1. A relational database consists of a collection of  
   a) Tables  
   b) Fields  
   c) Records  
   d) Keys

Answer: a  
Explanation: Fields are the column of the relation or tables. Records are each row in a relation. Keys are the constraints in a relation.

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a table represents a relationship among a set of values.  
   a) Column  
   b) Key  
   c) Row  
   d) Entry

Answer: c  
Explanation: Column has only one set of values. Keys are constraints and row is one whole set of attributes. Entry is just a piece of data.

1. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to refer to a row.  
   a) Attribute  
   b) Tuple  
   c) Field  
   d) Instance

Answer: b  
Explanation: Tuple is one entry of the relation with several attributes which are fields.

1. The term attribute refers to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a table.  
   a) Record  
   b) Column  
   c) Tuple  
   d) Key

Answer: b  
Explanation: Attribute is a specific domain in the relation which has entries of all tuples.

1. 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

Answer: a  
Explanation: The values of the attribute should be present in the domain. Domain is a set of values permitted.

1. 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

Answer: d  
Explanation: Instance is an instance of time and schema is a representation.

1. 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

Answer: b  
Explanation: The relation course has a set of attributes course\_id,sec\_id,semester .

1. 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

Answer: c  
Explanation: Here the relations are connected by the common attributes.

1. A domain is atomic if elements of the domain are considered to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ units.  
   a) Different  
   b) Indivisbile  
   c) Constant  
   d) Divisible

Answer: b

1. The tuples of the relations can be of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ order.  
   a) Any  
   b) Same  
   c) Sorted  
   d) Constant

Answer: a  
Explanation: The values only count. The order of the tuples does not matter.