

DBMS ASSIGNMENT-1

Total points 10/10

The respondent's email (**ramya.sivakumar@zemosolabs.com**) was recorded on submission of this form.

✓ 1. The number of rows in a table is called as its _____. * 1/1

- ☐ (a) Uniqueness
- ☐ (b) Dimension
- ☐ (c) Degree
- ☒ (d) Cardinality



✓ 2. The number of columns in a table is its _____. * 1/1

- ☒ (a) Degree
- ☐ (b) Cardinality
- ☐ (c) Relation
- ☐ (d) Tuple



✓ 3. _____ is a set of operations on RDBMS that allows retrieval of data. * 1/1

- ☐ (a) Relational algebra
- ☐ (b) Cardinality
- ☒ (c) Relational database theory
- ☐ (d) Relational calculus



✓ 4. The operation of eliminating columns in a table is called _____. * 1/1

- ☐ (a) Product
- ☒ (b) Project
- ☐ (c) Union
- ☐ (d) None of the above



✓ 5. The result of _____ is the rows common to the rows produced by the individual queries. *1/1

- ☐ (a) Union
- ☒ (b) Intersection
- ☐ (c) Product
- ☐ (d) Query



✓ 6. _____ is a set of columns that uniquely identifies every row in a table. *1/1

- ☐ (a) Key
- ☒ (b) Superkey
- ☐ (c) Foreign key
- ☐ (d) Candidate key



✓ 7. A key consisting of two or more columns is called _____. * 1/1

- ☒ (a) Composite key
- ☐ (b) Candidate key
- ☐ (c) Primary key
- ☐ (d) Alternate key



✓ 8. SQL provides a constraint called _____. * 1/1

- ☐ (a) Secondary key
- ☒ (b) Primary key
- ☐ (c) Database key
- ☐ (d) Key



✓ 9. Every _____ must contain a null or the value of another valid key. * 1/1

- ☐ (a) Key
- ☒ (b) Foreign key
- ☐ (c) Primary key
- ☐ (d) Alternate key



✓ 10. _____ is a logical table that derives data from other tables. * 1/1

- ☐ (a) Cursor
- ☐ (b) Database
- ☐ (c) Table
- ☒ (d) View



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