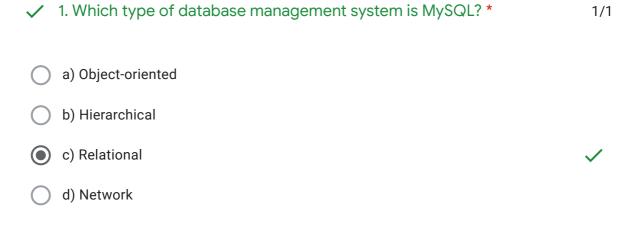
## Database Technologies Total points 19/20 Email \* rkg16697@gamil.com Enter you Name: \* Rishikesh gupta Enter Roll No: \* 1168



2. What is data in a MySQL database organized into? *	1/1
a) Objects	
b) Tables	<b>✓</b>
C) Networks	
d) File systems	
3. MySQL is freely available and is open source. *	1/1
<ul><li>a) True</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
b) False	
4. What represents an 'attribute' in a relational database? *	1/1
a) Table	
O b) Row	
© c) Column	<b>✓</b>
O d) Object	

5. What does 'name' represent in the following SQL code snippet? \* 1/1 CREATE TABLE student name CHAR(30), roll\_num INT, address CHAR(30), phone CHAR(12)); a) A table b) A row c) A column d) An object 6. Which is the MySQL instance responsible for data processing? \* 1/1 a) MySQL client b) MySQL server c) SQL d) Server daemon program

7. In MySQL databases, the structure representing the organizational views of the entire databases is*	1/1
a) Schema	<b>~</b>
b) View	
c) Instance	
d) Table	
8.Which of the following clauses is used to display information that match a given pattern? *	1/1
a) LIKE	<b>✓</b>
b) WHERE	
C) IS	
d) SAME	
9.What column names are displayed when this SQL command is executed? *	0/1
SHOW COLUMNS FROM tbl_name LIKE '%name';	
a) suffixed with 'name'	
b) prefixed with 'name'	
c) suffixed with '%name'	×
d) prefixed with '%name'	
Correct answer	
a) suffixed with 'name'	

```
✓ 10.In the following SQL code, InnoDB is _____
                                                                             1/1
 CREATE TABLE student (
                   name CHAR(30),
                   student_id INT,
                   PRIMARY KEY (student_id)
          ) ENGINE = InnoDB;
     a) database name
    b) table name
    c) reference engine
(a) d) storage engine
✓ 11.Which operator is used to perform integer divisions in MySQL? *
                                                                             1/1
    a) /
    b) \
    c) DIV
    d) //
12.The NULL value also means _____ *
                                                                             1/1
    a) value equal to zero
    b) unknown value
     c) negative values
     d) a large value
```

13 What does comparing a known value with NULL result into? *	1/1
a) zero	
b) a positive value	
c) a negative value	
(a) null	<b>✓</b>
✓ 14.Which clause is used to sort query elements? *	1/1
a) GROUP	
b) GROUP BY	
C) ORDER	
(a) ORDER BY	<b>✓</b>
√ 15.MySQL client runs on the machine containing the databases and servers connect to the client over a network. *	d 1/1
a) True	
b) False	<b>~</b>

✓ 16 The	number of attributes in the following SQL table is	_ * 1/1
CREATE TAE	<pre>BLE employee (     emp_name CHAR(30),     emp_id INT ;</pre>	
(a) 30		
<b>b</b> ) 1		
<b>o</b> c) 2		<b>✓</b>
O d) 3		
✓ 17.The	query 'SELECT NOW()' shows the current*	1/1
a) table	e	
b) time	e only	
c) date	e only	
d) date	e and time	<b>✓</b>
✓ 18.Wha	at does 'abc' & 'xyz' specify in the following SQL statement? *	1/1
	CREATE TABLE abc (xyz);	
a) table	e name and column specs	<b>✓</b>
b) colu	umn specs and table name	
c) table	e name and number of columns	
d) table	le name and number of rows	

19.The command to move the cursor to the beginning of line in MySQL input editor is? *	1/1
a) Ctrl-A	<b>✓</b>
b) Ctrl-E	
c) Ctrl-D	
d) Esc-a	
20. MySQL server mode values are case sensitive. *	1/1
a) True	
<b>b</b> ) False	<b>✓</b>

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## **DBT- Mock Test 2**

Database Technologies based multiple choice Test

Email * rkg16697@gmail.com
Full Name *  Rishikesh Gupta
Roll Number *  1168
<ul> <li>1. The candidate key is that you choose to identify each row uniquely is called*</li> </ul>
A) Alternate Key
B) Primary Key
C) Foreign Key
O D) None of the above

7/3/2021 DBT- Mock Test 2

2. A does not have a distinguishing attribute if its own and most are dependent entities, which are part of some another entity. *
<ul><li>A) Weak entity</li></ul>
B) Strong entity
C) Non-attributes entity
O) Dependent entity
✓ 3is the process of organizing data into related tables. *
A) Specialization
B) Generalization
C) Normalization
D) None of the above
Option 5
4. In the SQL given above there is an error . Identify the error. *
<pre>SELECT * FROM employee WHERE dept_name="Comp Sci";</pre>
a) Dept_name
b) Employee
O d) From

<b>✓</b>	5. In the normal form, a composite attribute is converted to individual attributes. *
•	a) First
$\bigcirc$	b) Second
$\bigcirc$	c) Third
0	d) Fourth
<b>✓</b>	6. Which one of the following is a type of Data Manipulation Command? *
0	a. Create
0	b. Alter
•	c. Delete
0	d. All of the above
<b>✓</b>	7. The SQL statement - SELECT SUBSTR('123456789', INSTR('abcabcabc', 'b'), 4) FROM DUAL; *
0	6789
	2345
$\bigcirc$	1234
$\bigcirc$	456789

8. 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
9. Which one of the following commands is used to modify a column inside a table? *
a. Drop
O b. Update
● c. Alter
O d. Set
✓ 10. Which of the following is comparison operator *
○ =
Like
O Between
All of the above

11. An instance of relational schema r(A, B, C) has distinct value of A including null. which one of the following is true *
A is candidate key
A is not candidate key
<ul><li>A is primary key</li></ul>
O Both A & C
X 12. How can you change "Thomas" into "Michel" in the "LastName" column in the Users table? *
UPDATE User SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'
MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
UPDATE Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'
Correct answer
UPDATE Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'
13. Which type of JOIN is used to returns rows that do not have matching values? *
Natural JOIN
<ul><li>Outer JOIN</li></ul>
○ EQUI JOIN
All of the above

14. Which statement is true regarding procedures? *
They include procedural and SQL statements.
They work similarly to the functions.
It does not need unique names.
It cannot be created with SQL statements.
15. Group of operations that form a single logical unit of work is known as *
View
Network
Unit
Transaction
✓ 16. Here which of the following displays the unique values of the column?  SELECT dept_name FROM instructor; *
a) All
O b) From
c) Distinct
O d) Name

<b>✓</b>	17. For using a specific database command is used. *
•	A) use database
0	B) database name use
0	C) Both A &B
0	D) None of them
<b>/</b>	18specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate. *
0	A) GROUP BY Clause
•	B) HAVING Clause
0	C) FROM Clause
0	D) WHERE Clause
<b>/</b>	19. ) Find the names of these cities with temperature and condition whose condition is neither sunny nor cloudy *
•	SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT IN ('sunny', 'cloudy');
0	SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT BETWEEN ('sunny', 'cloudy');
0	SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition IN ('sunny', 'cloudy');
0	SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition BETWEEN ('sunny', 'cloudy');

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20.What is the meaning of LIKE '%0%0%' *	
Feature begins with two 0's	
Feature ends with two 0's	
Feature has more than two 0's	
Feature has two 0's in it, at any position	<b>✓</b>

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DBT Mock test-1	Total points	19/20	?
Email *  Rkg16697@gmail.com			
Name * Rishikesh Gupta			
Roll No *  1168			
1) A relational database consists of a collection of *			1/1
<ul><li>a) Tables</li><li>b) Fields</li></ul>			<b>✓</b>
c) Records d) Keys			



