



UNIT-II

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. To include integrity constraint in an existing relation use :
a) Create table b) Modify table c) Alter table d) Drop table **Answer: c**

2. Which of the following is not an integrity constraint?
a) Not null b) Positive c) Unique d) Check 'predicate'
Answer: b

3. Foreign key is the one in which the _____ of one relation is referenced in another relation..
a) Foreign key b) Primary key c) References d) Check constrain
Answer: b

4. Domain constraints, functional dependency and referential integrity are special forms of .
a) Foreign key b) Primary key c) Assertion d) Referential constraint
Answer: c

5. Data integrity constraints are used to
a) Control who is allowed access to the data
b) Ensure that duplicate records are not entered into the table.
c) Improve the quality of data entered for a specific property
d) Prevent users from changing the values stored in the table
Answer: c

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

7. Which of the following creates a virtual relation for storing the query?
a) Function b) View c) Procedure d) None
Answer: b

8. Updating the value of the view
a) Will affect the relation from which it is identified b) Will not change the view definition
c) Will not affect the relation from which it is identified d) Cannot determine
Answer: a

9. _____ is a special type of integrity constraint that relates two relations & maintains consistency across the relations.
a) Entity Integrity Constraints b) Referential Integrity Constraints
c) Domain Integrity Constraints d) Domain Constraints
Answer: b

10. An entity in A is associated with at most one entity in B, and an entity in B is associated with at most one entity in A. This is called as _____.
a) One-to-many b) One-to-one c) Many-to-many d) Many-to-one



Answer: b

11. The _____ provides a set of operations that take one or more relations as input and return a relation as an output.

(a) Schema Representation (b) Relational Algebra

(c) Schema diagram (d) Relational flow

Answer: b

12. Which of the following is a type of relational calculus?

(a) Tuple Relational Calculus (b) Domain Relational Calculus

(c) Both a & b (d) None

Answer: c

II. Fill in the blank:

1. A relational database consists of a collection of _____. [**Tables**]

2. A _____ in a table represents a relationship among a set of values. [**Column**]

3. The tuples of the relations can be of _____. [**Any**]

4. _____ Algebra is a procedural language. [**Relational**]

5. The _____ operation performs a set union of two "similarly structured" tables. [**union**]

6. The _____ operation allows the combining of two relations by merging pairs of tuples, one from each relation, into a single tuple. [**Join**]

7. The _____ operator takes the results of two queries and returns only rows that appear in both result sets. [**Intersect**]

8. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a _____ constraint. [**Foreign Key**]

9. _____ produces the relation that has attributes of R1 and R2. [**Cartesian product**]

10. The _____ provides a set of operations that take one or more relations as input and return a relation as an output. [**Relational algebra**]