

# DBMS Quiz 1

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Insert can be used to replace the Update.

☐ True

☒ False

Clear selection



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

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

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



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

- ☐ Where
- ☒ Select
- ☐ From
- ☐ Distinct

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



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 join will results the Cartesian Product

- ☐ Left Join
- ☒ CROSS Join
- ☐ Right Outer Join
- ☐ Left Outer Join

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



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

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- ☐ 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 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



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



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



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



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 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



Which one is more efficient ?

- ☐ Union
- ☒ Union All

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



Which of the following statements contains an error?

- ☐ Select \* from student where enrollment\_number =U20C003;
- ☐ Select enrollment\_number from student where enrollment\_number = U20C006;
- ☐ Select enrollment\_number from student;
- ☒ Select enrollment\_number where enrollment\_number = U20C009 and lastname = 'MODI';

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



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

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