<b>✓</b>	2)A in a table represents a relationship among a set of values. *	1/1
0	a) Column	
0	b) Key	
•	c) Row	<b>✓</b>
0	d) Entry	
<b>~</b>	3)The term is used to refer to a row. *	1/1
0	a) Attribute	
•	b) Tuple	<b>✓</b>
0	c) Field	
0	d) Instance	
<b>/</b>	4)The term attribute refers to a of a table. *	1/1
0	a) Record	
•	b) Column	<b>✓</b>
0	c) Tuple	
0	d) Key	

<ul> <li>5)For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values,</li> <li>1/1</li> <li>called the of that attribute. *</li> </ul>	
<ul><li>a) Domain</li></ul>	
b) Relation	
C) Set	
O d) Schema	
<ul> <li>✓ 6)Database which is the logical design of the database, and 1/1 the database which is a snapshot of the data in the database at a given instant in time. *</li> </ul>	
a) Instance, Schema	
b) Relation, Schema	
C) Relation, Domain	
<ul> <li>7)A domain is atomic if elements of the domain are considered to be units. *</li> </ul>	
a) Different	
<ul><li>b) Indivisbile</li></ul>	
C) Constant	
d) Divisible	

<b>/</b>	8)The tuples of the relations can be of order. *	1/1
•	a) Any	<b>✓</b>
0	b) Same	
0	c) Sorted	
0	d) Constant	
<b>~</b>	9) Which one of the following is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record? *	1/1
0	a) Candidate key	
0	b) Sub key	
•	c) Super key	<b>✓</b>
0	d) Foreign key	
<b>~</b>	10)Consider attributes ID, CITY and NAME. Which one of this can be considered as a super key? *	1/1
0	a) NAME	
•	b) ID	<b>✓</b>
0	c) CITY	
0	d) CITY, ID	

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11) The subset of a super key is a candidate key under what condition? * 1/	1
<ul><li>a) No proper subset is a super key</li><li>b) All subsets are super keys</li></ul>	
c) Subset is a super key d) Each subset is a super key	
12)A is a property of the entire relation, rather than of the individual 1/ tuples in which each tuple is unique. *	1
<ul><li>a) Rows</li><li>b) Key</li><li>c) Attribute</li><li>d) Fields</li></ul>	
√ 13)Which one of the following attribute can be taken as a primary key? * 1/	1
<ul><li>a) Name</li><li>b) Street</li></ul>	
<ul><li>c) Id</li><li>d) Department</li></ul>	

<b>~</b>	14)An attribute in a relation is a foreign key if the key from one relation is used as an attribute in that relation. *	1/1
C	a) Candidate	
•	) b) Primary	<b>✓</b>
C	) c) Super	
C	) d) Sub	
<b>~</b>	15) The relation with the attribute which is the primary key is referenced in another relation. The relation which has the attribute as a primary key is called*	1/1
C	a) Referential relation	
C	b) Referencing relation	
•	) c) Referenced relation	<b>✓</b>
C	d) Referred relation	
×	16)The is the one in which the primary key of one relation is used as a normal attribute in another relation. *	0/1
•	a) Referential relation	×
C	b) Referencing relation	
C	c) Referenced relation	
С	d) Referred relation	

<b>✓</b>	17) A integrity constraint requires that the values appearing is specified attributes of any tuple in the referencing relation also appear specified attributes of at least one tuple in the referenced relation. *	
•	a) Referential	<b>✓</b>
0	b) Referencing	
0	c) Specific	
0	d) Primary	
<b>~</b>	18)Using which language can a user request information from a database? *	1/1
•	a) Query	<b>✓</b>
0	b) Relational	
0	c) Structural	
0	d) Compiler	
<b>~</b>	19) Which one of the following is a procedural language? *	1/1
0	a) Domain relational calculus	
0	b) Tuple relational calculus	
•	c) Relational algebra	<b>✓</b>
0	d) Query language	

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20)The operation allows the combining of two relations by merging pairs of tuples, one from each relation, into a single tuple. *	1/1
a) Select	
<b>b</b> ) Join	<b>/</b>
C) Union	
d) Intersection	

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DBT MockTest1	Total points	20/20	?
Email * rkg16697@gmail.com			
Student Name *  Rishikesh Gupta			
Roll Number *  1168			
✓ 1. ER model is used in phase *			1/1
<ul><li>conceptual database</li><li>schema refinement</li><li>physical refinement</li><li>applications and security</li></ul>			<b>✓</b>



✓ 2. An instance is	1/1
a set of relationships	
set of attributes	<b>✓</b>
set of entites	
Schema	
3. The ER model is relevant to which of the following steps among the 6 steps in database	1/1
requirement analysis	
O logic database design	
onceptual database design	<b>✓</b>
all the above	
4. The entity set that participates in a relationship are	1/1
distinct	
need not be distinct	
may or may not be distinct	<b>✓</b>
none	

5. Which of the following levels of abstraction involves the views of of the following levels of abstraction involves the views of of the following levels of abstraction involves the views of of the following levels of abstraction involves the views of of the following levels of abstraction involves the views of of the following levels of abstraction involves the views of other levels.	data? 1/1
external level	<b>✓</b>
onceptual leve	
o physical level	
none	
✓ 6. The hierarchical DBMS organizes data elements into:	1/1
segments	<b>✓</b>
odata compartments	
odata units	
Oobjects	
✓ 7. What is not a feature of Hierarchical model	1/1
Child having a parent	
Parent may have any number of Childs	
Parent having parent	
Child having more than one parent	<b>✓</b>

8. The relational database environment has all of the following components except	1/1
users	
database	
separate files	
query languages	<b>~</b>
9. The ascending order of a data hirerchy is:	1/1
bit-byte-record-field-file-database	
byte-bit-field-record-file-database	
bit-byte-field-record-file-database	<b>✓</b>
bit-byte-file-record-field-database	
✓ 10. The type of the datastrucure that is used in relational model is	3 1/1
Table	<b>~</b>
○ Tree	
Node	
None of the above	

<b>✓</b>	11 is a 'thing' in the real world with an independent existence.	1/1
•	Entity	<b>✓</b>
$\bigcirc$	Attribute	
0	key	
0	Relationship	
<b>✓</b>	12. An association among two or more entities is calleda) b) c) d) none	1/1
0	Entity Type	
	Relationship	<b>✓</b>
$\bigcirc$	Relationship Type	
0	none	
<b>✓</b>	13. The users who use the database by writing special database application programs are called	1/1
0	Sophisticated user	
0	Native user	
•	Specialized user	<b>✓</b>
0	none	

<b>✓</b>	
able 1/1	
<b>✓</b>	
w of databse 1/1	
<b>✓</b>	
	able 1/1

17. The information about data in a databse is called _		1/1
Meta data		<b>✓</b>
hyper data		
tera data		
none		
✓ 18. Which of the following features is supported in the database model?	e relational	1/1
Complex data types		
Associations with multiplicities		
Multi-valued attributes		<b>✓</b>
Generalization relationships		
✓ 19. A tuple is also known as a(n)relationc. row d. field	a. b.	1/1
o table		
relation		
row		<b>✓</b>
field		

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✓ 20. An attribute is also known as a(n)	1/1
○ table	
relation	
row	
field	<b>✓</b>

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DBT MockTest2	Total points	20/20	?
Email * rkg16697@gamil.com			
Student Name *  rishikesh			
Roll Number *  1168			
✓ 1. A foreign key must (check only one)			1/1
<ul><li>be defined in all tables in the database.</li><li>be numeric.</li></ul>			
<ul><li>match the field value of a primary key in a related table</li><li>be unique</li></ul>			<b>✓</b>



<ul> <li>2. SQL keyword used to implement candidate keys</li> </ul>	1/1
O NOT NULL	
CASCADE	
UNIQUE	
REFERENCE	<b>✓</b>
3. Referential integrity controls relationships between:	1/1
attributes in a table.	
operations of an object	
instances of a class.	
tables in a database.	<b>✓</b>
4. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for a table to be a relation?	1/1
The sequence of rows and columns cannot be modified.	
The table must have a primary key.	
Attributes must contain atomic data.	<b>✓</b>
Entries in a column come from common data source.	

