1. Using which language can a user request information from a database?

a) Query  
b) Relational  
c) Structural  
d) Compiler

Answer: a  
Explanation: Query language is a method through which the database entries can be accessed.

1. Student(ID, name, dept name, tot\_cred)  
   In this query which attributes form the primary key?  
   a) Name  
   b) Dept  
   c) Tot\_cred  
   d) ID

Answer: d  
Explanation: The attributes name, dept and tot\_cred can have same values unlike ID.

1. Which one of the following is a procedural language?  
   a) Domain relational calculus  
   b) Tuple relational calculus  
   c) Relational algebra  
   d) Query language

Answer: c  
Explanation: Domain and Tuple relational calculus are non-procedural language. Query language is a method through which database entries can be accessed.

1. The\_\_\_\_\_ operation allows the combining of two relations by merging pairs of tuples, one from each relation, into a single tuple.  
   a) Select  
   b) Join  
   c) Union  
   d) Intersection

Answer: b  
Explanation: Join finds the common tuple in the relations and combines it.

1. The result which operation contains all pairs of tuples from the two relations, regardless of whether their attribute values match.  
   a) Join  
   b) Cartesian product  
   c) Intersection  
   d) Set difference

Answer: b  
Explanation: Cartesian product is the multiplication of all the values in the attributes.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_operation performs a set union of two “similarly structured” tables  
   a) Union  
   b) Join  
   c) Product  
   d) Intersect

Answer: a  
Explanation: Union just combines all the values of relations of same attributes.

1. The most commonly used operation in relational algebra for projecting a set of tuple from a relation is  
   a) Join  
   b) Projection  
   c) Select  
   d) Union

Answer: c  
Explanation: Select is used to view the tuples of the relation with or without some constraints.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operator takes the results of two queries and returns only rows that appear in both result sets.  
   a) Union  
   b) Intersect  
   c) Difference  
   d) Projection

Answer: b  
Explanation: The union operator gives the result which is the union of two queries and difference is the one where query which is not a part of second query.

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a pictorial depiction of the schema of a database that shows the relations in the database, their attributes, and primary keys and foreign keys.  
   a) Schema diagram  
   b) Relational algebra  
   c) Database diagram  
   d) Schema flow

Answer: a

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides a set of operations that take one or more relations as input and return a relation as an output.  
   a) Schematic representation  
   b) Relational algebra  
   c) Scheme diagram  
   d) Relation flow

Answer: b