

**DBT\_Midquiz I**

1. How should a many-to-many relationship be handled?

1 point

- ☐ a. By adding an join table
- ☐ b. By adding an intersection table
- ☐ c. By adding union table
- ☒ d. By adding Cartesian table

2. Fill in the blank with a numeric function to get 15 as the output.

1 point

SELECT \_\_\_\_\_(-15) "Absolute" FROM DUAL;

- ☐ a. FLOOR
- ☐ b. MOD
- ☐ c. EXP
- ☒ d. ABS

3. \_\_\_\_\_ function can be used to make character column data as right-justified.

1 point

- ☒ a. Lpad
- ☐ b. Rpad
- ☐ c. Ljustify
- ☐ d. Rjustify

4. \_\_\_\_\_ functions can be used to make your queries case-insensitive.

1 point

- ☒ a. Upper and lower
- ☐ b. Lpad and rpad
- ☐ c. Ltrim and rtrim
- ☐ d. Replace and translate

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5. The join which performs Cartesian product is called \_\_\_\_\_. 1 point
- ☐ a. Left join
  - ☐ b. Left outer join
  - ☐ c. Right outer join
  - ☒ d. Cross Join
6. Which of the following SQL functions can operate on any datatype? 1 point
- ☐ a. TO\_CHAR
  - ☐ b. LOWER
  - ☐ c. LPAD
  - ☒ d. MAX
7. Wildcards used for pattern matching are \_\_\_\_\_. 1 point
- ☐ a. \* and ?
  - ☐ b. \$ and #
  - ☐ c. @ and !
  - ☒ d. % and \_
8. To lock the rows of a table manually, you can use a Select statement with the \_\_\_\_\_ clause. 1 point
- ☒ a. For Update
  - ☐ b. For Delete
  - ☐ c. For Insert
  - ☐ d. For Lock
9. Which of the following is auto committed? 1 point
- ☐ a. insert

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- ☐ b.delete
- ☐ c.update
- ☒ d.truncate

10. In MySQL, the upper limit for nested functions is upto \_\_\_\_\_ levels.

1 point

- ☐ a. 0
- ☐ b. 32
- ☐ c. 64
- ☒ d. 255

11. Evaluate this SQL statement: `SELECT ename, sal, 12*sal+100 FROM EMP;` The SAL column stores the monthly salary of the employee. Which change must be made to the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary plus a monthly bonus of \$100, multiplied by 12"?

1 point

- ☐ a. No change is required to achieve the desired results.
- ☒ b. `SELECT ename, sal, 12*(sal+100) FROM emp;`
- ☐ c. `SELECT ename, sal, (12*sal)+100 FROM emp;`
- ☐ d. `SELECT ename, sal+100,*12 FROM emp;`

12. Evaluate this SQL statement: `SELECT e.employee_id, (.15* e.salary) + (.5 * e.commission_pct) + (s.sales_amount * (.35 * e.bonus)) AS CALC_VALUE FROM employees e, sales WHERE e.employee_id = s.emp_id;` What will happen if you remove all the parentheses from the calculation?

1 point

- ☐ a. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be lower.
- ☐ b. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be higher.
- ☒ c. There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column.
- ☐ d. An error will be reported.

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13. Which of the following is the correct syntax for using the HAVING clause?

☐ a. SELECT (column\_name)

HAVING (function condition)

GROUP BY (column\_name)

FROM (entity\_name);

☒ b. SELECT (column\_name)

FROM (entity\_name)

GROUP BY (column\_name)

HAVING (function condition);

☐ c. SELECT (column\_name)

FROM (entity\_name)

HAVING (function condition)

GROUP BY (column\_name);

☐ d. SELECT (column\_name)

HAVING (function condition)

FROM (entity\_name)

GROUP BY (column\_name);

14. Select CEIL(MOD(POWER(2,3), FLOOR(3.5))) from dual;

1 point

What is the result of the above statement?

☐ a. 0

☐ b. 1

☒ c. 2

☐ d. 4

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15. You need to display the last names of those employees who have the letter "A" as the second letter in their last names. Which SQL statement displays the required results?

1 point

- ☒ a. `SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name LIKE '_A%';`
- ☐ b. `SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name = '*A%';`
- ☐ c. `SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name = '* _A%';`
- ☐ d. `SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name LIKE '* a%';`

16. Evaluate the SQL statement: `SELECT ROUND (TRUNCATE (MOD (1600, 10),-1), 2)` FROM dual; What will be displayed?

1 point

- ☒ a. 0
- ☐ b. 1
- ☐ c. 2
- ☐ d. 3

17. Rollback and Commit affect

1 point

- ☒ a. Only DML statements
- ☐ b. Only DDL statements
- ☐ c. Both (a) and (b)
- ☐ d. All SQL statements executed

18. Which of the following is not a number function?

1 point

- ☐ a. `sin()`
- ☒ b. `to_number()`
- ☐ c. `sqrt()`
- ☐ d. `round()`

\_\_\_\_\_ holds the definitions of all \_\_\_\_\_ Time remaining: 00:29

1 point

19. ☐ a. database

☒ b. data dictionary

☐ c. data source

☐ d. data mining

20. \_\_\_\_\_ makes a string of certain length by adding a certain set of characters to the left 1 point

☐ a. LTRIM

☒ b. LPAD

☐ c. SUBSTR

☐ d. INSTR

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