5. A relation containing minimum data redundancy and allowing insertion,1/1 deletion, and modification of rowswithout introducing data inconsistencies is considered to be:
generalized
well-structured.
unified
referential.
<ul> <li>✓ 6. Which of the following factors indicates that a table is not well-</li> </ul>
structured?
It contains multiple foreign keys.
The primary key consists of more than one attribute.
The data in the table represents more than one entity.
Referential integrity is violated when attempting to enter data.
7. Which of the following enables us to view data from a table based on a 1/1 specific criterion.
Form
Query
Macro
Report

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✓ 8. Which SQL keyword is used to sort the result?	1/1
O : ORDER	
SORT-ORDER	
SORT	
ORDER BY	<b>✓</b>
<ul> <li>9. The referential integrity rule requires that (check only one).</li> </ul>	1/1
it makes it possible for an attribute to have a corresponding value	<b>✓</b>
every null foreign key value must reference an existing primary key value	
every non-null foreign key value must reference an existing primary key value	ıed
it makes it possible to delete a row in one table whose primary key does no matching foreign key value in another table.	t have a
✓ 10. A functional dependency is a relationship between or among	1/1
☐ Tables	
Relations	
Rows	
Attributes	<b>✓</b>

✓ 11. A table with a cannot exhibit partial dependencies.	1/1
O two rows	
single-attribute	<b>✓</b>
three columns	
none of the above	
✓ 12. Denormalization produces a normal form	1/1
higher	<b>✓</b>
O upper	
Slower	
Olower	
✓ 13. Higher normal forms are better than lower normal forms because higher normal forms yield fewer in the database.	
update, delete	
O data storage	
data redundancies	<b>✓</b>
onone of the above	

<b>✓</b>	14. The 2NF describes the tabular format in which:	1/1
0	there are no repeating groups in the table	
0	all attributes are dependent on the primary key	
0	A & B with no partial dependency	
•	there is no partial dependency	<b>✓</b>
<b>~</b>	15. ) The process of converting complex object data structures into well-structured relations is called:	1/1
0	object-relational modeling.	
•	normalization	<b>✓</b>
0	referential integrity.	
0	determinant analysis.	
<b>/</b>	16. A relation is considered to be in second normal form if it is in first normal form and it has nodependencies.	1/1
0	referential	
0	functional	
•	partial key	<b>✓</b>
0	transitive	

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✓ 17. A minimal of attribute set to be candidate key if		
One of the key may	also be a candidate key	
X is a subset of sup candidate key	per key and it should not represent any subset of keys as	<b>✓</b>
A minimal set whice	h uniquely determines an entity	
lt is a super key		
	e is a determinant of a second, which in turn is a third, then the relation cannot be:	1/1
well-structured		
in 1NF		
in 2NF		
in 3NF		<b>✓</b>
	one table that references a unique record in another b. foreign key. c. referential attribute. d.functional	1/1
determinant		
foreign key		<b>✓</b>
referential attribute		
functional depende	ency.	

7/2/2021 DBT MockTest2

✓ 20. The essential characteristic of  determinant in the table must be acandic	
Boyce Codd	<b>✓</b>
O Domain Key	
Fourth	
Fifth	

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## **DBT Test...** Total points 17/20 ? Email \* rkg16697@gmail.com Name \* Rishikesh Gupta Roll No \* 1168 ✓ TRUNCATE statement in SQL is a 1/1 DML statement DCL statement DDL statement TCL statement



<b>✓</b>	A table that displays data redundancies yields	anomalies.	1/1
0	Insertion Deletion		
0	Update		
•	All of the Mentioned		<b>✓</b>
<b>/</b>	A transaction completes its execution is said to be		1/1
0	Aborted		
0	Rolled back		
0	Failed		
•	Committed		<b>✓</b>
×	To obtain the structure of an table, the command to use is		0/1
•	DESC TABLE [TableName]		×
0	DESCRIBE STRUCTURE [TableName]		
0	STRUCTURE [TableName]		
0	DESCRIBE [TableName]		
Corre	ect answer		
•	DESCRIBE [TableName]		

~	DCL Provides Commands To Perform Actions Like	1/1
<ul><li></li></ul>	Change the Structure Of Tables  None of the Mentioned  Insert, Update Or Delete Records And Data Values  Authorizing Access And Other Control Over Database	<b>✓</b>
	The relational model is based on the concept that data is organized and stored in two-dimensional tables called	1/1
<ul><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li></ul>	Relations Fields Keys Records	<b>~</b>
	Which of the syntax is correct for insert statement? i) insert into <table_name> values <list of="" values=""> ii) insert into <table_name> (column list) values <list of="" values=""></list></table_name></list></table_name>	1/1
0	ii-only	
•	Both of them	<b>~</b>
0	i-only	
0	None of them	

✓ Which of the following is not comparison operator?	1/1
>=	
○ <	
=<	<b>✓</b>
O <>	
✓ State true or false i) A candidate key is a minimal super key. ii) A candidate key can also refer to as surrogate key.	1/1
i-false, ii-false	
i-true, ii-true	<b>✓</b>
i-true, ii-false	
i-false, ii-true	
is preferred method for enforcing data integrity	1/1
Constraints	<b>✓</b>
Triggers	
Cursors	
Stored Procedure	

<b>/</b>	data type can store unstructured data	1/1
0	NUMERIC	
0	CHAR	
0	VARCHAR	
•	RAW	<b>✓</b>
<b>~</b>	Which of the following is/are the DDL statements?	1/1
•	All of the above	<b>✓</b>
0	Alter	
0	Create	
0	Drop	
<b>~</b>	Which character function can be used to return a specified portion of a character string in Oracle?	1/1
0	POS	
•	SUBSTR	<b>✓</b>
0	INSTR	
0	SUBSTRING	

✓ What are the different events in Triggers?	1/1
Insert, Update, Delete	<b>✓</b>
O Drop, Comment	
O Define, Create	
Select, Commit	
✓ To pass on granted privileges to other user the clause is used	1/1
update option	
grant option	<b>✓</b>
select option	
create option	
✓ A is a set of column that identifies every row in a table.	1/1
super key	<b>✓</b>
omposite key	
candidate key	
of foreign key	

<b>✓</b>	SELECT SUBSTR('123456789', INSTR('abcabcabc','b'), 4) FROM EMP; Output of this will be	1/1
$\bigcirc$	456789	
$\bigcirc$	1234	
•	2345	<b>✓</b>
0	6789	
×	A UNION query is which of the following?	0/1
•	Combines the output from no more than two queries and does not include the same number of columns.	×
0	Combines the output from multiple queries and does not include the same number of columns.	r
0	Combines the output from no more than two queries and must include the same number of columns	
0	Combines the output from multiple queries and must include the same number of columns.	
Corre	ect answer	
•	Combines the output from multiple queries and must include the same number of columns.	

