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1. A RDBMS consists a collection of?

A. Tables

B. Fields

C. Records

D. Keys

2. The term attribute refers to a _____ of a table.

A. Record

B. Tuple

C. Column

D. Key

3. In relational model, the row of table is known to be?

A. Relation

B. Entity Field

C. Tuple

D. Attribute

4. Address field of a person should not be part of primary key, since it is likely to?

A. Dependent

B. Too Long

C. Changed

D. Not Changed

5. The relational model is concerned with?

A. Data structure and data integrity

B. Data Manipulation

C. Both A and B

D. None of these



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6. Which is the false statement from the following?

- A. A view is a named derived table
- B. A name relation is variable
- C. A view is a named relation and is virtual
- D. None of these**

7. The union of primary keys of the related entity sets becomes a _____ of the relation?

- A. Super key**
- B. Candidate key
- C. Foreign key
- D. Primary key

8. 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**

9. A domain is atomic if elements of the domain are considered to be _____ units.

- A. Different
- B. Indivisible**
- C. Constant
- D. Divisible

10. 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**



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11. Which one of the following is a procedural language?

A Domain relational calculus

B Tuple relational calculus

C Relational algebra

D Query language

12. 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

13. 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

14. A _____ in a table represents a relationship among a set of values.

A.Column

B.Key

C.Row

D.Entry

15. The _____ operation performs a set union of two “similarly structured” tables.

A Union

B Join

C Product

D Intersect



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16. 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

17. A collection of related data is called_____.

- A. Information
- B. Valuable information
- C. Database**
- D. Metadata

18. A characteristic of an entity is called.

- A. Relation
- B. Attribute**
- C. Parameter
- D. Constraint

19. A level that describes how a record is stored.

- A. physical**
- B. logical
- C. user
- D. view

20. RDBMS stands for_____

- A. Right Database Management system
- B. Relational Database Management system**
- C. Rapid Database Management system
- D. Route Database Management system

21. Query language is a language in which a user?

- A. Requests**
- B. Stores
- C. Response
- D. Represents



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22. Minimal super keys are called _____

- A. Unique key
- B. Superset key
- C. Candidate key**
- D. Primary key

23. Logical design of database, is known to be

- A. Database Relation
- B. Database Instance
- C. Database Entity
- D. Database Schema**

24. A table is a collection of relationships, there is a close correspondence between concept of:

- A. Tables and instances
- B. Tables and variables
- C. Tables and relations**
- D. Tables and Entries

25. 14. A table can be defined as a set of _____

- A. Rows
- B. Columns
- C. Both**
- D. None

26. How many types of keys in relation database design:

- A. Primary key
- B. Candidate key
- C. Foreign key
- D. All of these**

27. 18. BCNF stands for

- A. Basic -Codd normal form
- B. Build -Codd normal form
- C. Boyce-Codd normal form**
- D. None of these



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28. Which form simplifies and ensures that there is minimal data aggregates and repetitive groups:

- A. 1NF
- B. 2NF
- C. 3NF
- D. All of these

29. Which form ensures every non-prime attribute is fully dependent functionally on the candidate key of a relational schema:

- A. 1NF
- B. 2NF**
- C. 3NF
- D. 5NF

30. Which form is required when although 3NF is present more normalization is required:

- A. 1NF
- B. 2NF
- C. 3NF**
- D. 4NF

31. An attribute that does not occur in ANY candidate key is called _____

- A. sub-prime attribute
- B. non-prime attribute**
- C. sub-candidate key
- D. non-candidate key

32. Every attribute has some predefined value scope that is called _____

- A. Tuple
- B. Tables
- C. Attribute domain**
- D. Relation schema

33. A key that consists of more than one attribute to uniquely identify rows in a table is called

- A. Composite key**
- B. Candidate key
- C. Primary key
- D. Foreign key



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34. The key selected from the sets of candidate keys by database designer is called

- A. Primary key**
- B. Secondary Key
- C. Foreign key
- D. Super key

35. In an Entity-Relationship diagram “Double Rectangles” represents _____

- A. Relationship Set
- B. Weak Entity Sets**
- C. Derived Attributes
- D. Multi-valued Attributes

36. In an Entity-Relationship diagram “Ellipses” represents _____

- A. Weak Entity Sets
- B. Relationship sets
- C. Multi-valued attributes
- D. Attributes**

37. In an Entity-Relationship diagram “Diamonds” represents _____

- A. Weak Entity Sets
- B. Relationship sets**
- C. Attributes
- D. Multi-valued attributes

38. Which of the following attribute can be taken as primary key?

- A. Street
- B. Id**
- C. Name
- D. Department

39. In SQL, which of the following is not a type of command?

- A. RENAME**
- B. REVOKE
- C. GRANT
- D. UPDATE



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40. Which of the following keyword is used with Data Control Language (DCL) statements?

