DBT Mock test-1  DBMS	Total points	20/20	?
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1) A relational database consists of a collection of *			1/1
<ul><li>a) Tables</li></ul>			<b>✓</b>
b) Fields			
C) Records			
O d) Keys			



✓ 2)A in a table represents a relationship among a set of val	ues. * 1/1
a) Column	
b) Key	
c) Row	<b>✓</b>
d) Entry	
✓ 3)The term is used to refer to a row. *	1/1
a) Attribute	
b) Tuple	<b>✓</b>
C) Field	
O d) Instance	
✓ 4)The term attribute refers to a of a table. *	1/1
a) Record	
<b>b</b> ) Column	<b>✓</b>
C) Tuple	
O d) Key	

5) For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values, called *1/1 the of that attribute.	
<ul><li>a) Domain</li></ul>	
b) Relation	
C) Set	
O d) Schema	
✓ 6)Database which is the logical design of the database, and *1/1 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	
<ul><li>d) Schema, Instance</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>7)A domain is atomic if elements of the domain are considered to be units.</li> </ul>	
a) Different	
<ul><li>b) Indivisbile</li></ul>	
C) Constant	
d) Divisible	

✓ 8)The tuples of the relations can be of order. *	1/1
<ul><li>a) Any</li></ul>	~
ob) Same	
C) Sorted	
O d) Constant	
9) Which one of the following is a set of one or more attributes take collectively to uniquely identify a record?	en <b>*</b> 1/1
a) Candidate key	
b) Sub key	
c) Super key	<b>~</b>
d) Foreign key	
10)Consider attributes ID, CITY and NAME. Which one of this can b considered as a super key?	e <b>*</b> 1/1
a) NAME	
<b>(b)</b> ID	<b>~</b>
C) CITY	
d) CITY, ID	

<b>✓</b>	11)The subset of a super key is a candidate key under what condition? *	1/1
<ul><li> </li><li> </li></ul>	<ul><li>a) No proper subset is a super key</li><li>b) All subsets are super keys</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
0	c) Subset is a super key d) Each subset is a super key	
<b>~</b>	12)A is a property of the entire relation, rather than of the individual tuples in which each tuple is unique.	*1/1
<ul><li></li></ul>	a) Rows b) Key	✓
0	c) Attribute d) Fields	
<b>~</b>	13)Which one of the following attribute can be taken as a primary key? *	1/1
0	a) Name	
0	b) Street	
<ul><li>O</li></ul>	c) Id d) Department	<b>~</b>

✓ 14)An attribute in a relation is a foreign key if the key from the relation is used as an attribute in that relation.	om one *1/1
a) Candidate	
(b) Primary	<b>✓</b>
C) Super	
O d) Sub	
✓ 15) The relation with the attribute which is the primary key is refined in another relation. The relation which has the attribute as a primitis called	
a) Referential relation	
b) Referencing relation	
c) Referenced relation	<b>✓</b>
d) Referred relation	
✓ 16)The is the one in which the primary key of one relation as a normal attribute in another relation.	n is used *1/1
a) Referential relation	
b) Referencing relation	
c) Referenced relation	<b>✓</b>
d) Referred relation	

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<b>✓</b>	17) A integrity constraint requires that the values appearing in specified attributes of any tuple in the referencing relation also appear in specified attributes of at least one tuple in the referenced relation.	*1/1
•	a) Referential	<b>✓</b>
0	b) Referencing	
0	c) Specific	
0	d) Primary	
<b>✓</b>	18)Using which language can a user request information from a database?	*1/1
•	a) Query	<b>✓</b>
0	b) Relational	
0	c) Structural	
0	d) Compiler	
<b>✓</b>	19) Which one of the following is a procedural language? *	1/1
0	a) Domain relational calculus	
0	b) Tuple relational calculus	
•	c) Relational algebra	<b>✓</b>
0	d) Query language	

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20)The operation allows the combining of two relations by mergon pairs of tuples, one from each relation, into a single tuple.	ging <b>*</b> 1/1
a) Select	
<ul><li>b) Join</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
C) Union	
d) Intersection	

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