★ Which of the following is true concerning triggers?	0/1
They execute against only some applications that access a database.	×
They cannot cascade (cause another trigger to fire).	
They have an event, condition, and action.	
You do not create them with SQL.	
Correct answer	
They have an event, condition, and action.	
✓ In SQL, which of the following is not a data Manipulation Language Commands?	1/1
Truncate	<b>✓</b>
O Update	
○ Insert	
Delete	

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DBT Test	Total points 20/2	20 ?
Email * rkg16697@gmail.com		
Name * Rishikesh Gupta		
Roll Number *  1168		
✓ Which of the following SQL command can be used t data in a database table?	o modify existing	1/1
UPDATE		<b>✓</b>
○ NEW		
○ CHANGE ○ MODIFY		



provides option for entering SQL queries as execution time, 1/1 rather than at the development stage.
Dynamic SQL
O SQL*Plus
○ SQL
O PL/SQL
✓ The is essentially used to search for patterns in target string 1/1
Out Predicate
Null Predicate
■ Like Predicate
O In Predicate
is a special type of stored procedure that is automatically invoked 1/1 whenever the data in the table is modified.
Trigger
None of the above
Procedure
Cursor

<b>~</b>	The file in DBMS is called as in RDBMS.	1/1
0	schema	
0	console	
0	object	
•	table	<b>~</b>
<b>~</b>	In, we have a strict parent-child relationship only.	1/1
0	network databases	
0	object oriented databases	
•	hierarchical databases	<b>✓</b>
0	relational databases	
<b>/</b>	is a condition specified on a database schema and restricts the data that can be stored in an instance of the database	a 1/1
•	integrity constraint	<b>✓</b>
0	Key Constraint	
0	Foreign key constraint	
0	Check Constraint	

<b>✓</b>	The result of the UNION operation between R1 and R2 is a relation that includes	1/1
0	all the tuples of R1	
0	all the tuples of R2	
0	all the tuples of R1 and R2 which have common columns	
•	all the tuples of R1 and R2	<b>✓</b>
<b>✓</b>	Which of the following is a comparison operator in SQL?	1/1
•	=	<b>✓</b>
0	All of the above	
0	BETWEEN	
0	LIKE	
<b>✓</b>	NULL is	1/1
0	the same as 0 for integer	
•	absence of a value	<b>✓</b>
0	the same as 0 for integer and blank for character	
0	the same as blank for character	

provide a way for your program to select multiple rows of data 1/1 from the database and then process each row individually.
PL/SQL Trigger
PL/SQL Cursors
O PL/SQL Select
O PL/SQL Process
cursor are declared by ORACLE for each UPDATE, DELETE 1/1 and INSERT SQL commands.
Explicit
■ Implicit
External
Internal
a cursor enables you to define the cursor and assign a name 1/1 to it.
Extracting
Stating
Declearing
Importing

<b>✓</b>	Ais a database object that groups logically related PL/SQL types, objects and subprograms.	1/1
0	Module	
0	Body	
0	Name	
•	Package	<b>~</b>
<b>✓</b>	A CASE SQL statement is which of the following?	1/1
0	A way to establish a data definition in SQL.	
•	A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL.	<b>✓</b>
0	A way to establish a loop in SQL	
0	All of the above.	
<b>~</b>	Which of the following is true concerning systems information in an RDBMS?	1/1
0	This information often cannot be updated by a user	
0	This information can be accessed using SQL.	
0	RDBMS store database definition information in system-created tables.	
•	All of the above.	<b>~</b>

✓ The following SQL is which type of join: SELECT CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, NAME, ORDER_ID FROM CUSTOMER_T,ORDER_T;	1/1
C Equi-join	
Outer join	
Cartesian join	<b>✓</b>
O Natural join	
✓ How many tables may be included with a join?	1/1
One	
○ Two	
Three	
All of the above.	<b>✓</b>
✓ A table is in 3NF if it is in 2NF and it has no	1/1
functional dependencies	
transitive dependencies	<b>✓</b>
trival functional dependencies	
multivalued dependencies	

✓ We are running below query on 25-Jan-2020 at 9:25am.Select Concat('Date and Time: ',SYSDATE + 7-6 ) from dual; It will return?	1/1
Date and Time: Jan 26 2020 9:25AM	<b>✓</b>
Date and Time: Feb 25 2020 9:25AM	
Date and Time: Jan 25 2020 9:25AM	
Date and Time: Feb 26 2020 9:25AM	

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Total points	15/20	?
a single char	acter.	1/1
		Total points 15/20 a single character.

2.Rollback and Commit affect	0/1
Only DML statements	
Only DDL statements	
Both (1) and (2)	
All statements executed in SQL*PLUS	
Correct answer	
Only DML statements	
3.The name of the only column in the DUAL table is	1/1
○ x	
○ c	
DUMMY	
None of these	
4.EDIT or ED command places the contents of the query buffer in a file named by default	1/1
○ AFEIDT.BUF	
ATFIED.BUF	
AFIEDT.BUF	
AETIED.BUF	

5.INITCAP(cdac) returns	0/1
○ cDAC	
○ CDAC	
Cdac	
Correct answer	
○ Cdac	
6.Oracle reserved words can be used for naming a table.	1/1
○ True	
False	
7.The DUAL table has	1/1
7.The DUAL table has  One row many columns	1/1
	1/1
One row many columns	1/1
One row many columns One column and many Rows	1/1

8.In order to select data that is within a range of values, the "BETWEEN" operator is used.	1/1
True	
○ False	
9 makes a string of certain length by adding a certain set of characters to the left	1/1
LTRIM	
● LPAD	
SUBSTR	
○ INSTR	
10.SQL command can be terminated by	0/1
semicolon	
Slash	
O blank line	
All of the above	
Correct answer	
All of the above	

11.DESCRIBE is an command.	1/1
SQL	
SQL*Plus	
O PL*SQL	
Forms 6i	
12.In Oracle, the upper limit for nested functions is upto levels.	1/1
0 (zero)	
O 32	
<u> </u>	
255	
13.Wildcards used for pattern matching are	1/1
* and ?	
\$ and #	
@ and !	

14 functions can be used to make your queries case-insensitive.	1/1
Upper and lower	
C Lpad and rpad	
Ltrim and rtrim	
Replace and translate	
15.Which of the following is not a group function?	1/1
<pre>avg()</pre>	
Sqrt()	
sum()	
max()	
16.The value of INSTR('CALIFORNIA','A',1,2) is	1/1
O 2	
O 1	
10	
O 9	

17.The SQL query to retrieve current time in Oracle is	1/1
Select SysTime from dual;	
Select SysDate from dual;	
Select TO_CHAR (SysDate,'HH:MI:SS') from dual;	
Select TO_CHAR (SysDate,'HH:MM:SS') from dual;	
18.To lock the rows of a table manually, you can use a Select statement with the clause.	0/1
O For Update	
O For Delete	
O For Insert	
For Lock	
Correct answer	
For Update	

19 function can be used to make character column data as right-justified.	0/1
C Lpad	
Rpad	
Ljustify	
Rjustify	
Correct answer	
Lpad	
20.Nesting of functions is allowed.	1/1
O Date	
List	
Aggregate	
All of the above	

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DBT_Internal_5	Total points	20/20	?
Enter Your Name: *  Rishikesh gupta			
Enter Your Roll No *  1168			
1.Date and time arithmetic is not supported by Oracle.			1/1
○ True			
False			<b>✓</b>
<ul> <li>2.Null value is independent of datatype.</li> </ul>			1/1
True			<b>✓</b>
False			
3.Log(m,n) will return the Log of m to the base n.			1/1
True			
False			<b>✓</b>

4.The default date format in Oracle is 'DD-MON-YY'.	1/1
<ul><li>True</li><li>False</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
5.Group functions are not allowed in the WHERE clause of Select statement.	1/1
<ul><li>True</li><li>False</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
<ul> <li>6.Any operation done with null, returns null.</li> </ul>	1/1
<ul><li>True</li><li>False</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
✓ 7.The correct syntax of DECODE statement is	1/1
DECODE(if1,then1,if2,then2,,else)	
DECODE(if1,then1,else1,if2,then2,else2,)	
DECODE(value,if1,then1,else1,if2,then2,else 2)	
None of the above	<b>✓</b>

✓ 8	3.Which of the following is not a number function?	1/1
<b>O</b> 8	sinh()	
<b>●</b> t	to_number( )	<b>✓</b>
O 8	sqrt()	
) r	round()	
	P.Which line in the following SELECT statement will produce an error? select dept,avg(salary)from empgroup by empid;	1/1
O 8	select dept, avg(salary)	
O f	from emp	
<b>O</b> 9	group by empid;	<b>✓</b>
0 1	No errors in this statement	
	O.Which of the following is the correct order of precedence of SQL clauses?	1/1
O H	HAVING, GROUP BY, WHERE	
● V	WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING	<b>✓</b>
0 0	GROUP BY, HAVING, WHERE	
O H	HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY	

