
E of S references to F of T.   
Which of following actions may violate these two constraints?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. delete existing tuples from R |  |
|  | b. insert a new tuple into S |  |
|  | c. update existing tuples in S |  |
|  | d. all of the answers |  |

Question 44

Marks: 1

The result of (UNKNOWN OR FALSE) is

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. TRUE |  |
|  | b. UNKNOWN |  |
|  | c. FALSE |  |

Question 45

Marks: 1

Choose an incorrect statement.

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Database is created and maintained by a DMBS |  |
|  | b. None of the others |  |
|  | c. Database is a collection of information that exists over a long period of time |  |
|  | d. Database is a collection of data that is managed by a DBMS |  |

Question 46

Marks: 1

Which of the followings is correct to indexes?

Choose at least one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. No index contain more than one attribute |  |
|  | b. Provides rapid random and sequential access to base-table data |  |
|  | c. Increase the cost of implementation |  |

Question 47

Marks: 1

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authorizes access to database, coordinate, monitor its use, acquiring software, and hardware resources, ...

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Database designer |  |
|  | b. Database administrator |  |
|  | c. Database enduser |  |
|  | d. All of the others |  |

Question 48

Marks: 1

Which of the following is NOT a standard aggregation operator?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. COUNT |  |
|  | b. SUM |  |
|  | c. GROUP |  |
|  | d. AVG |  |

Question 49

Marks: 1

Suppose that R(A,B,C) and S(B,C) are bags. R has three tuples (1,1,4), (3,4,2), (2,2,3). S has two tuples (1,4), (2,3). Which of the following is a result of a expression: δ(γA, SUM(B)->SUMB(δ(R\*S))) (Note that: the notation \* denotes for the natural join)

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. three tuples |  |
|  | b. the expression is invalid |  |
|  | c. two tuples |  |
|  | d. one tuples |  |

Question 50

Marks: 1

Select the valid query to declare the foreign key presC# of the relation Studio(name, address, presC#) that references the cert# of the relation MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth):

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. 1 |  |
|  | b. 1 |  |
|  | c. 1 |  |
|  | d. All of the others. |  |

Question 51

Marks: 1

Which of the followings doesn't take the key's condition 'no two tuples agree on all attributes of key'?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Unique key |  |
|  | b. None of the others |  |
|  | c. Primary key |  |
|  | d. Foreign key |  |

Question 52

Marks: 1

Suppose a relation R(A,B,C) where all attributes are numeric and we'd like to create a modifying view. Which of followings is valid?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. CREATE VIEW RA AS SELECT A FROM R R1 WHERE R1.B IN (SELECT R2.C FROM R R2) |  |
|  | b. CREATE VIEW RA AS SELECT A FROM R R1, R R2 WHERE R1.B=R2.C |  |
|  | c. All of the others |  |
|  | d. CREATE VIEW RA AS SELECT A FROM R WHERE B=5 AND C=2; |  |

Question 53

Marks: 1

The number of entity sets that participate in a relationship is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Identifying characteristic |  |
|  | b. Degree |  |
|  | c. Counter |  |
|  | d. Number |  |

Question 54

Marks: 1

Suppose R(A,B,C) is bag, S= σ(A>B) (R). Choose a right answer

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. A schema of S is different from a schema of R |  |
|  | b. S has the same schema as R, and S has more tuples than R has |  |
|  | c. None of the others |  |
|  | d. A number of tuples in S is ALWAYS less than a number of tuples in R |  |

Question 55

Marks: 1

Given a relation R(A,B,C,D) with functional dependencies AC -> D , BC -> A , CD -> B. One key of R is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. {A, D} |  |
|  | b. {A, B} |  |
|  | c. {A, B, D} |  |
|  | d. {C, D} |  |

Question 56

Marks: 1

Suppose that an ER diagram has the R relationship connecting between E and F, and R is many-one from E to F. When you converts this ER diagram to relations, the result is

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. Three relations RE, RF and RR corresponding to entity E, enttity F and relationship R |  |
|  | b. None of the others |  |
|  | c. One relation named RF corresponding to entity F. One relation named RE corresponding to entity E and relationship R. The relation RE includes the key of F |  |
|  | d. One relation named RE corresponding to entity E. One relation named RF corresponding to entity F and relationship R. The relation RF includes the key of E |  |

Question 57

Marks: 1

The most useful index on a relation is an index on its key. This is because:

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. The index on non key attribute(s) makes update operations to the relation more complex and time-consuming |  |
|  | b. The search operation based on the primary key is commonly used. |  |
|  | c. The index on non key attribute(s) runs slower |  |
|  | d. All of the others |  |

Question 58

Marks: 1

Which of the followings is not applied while converting UML diagrams to relations?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. None of the others |  |
|  | b. For each aggregation or composition, create a relation |  |
|  | c. For each class, create a relation |  |
|  | d. For each association, create a relation |  |

Question 59

Marks: 1

Suppose R(A,B) and S(B,C) are bags. R has two tuples (1,1), (1,1), (1,2) and (1,2). S has three tuples (1,2), (2,1), (2,2). Choose two right statements from the R\S operation.

Choose at least one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. This operation is valid and the result has two tuples |  |
|  | b. This operation is valid and the (1,2) tuple appears once in the result |  |
|  | c. This operation is valid and the result has three tuples |  |
|  | d. This operation is invalid because the attribute names of two relations are not the same |  |

Question 60

Marks: 1

Suppose the relation Employee(SSN,Name,Salary,Department). Which of the followings returns all those employees with salary exceeds salary of all employees from department 1?

Choose one answer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a. All of the others |  |
|  | b. SELECT \* FROM Employee WHERE Salary >= (SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM Employee WHERE Department=1) |  |
|  | c. SELECT \* FROM Employee WHERE Salary >=ANY (SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM Employee WHERE Department=1) |  |
|  | d. SELECT \* FROM Employee WHERE Salary >= ALL (SELECT Salary FROM Employee WHERE Department=1) |  |