Quiz

Due Dec 27 at 10am	Points 30	Questions 15	Available Dec 27 at 9:30am - Dec 27 at 10am 30 minutes
Time Limit 30 Minutes			

Instructions

Dear Participants,

This is an In-class quiz on Database Management Course. It has 15 questions and the duration is 30 mins.

Regards,

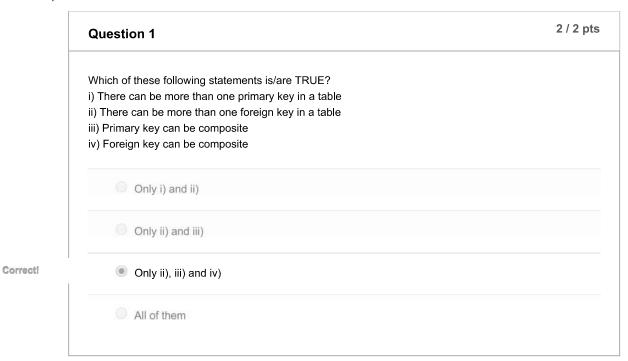
Program Office

This quiz was locked Dec 27 at 10am.

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	29 minutes	28 out of 30

Score for this quiz: **28** out of 30 Submitted Dec 27 at 10am This attempt took 29 minutes.



Question 2

2 / 2 pts

How does a 1:N relationship among two entities get converted into tables during physical design?

Correct!

Correct!

0	Key of entity from '1' side will be used as foreign key in 'N' side entity
	Key of entity from 'N' side will be used as foreign key in '1' side entity
	A third table is used to store the relationship information
	No relationship information is stored

2 / 2 pt

	Question 4 2 / 2 pts
	Consider the following query that tries to get the customers who have placed some orders: SELECT cust_id FROM Customer WHERE EXISTS (SELECT cust_id FROM Ord_hdr WHERE status = 'Shipped'); If Customer table has 100 rows, Ord_hdr has 1000 rows, and only 50 customers have placed the orders
	(and shipped to them too), how many rows will this query fetch?
Correct!	100
	0 1000
	Cannot be determined

Question 5 2 / 2 pts

Emp table has 100 rows with no dept id assigned to 10 employees. Dept table has 30 rows with 10 departments having no employees. How many rows will be fetched if " Emp RIGHT JOIN Dept" is done

	based on common dept_id column between these two tables?
	90
Correct!	100
	110
	O 120

	Question 6	2 / 2 pts
	What will be the output of this query and why? SELECT CASE WHEN NULL = NULL THEN 'YES' ELSE 'NO' END AS Result;	
	O YES	
Correct!	NO	
	NULL	
	Error	

	Question 7	2 / 2 pts
	The statement SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Orders; will give the total no. of rows in Orders table. other COUNT() expressions will also give the same output?	What
Correct!	COUNT(order_id) with order_id as primary key	
	COUNT(order_status) with few statuses null	
	COUNT(any column name), always	
	COUNT(NULL)	

Question 8	0 / 2 pts
Which of these queries is equivalent to following query? SELECT empid, COUNT(*) OVER(PARTITION BY deptid) FROM Emp;	

Correct!

SELECT empid, COUNT(*) FROM Emp GROUP BY empid;

SELECT empid, COUNT(deptid) FROM Emp GROUP BY deptid;

SELECT empid, d.empcount FROM Emp e1, (SELECT COUNT(deptid) AS empcnt FROM Emp e2 WHERE e1.empid = e2.empid) d;

Correct Answer

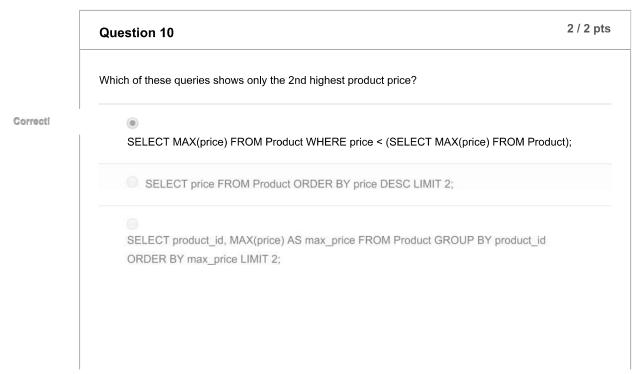
SELECT empid, (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Emp e2 WHERE e1.deptid = e2.deptid) FROM Emp e1;