- A. SELECT
- B. INSERT
- C. DELETE
- D. GRANT**

41. SQL has how many main commands for DDL:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4**

42. 1. Collections of operations that form a single logical unit of work are called

- _____
- A. Views
 - B. Networks
 - C. Units
 - D. Transactions**

43.. The “all-or-none” property is commonly referred to as _____

- A. Isolation
- B. Durability
- C. Atomicity**
- D. None of the mentioned

44. Which of the following is a property of transactions?

- A. Atomicity
- B. Durability
- C. Isolation
- D. All of the mentioned**

45. Execution of transaction in isolation preserves the _____ of a database

- A. Atomicity
- B. Consistency**
- C. Durability
- D. All of the mentioned



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46. Which of the following is not a property of a transaction?

A. Atomicity

B. Simplicity

C. Isolation

D. Durability

47. Which of the following systems is responsible for ensuring isolation?

A. Recovery system

B. Atomic system

C. Concurrency control system

D. Compiler system

48. State true or false: Information residing in the volatile storage does not usually survive system crashes.

A. True

B. False

49. Which of the following systems is responsible for ensuring durability?

A. Recovery system

B. Atomic system

C. Concurrency control system

D. Compiler system

50. A transaction that has not been completed successfully is called as _____.

A. Compensating transaction

B. Aborted transaction

C. Active transaction

D. Partially committed transaction

51. Which of the following is not a transaction state?

A. Active

B. Partially committed

C. Failed

D. Compensated



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52. The execution sequences in concurrency control are termed as _____

- A. Serials
- B. Schedules**
- C. Organizations
- D. Time tables

53. The scheme that controls the interaction between executing transactions is called as _____

- A. Concurrency control scheme**
- B. Multiprogramming scheme
- C. Serialization scheme
- D. Schedule scheme

54. Which of the following gives a logical structure of the database graphically?

- A. Entity-relationship diagram**
- B. Entity diagram
- C. Database diagram
- D. Architectural representation

55. The entity relationship set is represented in E-R diagram as

- A. Double diamonds
- B. Undivided rectangles
- C. Dashed lines
- D. Diamond**

56. The Rectangles divided into two parts represents

- A. Entity set**
- B. Relationship set
- C. Attributes of a relationship set
- D. Primary key



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57. Consider a directed line(->) from the relationship set advisor to both entity sets instructor and student.

This indicates _____ cardinality

A. One to many

B. One to one

C. Many to many

D. Many to one

58. We indicate roles in E-R diagrams by labeling the lines that connect

_____ to _____

a) Diamond , diamond

b) Rectangle, diamond

c) Rectangle, rectangle

d) Diamond, rectangle

59. An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is termed a _____

A. Strong entity set

B. Variant set

C. Weak entity set

D. Variable set

60. For a weak entity set to be meaningful, it must be associated with another entity set, called the

A. Identifying set

B. Owner set

C. Neighbour set

D. Strong entity set

61. Weak entity set is represented as

A. Underline

B. Double line

C. Double diamond

D. Double rectangle



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62. If you were collecting and storing information about your music collection, an album would be considered a(n) _____

- A. Relation
- B. Entity**
- C. Instance
- D. Attribute

63. What term is used to refer to a specific record in your music database; for instance; information stored about a specific album?

- A. Relation
- B. Instance**
- C. Table
- D. Column

64. Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Oracle Database structures, including tables?

- A. Data Definition Language(DDL)**
- B. Data Manipulation Language(DML)
- C. Both of above
- D. None

65. The DROP TABLE statement:

- A. deletes the table structure only.
- B. deletes the table structure along with the table data.**
- C. works whether or not referential integrity constraints would be violated.
- D. is not an SQL statement.

66. The SQL command to create a table is:

- A. MAKE TABLE.
- B. ALTER TABLE.
- C. DEFINE TABLE.
- D. CREATE TABLE.**



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67. You can add a row using SQL in a database with which of the following?

- A.ADD
- B.CREATE
- C.INSERT**
- D.MAKE

68. The SQL ALTER statement can be used to:

- A. change the table structure.**
- B. change the table data.
- C. add rows to the table.
- D. delete rows from the table.