<b>~</b>	11.Fill in the blank with a numeric function to get 15 as the output. SELECT 1/1(-15) "Absolute" FROM DUAL;		
0	FLOOR		
0	MOD		
0	EXP		
•	ABS	<b>✓</b>	
<b>/</b>	12.Which of the following is NOT a GROUP function?	1/1	
•	LENGTH()	<b>✓</b>	
0	AVG()		
0	MAX()		
0	COUNT()		
<b>/</b>	13.Which of the following SOL functions is used to display the current session date and time?	1/1	
0	DATE		
0	TO_DATE		
•	SYSDATE	<b>✓</b>	
0	CURRDATE		

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✓ 14.Which of the following is the clause?	correct syntax for using the HAVING 1
SELECT (column_name) HAVING (function condition) GROUP BY (column_name) FROM (entity_name);	SELECT (column_name) FROM (entity_name) GROUP BY (column_name) HAVING (function condition);
Option 1	Option 2
SELECT (column_name) FROM (entity_name) HAVING (function condition) GROUP BY (column_name);	SELECT (column_name) HAVING (function condition) FROM (entity_name) GROUP BY (column_name);
Option 3	Option 4
✓ 15.Which of the following SQL fo	unctions can operate on any datatype? 1
O TO_CHAR	
LOWER	
☐ LPAD	
MAX	



✓ 16.The NVL() function	1/1
<ul> <li>Assists in distribution of output across multiple columns.</li> <li>Allows you to specify alternate output for non-NULL column values.</li> <li>Allows you to specify alternate output for NULL column values.</li> <li>Nullifies the values of the column output.</li> </ul>	<b>✓</b>
✓ 17.Which function can be categorized as similar in function to an IF- THEN-ELSE statement?	1/1
sqrt()	
<pre>decode()</pre>	<b>✓</b>
<pre>new_time()</pre>	
orowidtochar()	
✓ 18.Which of the following uses of the HAVING clause are appropriate?	1/1
To put returned data into sorted order.	
To execute certain data groups based on known criteria.	
To include certain data groups based on unknown criteria.	
To include certain data groups based on known criteria	<b>~</b>

7/9/2021

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19.Months_between returns	1/1
a number	<b>✓</b>
a character	
o a date	
a month	
20.Which of the following is not a group function.	1/1
LTRIM	<b>✓</b>
○ MAX	
○ MIN	
STDDEV	

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DBT_Internal_6	otal points 2	0/20 ?
Enter Your Name: *  Rishikesh gupta		
Enter Your Roll No: *  1168		
✓ 1.Select CEIL(MOD(POWER(2,3), FLOOR(3.5))) from dual result of the above statement?	al;What is the	e 1/1
O 0		
O 1		
<ul><li>2</li><li>4</li></ul>		<b>~</b>
✓ 2 makes a string of certain length by adding characters to the left	ng a certain s	set of 1/1
LTRIM		
● LPAD		<b>✓</b>
SUBSTR		
○ INSTR		



✓ 3.SQL command can be terminated by	1/1
semicolon slash	
blank line     All of the above	<b>✓</b>
4.In an RDBMS, another word for Column is	1/1
Row Tuple	
<ul><li>Attribute</li><li>Applet</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
✓ 5.The default value of linesize is	1/1
O 14	
<ul><li>25</li><li>66</li></ul>	
80	<b>/</b>

<ul> <li>6.SQL*Plus can be used for creating ordinary text reports</li> </ul>	1/1
<ul><li>True</li><li>False</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
✓ 7.A Cartesian product is	1/1
<ul><li>Produced as a result of a join select statement with no clause</li><li>A group function</li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
The result of fuzzy logic	
A special feature of oracle server	
8.Consider the following where clause WHERE A.no=B.no(+)The abouter join lists	ove 1/1
All matching & non-matching rows of table B	
All matching & non-matching rows of table A	<b>✓</b>
All non-matching rows of table B	
All non-matching rows of table A	
Option 5	

9.Which one of the following statements about oracle's set operators is incorrect:
UNION - Combine the unique rows returned by 2 SELECT statements
UNION ALL - Combine the rows returned by 2 SELECT statements (including all duplicates)
INTERSECT - Return only those rows that are in both SELECT statements
■ EXCEPT - Return the rows that are in the first SELECT but not the second
10.To alter the Oracle prompt for accepting input from the keyboard, one 1/1 can
Change the prompt in the config.ora file.
Use the prompt clause of the accept command.
Enter a new prompt in the login.sql file.
There is no way to change a prompt in Oracle.
✓ 11.The default character for specifying substitution variables in SELECT 1/1 statements is
Ampersand
Ellipses
Quotation marks
O Asterisk

DBT\_Internal\_6 7/9/2021

✓ 12.	1/1
Evaluate the SQL statements  CREATE TABLE dept (dept_id NUMBER (2), dname VARCHAR2 (14), Loc VARCHAR2 (13));  ROLLBACK;  DESCRIBE DEPT  What is true about the statements?	
The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupied by the DEPT table.	
The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error	
The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table only if the is a COMMIT statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement.	nere
The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table	<b>✓</b>
✓ 13.If five tables are given & three join conditions are given & select Quer is applied then what will happen?	ry 1/1
Cartesian product of first 3 tables	
Three joins make relation between four tables & keep the fifth independent	<b>✓</b>
We cannot apply 3 joins on 5 tables	
None of above	
14.The RAW datatype stores what type of data?	1/1
Character data	
Binary data	<b>✓</b>
Numeric data	
ASCII data	

✓ 15.In a correlated query	1/1
<ul> <li>The inner query fires first</li> <li>The outer query fires first</li> <li>inner query fires for every row returned by outer query</li> <li>no order</li> </ul>	<b>✓</b>
16.A user is setting up a join operation between Emp and Dept tables. The query should return all the employees, which are assigned a dept, a well as the employees which are yet not assigned any dept.	1/1 as
<ul> <li>Select e.empid, d.dname from emp e, dept d;</li> <li>Select e.empid, d.dname from emp e, dept d where e.deptno = d.deptno;</li> <li>Select e.empid, d.dname from emp e, dept d where e.deptno = d.deptno (+);</li> <li>Select e.empid, d.dname from emp e, dept d where e.deptno (+)= d.deptno</li> </ul>	<b>✓</b>
✓ 17.The limit of level of nesting is subqueries in SQL	1/1
<ul> <li>255</li> <li>1024</li> <li>100</li> <li>2000</li> </ul>	<b>✓</b>

<b>~</b>	18.EXISTS,SOME,ANY are Special operators in SQL.	1/1
•	) true	<b>✓</b>
C	) false	
<b>~</b>	19.COUNT(expr)function returns the number of rows where expr is not null.	1/1
•	) True	<b>✓</b>
C	) False	
<b>~</b>	20.The "i" in Oracle9i stands for "improved".	1/1
•	) True	<b>✓</b>
C	) False	

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DBT_Internal_7 Total	points	23/24	
Email *			
rkg16697@gmail.com			
Enter Your Name: *			
Rishikesh Gupta			
Enter Your Roll No: *			
1168			
✓ 1.A Rollback statement cannot be used to close a transaction	on.		•
	on.		
✓ 1.A Rollback statement cannot be used to close a transaction	on.		1
<ul> <li>✓ 1.A Rollback statement cannot be used to close a transaction</li> <li>☐ True</li> </ul>	on.		<b>~</b>
<ul> <li>1.A Rollback statement cannot be used to close a transaction</li> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>	on.		<b>~</b>
<ul> <li>✓ 1.A Rollback statement cannot be used to close a transaction</li> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> <li>✓ 2. Which is not a Set operator?</li> </ul>	on.		1
<ul> <li>1.A Rollback statement cannot be used to close a transaction.</li> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> <li>2. Which is not a Set operator?</li> <li>Union</li> </ul>	on.		<b>~</b>