What will be the output of this query?
SELECT SUM(salary) / (SELECT SUM(salary) FROM Emp) AS result
FROM Emp GROUP BY dept_id;

Ratio of sum of salaries of 100 employees to total salary of all employees

Ratio of sum of salaries of a dept. with total salaries of all employees

Ratio of sum of salaries of each dept. to total salaries of all employees



SELECT price FROM Product p1 WHERE 2 = (SELECT COUNT(price) FROM Product p2 WHERE p1.price > p2.price);

	Question 11	2 pts
	Assume there are 100 rows in Orders table. Output of query: SELECT COUNT(cust_id) FROM Orde WHERE cust_id = 125; is 15. Value of one cust_id is NULL. What will be the output of SELECT COUNT(cust_id) FROM Orders WHERE cust_id <> 125;	rs
Correct!	84	
	© 85	
	0 100	
	O NULL	

	Question 12	2 / 2 pts
	Consider Emp table with following data: Id Name Sex Salary 1 A m 2500 2 B f 1500 3 C m 5500 4 D f 500 Which of these queries shows 'm' in place of 'f' and 'f' in place of 'm' for 'sex' column?	
	SELECT sex FROM Emp WHERE 'm' = 'f' AND 'f' = 'm';	
	SELECT IF('m', 'f', 'm') AS sex FROM Emp;	
Correct!	SELECT CASE sex WHEN 'm' THEN 'f' ELSE 'm' END AS sex FROM Emp;	
	SELECT CASE WHEN 'm' = 'm' THEN 'f' ELSE 'm' END AS sex FROM Emp;	

Question 13 2 / 2 pts

Tables A & B both have one column (ID) each. Values of A are: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50. Values of B are: 10, 30, 50

How to show values that only in A but not in B without using NOT keyword?

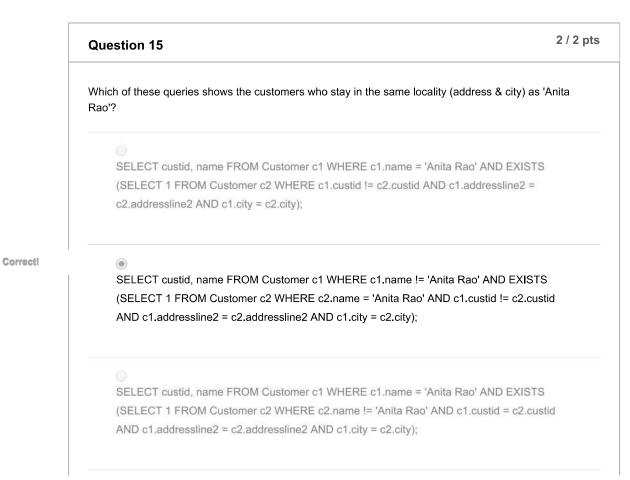
SELECT A.id from A INNER JOIN B ON A.id = B.id WHERE B.id IS NULL;

SELECT A.id from A RIGHT JOIN B ON A.id = B.id WHERE B.id IS NULL;

SELECT A.id from A LEFT JOIN B ON A.id = B.id WHERE B.id IS NULL;

SELECT A.id from A LEFT JOIN B ON A.id = B.id WHERE B.id IS NOT NULL;

Which of these queries will result in an error? SELECT SUM(salary) FROM Emp GROUP BY deptid HAVING deptid = 30; SELECT deptid, AVG(salary) FROM Emp WHERE salary > 1000 GROUP BY deptid; SELECT deptid, AVG(salary) FROM Emp WHERE salary > 1000 GROUP BY deptid ORDER BY empid; None of these will result in any error.



SELECT custid, name FROM Customer c1 WHERE c1.name = 'Anita Rao' AND EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM Customer c2 WHERE c2.name = 'Anita Rao' AND c1.addressline2 != c2.addressline2 AND c1.city != c2.city);

Quiz Score: 28 out of 30