69. The command to eliminate a table from a database is:

- A. REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER;
- B. DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;**
- C. DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER;
- D. UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER;

70. The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is:

- A. REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ...
- B. DROP FROM CUSTOMER ...
- C. DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ...**
- D. UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ...

71. SQL data definition commands make up a(n) _____

- A.DDL**
- B.DML
- C.HTML
- D.XML

72. Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?

- A. SELECT, FROM, WHERE**
- B. FROM, WHERE, SELECT
- C. WHERE, FROM, SELECT
- D. SELECT, WHERE, FROM



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73. The SQL statement that queries or reads data from a table is _____ .

A. SELECT

B. READ

C. QUERY

D. None of the above is correct.

74. SQL can be used to:

A. create database structures only.

B. query database data only.

C. modify database data only.

D. All of the above can be done by SQL.

75. _____ was adopted as a national standard by ANSI in 1992.

A. Oracle

B. SQL

C. Microsoft access

D. Dbase

76. Insert into emp values (102, "ABC", "Production", 44000); What type of statement is this ?

A. Query

B. DML

C. Relational

D. DDL

77. DBMS is an interface between

A. Database and User

B. Database application and database

C. Database and SQL

D. Data and Database

78. Which of the following is an advantage of database management approach?

A. Data is dependent on programs

B. Data redundancy increases

C. Data can be accessed by multiple programs

D. Multiple users cannot access data concurrently



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79. Create table student(name varchar ,id integer) What type of statement is this ?

- A. DML
- B. DDL**
- C. DCL
- D. TCL

80. The attribute value that is currently unknown is

- A. 0
- B. -1
- C. NULL**
- D. "

81.To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the _____ command.

- A. Delete
- B. Purge
- C. Drop table**
- D. Remove

82. A SQL query automatically eliminates duplicates (True / False) ?

- A.True
- B.False**

83. The database language that allows us to access data in a database is called :

- A.DCL**
- B.DML
- C.DDL
- D.None of above

84. Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?

- A.SELECT NULL FROM PRODUCT;
- B.SELECT NAME FROM PRODUCT;**
- C.SELECT * FROM PRODUCT WHEN PRICE = NULL;
- D.SELECT # FROM PRODUCT;



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85. Which of the following is a comparison operator in SQL?

A. Double equal sign (==)

B. LIKE

C. BETWEEN

D. Single equal sign (=)

86. Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?

A. SELECT NULL FROM PRODUCT;

B. SELECT NAME FROM PRODUCT;

C. SELECT * FROM PRODUCT WHEN PRICE = NULL;

D. SELECT # FROM PRODUCT;

87. DCL provides commands to perform actions like

A. Change the structure of Tables

B. Insert, Update or Delete Records and Values

C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

D. None of Above

88. Which data type can store unstructured data in a column?

A. RAW

B. CHAR

C. NUMERIC

D. VARCHAR

89. A database language used for defining the whole database structure and schema is called :

A. DCL

B. DML

C. DDL

D. All of above

90. The virtual table that its created by data from the result of an SQL 'Select' statement is called _____

A. View

B. Synonym

C. Sequence

D. Transaction



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91. Which statement in SQL allows us to change the definition of a table is?

- A.ALTER**
- B.UPDATE
- C.CREATE
- D.SELECT

92.What is the meaning of LIKE ‘%0%0%’

- A.Feature begins with two 0’s
- B.Feature ends with two 0’s
- C.Feature has more than two 0’s
- D.Feature has two 0’s in it,at any position**

93. Which of the following command displays distinct rows?

- A. UNION**
- B. UNION ALL
- C. None of the above
- D. Both A and B

64. Which keyword used with UNION retains duplicate rows?

- A. ALL**
- B. NARROW
- C. STRICT
- D. DISTINCT

94.How to select all data from emp table starting the name from letter ‘A’?.

- A.SELECT * from emp where name LIKE ‘A%’;**
- B. SELECT * from emp where name LIKE ‘%A%’;
- C. SELECT * from emp where name LIKE ‘%A’;
- D. SELECT * from emp where name LIKE ‘_A%’;

95. Which operator performs pattern matching?

- A.BETWEEN operator
- B.LIKE operator**
- C.EXISTS operator
- D.None of these



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96. What is the full form of SQL?

- A. Structured Query Language**
- B. Structured Query List
- C. Simple Query Language
- D. None of these

97. Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate oracle database structures, including tables?