★ 3.How many types of joins are there?	0/1
O 3	
O 6	
<u> </u>	
4	×
4.Which of the following is auto committed?	1/1
insert	
delete	
update	
truncate	<b>✓</b>
5.Which SQL commands are used to create, modify and delete d structure but not data?	atabase 1/1
□ DDL	<b>~</b>
OML	
O DCL	
O DQL	

	<ul> <li>6.ROWID is the only pseudo column in any Oracle table.</li> </ul>	1/1
	True	
	False	<b>✓</b>
	✓ 7.The second parameter in the ROUND function specifies the number digits after the decimal point.	of 1/1
	True	<b>✓</b>
	○ False	
	✓ 8.Which of following is not a set operator?	1/1
	union	
	union all	
	subtract	<b>✓</b>
	Intersect	
	✓ 9.The join which performs Cartesian product is called	1/1
	C Left join	
	C Left outer join	
	Right outer join	
	Cross join	<b>✓</b>
•		

✓ 10.Which of the following queries can you use to search for employees 1/1 with the pattern 'A_B' in their names?
SELECT last_name FROM employees WHERE last_name LIKE '%A\B%';
SELECT last_name FROM employees WHERE last_name LIKE '%A_B%';
SELECT last_name FROM employees WHERE last_name LIKE 'A_B%';
SELECT last_name FROM employees WHERE last_name LIKE '%A\_B%';
11.Which of the following correctly shows the correct use of the TRUNC 1/1 command on a date?
SELECT TRUNC(TO_DATE(12-Feb-99,DD-MON-YY, 'YEAR')) "Date " FROM DUAL;
TRUNC = TO_DATE('12-Feb-99','DD-MON-YY'), 'YEAR', "Date " FROM DUAL;
SELECT TRUNC(TO_DATE('12-Feb-99','DD-MON-YY'), 'YEAR') "Date " FROM DUAL; 🗸
date = TRUNC(TO_DATE('12-Feb-99','DD-MON-YY'), 'YEAR') "Date " FROM DUAL
✓ 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 s WHERE e.employee_id = s.emp_id;
What will happen if you remove all the parentheses from the calculation?
The value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be lower.
The value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be higher.
There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column.
An error will be reported.

✓ 13.The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns: EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4) ENAME VARCHAR2 (25) JOB_ID VARCHAR2(10) Which SQL statement will return the ENAME, length of the ENAME, and the numeri position of the letter "a" in the ENAME column, for those employees whose ENAME ends with a the letter "n"?	
SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, 'a') FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';	<b>✓</b>
SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, ,-1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';	IERE
SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, 1, 1) = 'n';	
SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';	
✓ 14.You would like to display the system date in the format "Monday, 01 June, 2001". Which SELECT statement should you use?	1/1
SELECT TO_DATE (SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;	
SELECT TO_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DY Month, YYYY') FROM dual;	
SELECT TO_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'FMDay, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;	<b>✓</b>
SELECT TO_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;	
✓ 15.Which is an SQL*Plus command?	1/1
○ INSERT	
○ UPDATE	
SELECT	
• DESCRIBE	<b>✓</b>

<b>✓</b>	16.Which SELECT statement should you use to extract the year from the system date and display it in the format "1998"?	1/1
•	SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'yyyy') FROM dual;	<b>✓</b>
0	SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'yyyy') FROM dual;	
0	SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'YYYY') FROM dual;	
0	SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'year') FROM dual;	
<b>/</b>	17.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"?	1/1
0	No change is required to achieve the desired results.	
•	SELECT ename, sal, 12*(sal+100) FROM emp;	<b>✓</b>
0	SELECT ename, sal, (12*sal)+100 FROM emp;	
0	SELECT ename, sal+100,*12 FROM emp;	
<b>/</b>	18.Which describes the default behavior when you create a table?	1/1
0	The table is accessible to all users.	
0	Tables are created in the public schema.	
•	Tables are created in your schema.	<b>✓</b>
0	Tables are created in the DBA schema.	

✓ 19.Evaluate the SQL statement: SELECT ROUND (TRUNC (MOD (1600, 10),-1), 2) FROM dual; What will be displayed?	1/1
① (zero)	<b>✓</b>
O 1	
0.00 (zero.zero zero)	
an error statement	
✓ 20.You added a PHONE-NUMBER column of NUMBER data type to an existing EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table already contains records of 100 employees. Now, you want to enter the phone numbers each of the 100 employees into the table some of the employees may not have a phone number available. Which data manipulation operation do you perform?	
MERGE	
○ INSERT	
UPDATE	<b>✓</b>
O ADD	

<b>~</b>	21.You define a multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of an SQL query with a comparison operator"=" What happens when the main query is executed?	1/1
0	the main query executes with the first value returned by the subquery	
0	the main query executes with the last value returned by the subquery	
0	the main query executes with all the values returned by the subquery	
•	The main query fails because the multiple-row subquery cannot be used with the comparison operator.	<b>✓</b>
<b>~</b>	22.A subquery can be used to	1/1
0	create groups of data	
0	sort data in a specific order	
0	convert data to a different format	
•	retrieve data based on an unknown condition	<b>✓</b>
<b>~</b>	23. You need to display the last names of those employees who have the letter "A" as the second character in their names. Which SQL statement displays the required results?	1/1
•	SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name LIKE'_A%;	<b>~</b>
0	SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name='*A%	
0	SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name ='* _A%;	
0	SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name LIKE '* a%	

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24.How should a many-to-many relationship be handled?	1/1
By adding an join table	
By adding an intersection table	<b>✓</b>
By adding union table	
By adding Cartesian table	

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DBT_Internal_8	Total points 19	/20	?
Email * rkg16697@gmail.com			
Enter Your Name: *  Rishikesh gupta			
Enter Your Roll No: *  1168			
1.Within PL/SQL block, screen input and screen output	is not allowed	•	1/1
<ul><li>True</li><li>False</li></ul>			<b>✓</b>
2.DCL commands are allowed within a PL/SQL block.			1/1
<ul><li>True</li><li>False</li></ul>		,	<b>~</b>

<del>-</del> -	
✓ 3.& works after compilation	1/1
True	
● False	<b>~</b>
4.Value of a constant can be changed in a sub-block.	1/1
○ True	
False	<b>✓</b>
✓ 5.To break and come out of a loop in PL/SQL, we can use EXIT statement	ent. 1/1
True	<b>✓</b>
○ False	
✓ 6.PL/SQL For loop variable is a Read-only variable.	1/1
True	<b>✓</b>
○ False	

✓ 7.PL/SQL is a GL.	1/1
O 1GL	
O 2GL	
○ 3GL	
■ 4GL	<b>✓</b>
✓ 8.When you create a variable in PL/SQL that has not been initialized, it stores a value.	1/1
O 0	
Blank	
NULL	<b>✓</b>
garbage	
★ 9.Datatype conversion from number to is implicit.	0/1
Date	×
Char	
○ boolean	
RAW	

10. Using goto statement, you cannot transfer control from main block into sub-block	< 1/1
True	<b>✓</b>
☐ False	
✓ 11.The if elsif else end if construct is similar to function of S	6QL.1/1
Decode	<b>✓</b>
Round	
Trunc	
Sign	
✓ 12.In PL/SQL, we can use for single line comment.	1/1
O **	
—	<b>✓</b>
O \	

<b>~</b>	13.In PL/SQL, A variable can store a logical true or false value.	1/1
0	Char	
0	Binary	
•	Boolean	<b>✓</b>
0	Logical	
<b>~</b>	14.ln PL/SQL, the loop variable need not be declared	1/1
0	While	
0	do while	
0	infinite	
•	for	<b>~</b>
<b>/</b>	15.Which of the following statements is true about while loops?	1/1
0	Explicit exit statements are required in while loops.	
•	Counter variables are required in while loops.	<b>✓</b>
0	An if-then statement is needed to signal when a while loop should end.	
0	All exit conditions for while loops are handled in the exit when clause.	

