DBMS Quiz 1

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Which join will results the Cartesian Product

○ Left Join

◉ CROSS Join

○ Right Outer Join

○ Left Outer Join

Clear selection

Which of the following SQL query is correct to find student names starting the from letter 'A'

○ SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'A%'

◉ SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%A%

○ SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%A'

○ SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '_A%'

Clear selection

Insert can be used to replace the Update.

○ True

◉ False

Clear selection

The _____ clause allows us to select only those rows in the result relation of the ____ clause that satisfy a specified predicate.

◉ Where, from

○ From, select

○ Select, from

○ From, where

Clear selection

The _____ clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result of a query

○ Where

◉ Select

○ From

○ Distinct

Clear selection

Which of the following is/are the way(s) to add KEY in the Table

○ A: While creating a table

○ B: Using Alter table command

◉ Both A and B

○ None of the above

Clear selection

Which of the following SQL command is used to remove rows from a table 'Employee' is:

○ REMOVE FROM Employee ...

◉ DROP FROM Employee ...

○ DELETE FROM Employee WHERE ..

○ UPDATE FROM Employee ...

Clear selection

In the given query which of the keyword has to be inserted?INSERT INTO student _____ (U20CO02,'JAY',90);

○ Table

◉ Values

○ Relation

○ Field

Clear selection

Which of the following are built-in SQL functions ?

○ SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT

◉ COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN

○ SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN

○ SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME

Clear selection

SQL query "SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'DEL';" is similar to
_____

○ SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('DEL');

○ SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'DELH';

○ SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'D';

◉ SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('DEL');

Clear selection

Which of the following query finds the names of the instructors who teaches at
least one course.

◉ select distinct s.name from instructor s, teaches t where s.id = t.id;

○ select s.name from instructor s, teaches t where s.id = t.id;

○ select distinct s.name from instructor, teaches where s.id = t.id;

○ None of the above

Clear selection

Which of the following SQL query is correct to find the student name and course, whose age is between 50 to 80.

○ SELECT name, course_name FROM student WHERE age>50 and <80

⦿ SELECT name, course_name FROM student WHERE age>50 and age <80

○ SELECT name, course_name FROM student WHERE age>50 and WHERE age<80

○ None of these

Clear selection

Which one is more efficient ?

⦿ Union

○ Union All

Clear selection

This is student table.Which of the following Enrollment_number will be displayed for the given query?SELECT Enrollment_number FROM student WHERE Marks Between 45 and 65;

Enrollment_number	Name	Marks
U20co001	Ram	60
U20co009	Shyam	45
U20co018	Raj	70

○ U20co001, U20co009, U20co018

○ U20co001, U20co009

○ U20co001, U20co018

◉ U20co001

Clear selection

Which one of the following is a correct SQL syntax

○ Update Table table_name Columns(Col1, Col2,Col3);

○ Update into table_name (Col1, Col2,Col3) VALUES (Val1,Val2,Val3);

◉ Update table_name Set Col_name=Value;

○ None of the above

Clear selection

Here which of the following displays the unique values of the column? SELECT
_____ department FROM svnit_faculty;

○ All

○ From

◉ Distinct

○ Name

Clear selection

Which of the following statements contains an error?

○ Select * from student where enrollment_number =U20CO03;

○ Select enrollment_number from student where enrollment_number = U20CO06;

○ Select enrollment_number from student;

◉ Select enrollment_number where enrollment_number = U20CO09 and lastname =
   'MODI";

Clear selection

Unique can have multiple NULL values but Primary can't have

○ True

◉ False

Clear selection

which are correct SQL queries?

○ SELECT * FROM Table Order By Column;

○ SELECT * FROM Table Order By Column ASC;

○ SELECT * FROM Table Order By Column DESC;

○ SELECT * FROM Table Order By (n); --Where n is any column sequence number in a table

◉ All of the above

Clear selection

SELECT * FROM faculty WHERE experience>10 AND dept_id=101; Using the given query, which of the following fields will be selected in the output relation.

○ experience, dept_id

○ faculty

○ experience

◉ All the fields of faculty relation

Clear selection

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