- A. Data Definition Language (DDL)**
- B. Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- C. Both of above
- D. None

98. What operator tests column for the absence of data?

- A. EXISTS operator
- B. NOT operator
- C. IS NULL operator**
- D. None of these

99. In SQL, which commands are used to change a table's storage characteristics?

- A. ALTER TABLE**
- B. Modify TABLE
- C. CHANGE TABLE
- D. All of the above

100. Which SQL function is used to count the number of rows in a SQL query?

- A. COUNT()
- B. NUMBER()
- C. SUM()
- D. COUNT(*)**



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101. Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve a maximum value?

- A. MOST
- B. TOP
- C. MAX
- D. UPPER

102. Which of the following SQL clauses is used to DELETE tuples from a database table?

- A. DELETE**
- B. REMOVE
- C. DROP
- D. CLEAR

103. _____ removes all rows from a table without logging the individual row deletions.

- A. DELETE
- B. REMOVE
- C. DROP
- D. TRUNCATE**

104. Which of the following is not a DDL command?

- A. UPDATE**
- B. TRUNCATE
- C. ALTER
- D. None of the Mentioned

105. Which of the following are TCL commands?

- A. UPDATE and TRUNCATE
- B. SELECT and INSERT
- C. GRANT and REVOKE
- D. ROLLBACK and SAVEPOINT**



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106. _____ is not a category of SQL command.

- A.TCL
- B.SCL**
- C.DCL
- D.DDL

107. If you don't specify ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default _____

- A. ASC**
- B.DESC
- C.There is no default value
- D.None of the mentioned

108. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. DELETE does not free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table**
- B.Both DELETE and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table
- C.Both DELETE and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table
- D.DELETE free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table

109. What is the purpose of the SQL AS clause?

- a) The AS SQL clause is used to change the name of a column in the result set or to assign a name to a derived column**
- b) The AS clause is used with the JOIN clause only
- c) The AS clause defines a search condition
- d) All of the mentioned

110. Which of the following is true about comments in PL/SQL?

- A.Comments are explanatory statements.
- B.PL/SQL supports both single-line and multi-line comments.
- C .The PL/SQL single-line comments start with the delimiter -- (double hyphen) and multi-line comments are enclosed by /* and */.
- D.All of the above.**



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111. Which of the following is true about character data types and subtypes in PL/SQL?

A.LONG is a variable-length character string with maximum size of 32,760 bytes.

B.ROWID is a physical column identifier, the address of a column in an ordinary table.

C.CHAR is a variable-length character string with maximum size of 32,767 bytes.

D.NCHAR is a variable-length national character string with maximum size of 32,767 bytes.

112. Which of the following is not true about labelling PL/SQL loops?

A.PL/SQL loops can be labelled.

B.The label should be enclosed by angle brackets (< and >).

C.The label name appears at the beginning of the LOOP statement.

D.The label name can also appear at the end of the LOOP statement or with an EXIT statement.

113. A subprogram can be created –

A.At schema level.

B.Inside a package.

C.Inside a PL/SQL block.

D.All of the above.

114. Which of the following is a way of passing parameters to PL/SQL subprograms?

A.Positional notation

B.Named notation

C.Mixed notation

D.All of the above.



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115. Which of the following is not among the types of PL/SQL records?

A. Table-based

B. View-based

C. Cursor-based records

D. User-defined records

116. Which one of the following given statements possibly contains the error?

A. `select * from emp where empid = 10003;`

B. `select empid from emp where empid = 10006;`

C. `select empid from emp;`

D. `select empid where empid = 1009 and Lastname = 'GELLER';`

117. Ready below given Query:

```
SELECT emp_name
```

```
FROM department
```

```
WHERE dept_name LIKE ' _____ Computer Science';
```

In the above-given Query, which of the following can be placed in the Query's blank portion to select the "dept_name" that also contains Computer Science as its ending string?

A. &

B. _

C. %

D. \$

118. What do you mean by one to many relationships?

A. One class may have many teachers

B. One teacher can have many classes

C. Many classes may have many teachers

D. Many teachers may have many classes



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119. The given Query can be replaced with _____:

SELECT name

FROM instructor1

WHERE salary <= 100000 AND salary >= 90000;

A. SELECT name

FROM instructor1

WHERE salary BETWEEN 100000 AND 90000

B. SELECT name

FROM instructor|

WHERE salary BETWEEN 90000 AND 100000;

C. SELECT name

FROM instructor1

WHERE salary BETWEEN 90000 AND 100000;

D. SELECT name

FROM instructor!