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✓ 16.Cc	omments in a PL/SQL code are inserted using	1/1
O		
<b>/**/</b>		
Both	a,b	<b>✓</b>
<b>(</b> #		
✓ 17.Wh	nich of the following is true?	1/1
( )	ested blocks an object defined in a parent block is available within all its cas (nested blocks).	child
The r	everse is not true; objects defined in a child block are not visible to the par	rent.
( )	ested block defines an object with the same name as an object in its pare then only the local object is visible.	nt
All of	the above	<b>✓</b>

✓ 18.Consider the following PL/SQL block: What will be the result upon 1/1 execution of this block? **DECLARE** v itemcode warehouse. item code % TYPE; v\_ordered warehouse.order\_id% TYPE; v shipdate warehouse.shipdate id% TYPE; BEGIN SELECT item\_code, order\_id, v\_shipdate INTO v itemcode, v ordered FROM WAREHOUSE WHERE Quantity >=500; END; The block will be execute without any error. An error is caused by the declaration of v\_orderid. An error is caused by the WHERE clause. An error is caused by the INTO clause. ✓ 19.The PL SQL blocks can contain \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_ statements1/1 DML,DCL DML,DDL **GRANT, REVOKE** TCL,DML

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```
20.What is the output of the sample code given below assuming
                                                                     1/1
    SETSERVEROUTPUT is set ON?
  begin
             for i in 3..1 loop
               dbms_output.put_line(i);
                  for j in 1..3 loop
                       dbms_output.put_line(j);
                  end loop;
           end loop;
   end;
3,1,2,3,2,1,2,3,1,1,2,3
    1,1,2,3,2,1,2,3,3,1,2,3,
    1,1,2,3
    Nothing is printed
```

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## DBT\_Mock\_Test\_3 Total points 20/20 Date: Marks: 20 Marks \* Required Email \* rkg16697@gmail.com Roll Number \* 1168 Name \* Rishikesh gupta 1. SQL Views are also known as 1/1 Simple tables Virtual tables Complex tables **Actual Tables**



2. A CASE SQL statement is?	1/1
A way to establish a loop in SQL.	
A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL	<b>✓</b>
A way to establish a data definition in SQL	
All of the above.	
3. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the difference between TRUNCATE, DELETE and DROP command?	1/1
I. DELETE operation can be rolled back but TRUNCATE and DROP operations cannot be rolled back.  II. TRUNCATE and DROP operations can be rolled back but DELETE operations cannot be rolled back.  III. DELETE is an example of DML, but TRUNCATE and DROP are examples of DDL.  IV. All are an example of DDL.	
I and III	<b>✓</b>
○ II and III	
II and IV	
III and IV	

<b>✓</b>	4. What is the need for our query to execute successfully on an existing view?	1/1
0	The specified table must contain data.	
•	We must have a SELECT privilege on the view.	<b>✓</b>
0	We should have a SELECT privilege only on the specified table.	
0	The specified table must be in the same database or schema.	
<b>~</b>	5. Which of the following code will delete a view named all_marks_english?	1/1
0	delete view all_marks_english;	
•	drop view all_marks_english;	<b>✓</b>
0	delete all_marks_english;	
0	drop all_marks_english;	
<b>✓</b>	6. Which of the following function returns the name of the month from selected date?	1/1
•	month(date)	<b>✓</b>
0	month_name(date)	
0	monthname(date)	
0	name_month()	

7. What is the meaning of "GROUP BY" clause in Mysql?	1/1
Group data by column values	<b>✓</b>
Group data by row values	
Group data by column and row values	
None of the mentioned	
✓ 8. What is the meaning of "HAVING" clause in Mysql?	1/1
To filter out the row values	<b>✓</b>
To filter out the column values	
To filter out the row and column values	
None of the mentioned	
9. What is the significance of the statement "GROUP BY <u>d.name</u> " in the following MySQL statement?	1/1
SELECT d.name, COUNT (emp_id) emp_no FROM department d INNER JOIN Employee e ON d.dept_id=e.emp_id GROUP BY d.name	
Aggregation of the field "name" of both table	
Aggregation of the field "name" of table "department"	<b>✓</b>
Sorting of the field "name"	
None of the mentioned	

	10. What is the significance of the statement "HAVING COUNT (emp_id)>2" in the following MySQL statement?	1/1
	SELECT d.name, COUNT (emp_id) emp_no FROM department d INNER JOIN Employee e ON d.dept_id=e.emp_id GROUP BY d.name HAVING COUNT (emp_id)>2	
	Filter out all rows whose total emp_id below 2	
	Selecting those rows whose total emp_id>2	
	Filter out all rows whose total emp_id below 2 & Selecting those rows whose total emp_id>2	<b>✓</b>
	None of the mentioned	
	11. Which command is used to change the definition of a table in SQL?	1/1
	CREATE	
	UPDATE	
	ALTER	<b>✓</b>
	SELECT	
	12. Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Oracle Database structures, including tables?	1/1
	Data Definition Language(DDL)	<b>✓</b>
	Data Manipulation Language(DML)	
	O DML and DDL	
<u> </u>	None of the Mentioned	

<b>~</b>	13. In SQL, which command(s) is(are) used to change a table's storage characteristics?	1/1
•	ALTER TABLE	<b>✓</b>
0	MODIFY TABLE	
0	CHANGE TABLE	
0	All of the Mentioned	
<b>/</b>	14clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result.	1/1
0	Select	
0	Group-by	
•	Having	<b>✓</b>
0	Order by	
<b>✓</b>	15. Which command allows the removal of all rows from a table but flushes a table more efficiently since no rollback information is retained:	1/1
•	TRUNCATE command	<b>✓</b>
0	Create command	
0	Drop table command	
0	Alter table command	

<b>✓</b>	16. Point out the correct statement.	1/1
0	CHECK constraints enforce domain integrity	
0	UNIQUE constraints enforce the uniqueness of the values in a set of columns	
0	In a UNIQUE constraint, no two rows in the table can have the same value for the columns	
•	All of the mentioned	<b>✓</b>
<b>✓</b>	17. 3. Which of the following constraint does not enforce uniqueness?	1/1
0	UNIQUE	
0	Primary key	
•	Foreign key	<b>✓</b>
0	None of the mentioned	
<b>~</b>	18. Point out the wrong statement.	1/1
0	Table constraints must be used when more than one column must be included in a constraint	a
0	A column constraint is specified as part of a column definition and applies only to that column	,
0	A table constraint is declared independently from a column definition and can app to more than one column in a table	oly
•	Primary keys allow for NULL as one of the unique values	<b>✓</b>

<b>✓</b>	19. Purpose of foreign key constraint in SQL Server is	1/1
•	FOREIGN KEY constraints identify and enforce the relationships between tables	<b>✓</b>
0	A foreign key in one table points to a candidate key in another table	
0	You cannot insert a row with a foreign key value, except NULL, if there is no candidate key with that value	
0	None of the mentioned	
<b>✓</b>	20. Which of the following foreign key constraint specifies that the deletion fails with an error?	1/1
•	NO ACTION	<b>✓</b>
0	CASCADE	
0	SET NULL	
0	All of the mentioned	

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## DBT\_PracticeTest\_1

Email * rkg16697@gmail.com
Enter Your Roll No *  1168
✓ Which of the following operators cannot be used in a sub-query? *
<ul> <li>AND</li> <li></li> <li>&gt;</li> <li></li> </ul>
✓ Consider two statements about outer and inner queries in context of SQL sub-queries? i)The inner queries can get data from only one table. ii)The inner queries can get data from more than one table. Which of the above statements are true? *
Only I
Only II
Both I and II
None

✓ What is a correlated sub-query? *
<ul> <li>An independent query that uses the correlation name of another independent query.</li> <li>A sub-query that uses the correlation name of an outer query</li> <li>A sub-query that substitutes the names of the outer query</li> <li>A sub-query that does not depend on its outer query's correlation names</li> </ul>