WHERE salary <= 90000 AND salary >= 100000;

120. To which of the following the term "DBA" referred?

A.Data Bank Administrator

B.Database Administrator

C.Data Administrator

D.None of the above

121. The term "Data" refers to:

A.The electronic representation of the information(or data)

B.Basic information

C.Row Facts and figures

D.Both A and C

122. Rows of a relation are known as the _____.

A.Degree

B.Tuples

C.Entity

D.All of the above



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123. Which of the following refers to the number of tuples in a relation?

A.Entity

B.Column

C.Cardinality

D.None of the above

124. Which one of the following is a type of Data Manipulation Command?

A.Create

B.Alter

C.Delete

D.All of the above

125. Which of the following command is a type of Data Definition language command?

A.Create

B.Update

C.Delete

D.Merge

126. Which of the following is a top-down approach in which the entity's higher level can be divided into two lower sub-entities?

A.Aggregation

B.Generalization

C.Specialization

D.All of the above

127. In which one of the following, the multiple lower entities are grouped (or combined) together to form a single higher-level entity?

A.Specialization

B.Generalization

C.Aggregation

D.None of the above



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128. In a relation database, every tuples divided into the fields are known as the_____.

A.Queries

B.Domains

C.Relations

D.All of the above

129. The term "TCL" stands for_____.

A.Ternary Control Language

B.Transmission Control Language

C.Transaction Central Language

D.Transaction Control Language

130. In the relational table, which of the following can also be represented by the term "attribute"?

A.Entity

B.Row

C.Column

D.Both B &C

131. Which of the following refers to the number of attributes in a relation?

A.Degree

B.Row

C.Column

D.All of the above

132. Which of the following is used in the application programs to request data from the database management system?

A.Data Manipulation language

B.Data Definition Language

C.Data Control Language

D.All of the above



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133. Which one of the following command is used to delete the existing row in a table?

- A.Delete**
- B.Update
- C.Insert
- D.None of the above

134. Which of the following commands is used to save any transaction permanently into the database?

- A.Commit**
- B.Rollback
- C.Savepoint
- D.None of the above

135. Which one of the following commands is used for removing (or deleting) a relation forms the SQL database?

- A.Delete
- B.Drop**
- C.Remove
- D.All of the above

136. Which one of the following commands is used to restore the database to the last committed state?

- A.Savepoint
- B.Rollback**
- C.Commit
- D.Both A & B



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137. The database management system can be considered as the collection of _____ that enables us to create and maintain the database.

A. Translators

B. Programs

C. Keys

D. Language activity

138. Which of the following refers collection of the information stored in a database at a specific time?

A. Independence

B. Instance of the database

C. Schema

D. Data domain

139. Which one of the following refers to the total view of the database content?

A. Conceptual view

B. Physical view

C. Internal view

D. External view

140. For what purpose the DML is provided?

A. Addition of new structure in the database

B. Manipulation & processing of the database

C. Definition of the physical structure of the database system

D. All of the above



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141. The architecture of a database can be viewed as the _____

- A. One level
- B. Two-level
- C. Three-level**
- D. Four level

142. Which of the following keys is generally used to represent the relationships between the tables?

- A. Primary key
- B. Foreign key**
- C. Secondary key
- D. None of the above

143. Which of the following levels is considered as the level closest to the end-users?

- A. Internal Level
- B. External Level**
- C. Conceptual Level
- D. Physical Level

144. A computer security protocol for logging-in can be considered as the example of the _____ component of an information system.

- A. Data
- B. Software
- C. Procedure**
- D. Hardware



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145. Which one of the following keyword is used to find out the number of values in a column?

- A.TOTAL
- B.COUNT**
- C.SUM
- D.ADD

146. Which one of the following is commonly used to define the overall design of the database?

- A.Application program
- B.Data definition language
- C.Schema**
- D.Source code

147. Select _____ from instructor where dept name= 'Comp. Sci.';
Which of the following should be used to find the mean of the salary?

- A.Mean(salary)
- B. Avg(salary)**
- C.Sum(salary)
- D.Count(salary)

148. Select ID, GPA from student grades order by GPA _____
Inorder to give only 15 rank on the whole we should use.

- A. Limit 15
- B. Upto 15
- C.Only 15
- D.Max 15



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149. If a set is a collection of values given by the select clause, The _____
connective tests for set membership

A. within

B include

C. under

D.in

150. State true or false : Nested Subqueries cannot be used for comparing two
different sets.

A.True

B.False