✓ Where subqueries can not be used? *
<ul> <li>Field names in the SELECT statement</li> <li>The WHERE clause only in the SELECT statement</li> <li>✓</li> <li>The WHERE clause in SELECT as well as all DML statements</li> <li>The FROM clause in the SELECT statement</li> </ul>
✓ Which of the following statement(s) is TRUE regarding subqueries? *
<ul> <li>Inner queries in WHERE clause can contain ORDER BY</li> <li>Outer query and inner query can get data from different tables</li> <li>Outer query and inner query must get data from the same table</li> <li>Inner queries cannot contain GROUP BY clause</li> </ul>

✓ TRUNCATE statement in SQL is a *	
O DML	
● DDL	
O DCL	
O TCL	
✓ Which clause is used to sort a UNION result as a whole? *	
Limit	
<ul><li>Order By</li></ul>	
Group By	
Sort	
✓ SELECT on a MERGE table is like *	
UNION ALL	
UNION	
O UNION DISTINCT	
JOIN	

<b>✓</b>	Which of the following is/are the DDL statements? *
0	Create
0	Alter
0	Drop
•	All Of Above
<b>~</b>	Which of the following columns in a table cannot be updated? *
0	DATE type columns in the table
0	Columns which allows NULL values in the table
•	A primary key column which also serves as foreign key reference in another table $\checkmark$
0	All Of Above
<b>~</b>	Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding subqueries? *
0	A. A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows
0	A subquery can appear on either side of a comparison operator
0	There is no limit on the number of subquery levels in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
•	Both I And II

✓ 'AS' cause use in sql for *	
Selection Operation	
O Join Operation	
Rename Operation	<b>✓</b>
O Projection Operation	
✓ In a relational model, relations are termed as *	
Tuples	
Attributes	
Tables	<b>~</b>
Rows	
Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL *	
Select name from Employee	
Select Null from Employee	
Select name from employee where salary=NULL	
Both I and III	×
Correct answer	
Select name from Employee	

✓ NULL is *	
Same as 0 for integer same as blank for character variable	
Both I and II	
NULL is not a value	<b>/</b>
data type can store unstructured data *	
ROW	<b>~</b>
Varchar	
Char	
Number	
1) In the relational model, cardinality is termed as *	
No of tuples	<b>✓</b>
O No of Attributes	
O No of tables	
On of constraints	

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## DBT\_SQL\_Mock\_Test\_1

Total points 20/20



Date:

Marks: 20 Marks
IVIAINS . ZU IVIAINS

* Required	
Email * rkg16697@gmail.com	
Roll Number *  1168	
Name * Rishikesh Gupta	
✓ 1. What is the full form of SQL?	1/1
Structured Query List	
Structure Query Language	<b>✓</b>
Sample Query Language	
None of these.	

2. Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?	1/1
○ FLOAT	
NUMERIC	
DECIMAL	<b>✓</b>
CHARACTER	
✓ 3. Which of the following is not a DDL command?	1/1
TRUNCATE	
ALTER	
CREATE	
UPDATE	<b>✓</b>
✓ 4. Which of the following are TCL commands?	1/1
© COMMIT and ROLLBACK	<b>✓</b>
UPDATE and TRUNCATE	
SELECT and INSERT	
GRANT and REVOKE	

5. Which statement is used to delete all rows in a table without has action logged?	ving the1/1
O DELETE	
REMOVE	
O DROP	
TRUNCATE	<b>~</b>
6. How many Primary keys can have in a table?	1/1
Only 1	<b>✓</b>
Only 2	
O Depends on no of Columns	
O Depends on DBA	
7) Which of the following is not Constraint in SQL?	1/1
Primary Key	
O Not Null	
Check	
Union	<b>✓</b>

8. Which data manipulation command is used to combines the re from one or more tables?	ecords 1/1
SELECT	
PROJECT	
JOIN	<b>✓</b>
PRODUCT	
<ul> <li>9. Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of</li> </ul>	f values?1/1
○ ANY	
BETWEEN	
O ALL	
■ IN	<b>✓</b>
✓ 10. In which of the following cases a DML statement is not execute	ted? 1/1
When existing rows are modified.	
When a table is deleted.	<b>✓</b>
When some rows are deleted.	
All of the above	

11. Which of the following statement is true?	1/1
<ul> <li>TRUNCATE free the table space while DELETE does not.</li> <li>Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statements free the table's space.</li> <li>Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statement does not free the table's space.</li> <li>DELETE free the table space while TRUNCATE does not.</li> </ul>	<b>~</b>
✓ 12. What is returned by INSTR ('JAVAT POINT', 'P')?.	1/1
<ul><li> 6</li><li></li></ul>	<b>✓</b>
✓ 13. Which of the following is true about the HAVING clause?	1/1
<ul><li>Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.</li><li>Similar to WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.</li></ul>	
Similar to WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.	<b>✓</b>
Acts exactly like a WHERE clause.	

	14 command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?	1/1
0	ROLLBACK	
•	COMMIT	/
$\bigcirc$	TRUNCATE	
0	DELETE	
	15. Which type of JOIN is used to returns rows that do not have matching values?	1/1
0	Natural JOIN	
	Outer JOIN	/
$\bigcirc$	EQUI JOIN	
0	All of the above	
<b>✓</b>	16. Which operator performs pattern matching?	1/1
0	BETWEEN operator	
•	LIKE operator	/
0	EXISTS operator	
0	None of the these	

17. In SQL, which command is used to SELECT only one copy of each set of duplicable rows?	1/1
SELECT UNIQUE	
SELECT DISTINCT	<b>✓</b>
SELECT DIFFERENT	
All of the above	
18. The SQL statement - SELECT SUBSTR('123456789', INSTR('abcabcabc','b'),4) FROM DUAL;	1/1
6789	
2345	<b>✓</b>
O 1234	
456789	
19. Which SQL statement is used to extract data from a database?	1/1
○ EXTRACT	
O OPEN	
SELECT	<b>✓</b>
○ GET	

✓ 20. With SQL, how can you delete the records where the "FirstName" is "Peter" in the Persons Table?	1/1
DELETE FirstName='Peter' FROM Persons	
DELETE ROW FirstName='Peter' FROM Persons	
DELETE FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'	<b>✓</b>
None of the above	

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DDL(Data Definition Language)

Mock Test 3 DBT	Total points	19/20	?
Email *			
rkg16697@gmail.com			
Enter Roll No: *			
1168			
Enter Name: *  Rishikesh Gupta			
Q1)Which of the following is generally used for performance creating the structure of the relations, deleting relations.		like	1/1
OML(Data Manipulation Language)			
Query			
Relational Schema			



~	Q2) In the following Query, which of the following can be placed in the Query's blank portion to display the salary from highest to lowest amount, and sorting the employs name alphabetically? SELECT * FROM instructor ORDER BY salary, name;	1/1
0	Ascending, Descending	
0	Asc, Desc	
•	Desc, Asc	<b>✓</b>
0	All of the above	
<b>/</b>	Q3)Which of the following can be used to extract or filter the data & information from the data warehouse?	1/1
0	Data redundancy	
0	Data recovery tool	
•	Data mining	<b>~</b>
0	Both B and C	
<b>/</b>	Q4)The given Query can also be replaced with: SELECT name, course_id FROM instructor, teaches WHERE instructor_ID= teaches_ID;	1/1
0	Select name,course_id from teaches,instructor where instructor_id=course_id;	
•	Select name, course_id from instructor natural join teaches;	<b>✓</b>
0	Select name, course_id from instructor;	
0	Select course_id from instructor join teaches;	

Q5)Which one of the following given statements possibly contains the error?	1/1
select * from emp where empid = 10003;	
select empid from emp where empid = 10006;	
select empid from emp;	
select empid where empid = 1009 and Lastname = 'GELLER';	<b>✓</b>
Q6)In which state one gathers and list all the necessary fields for the database design project.	1/1
A.Data Definition	<b>✓</b>
B.Data Refinement	
C.Establishing Relationship	
D.None Of The Above	
✓ Q7)Two tables can be linked with relationship to	1/1
A.Ensure data entry	
B.Ensure data integrity	<b>✓</b>
C.Create Primary Key	
O.Ensure Foreign Key	

<b>✓</b>	Q8)Which one is the guideline of Referential integrity in a relationship?	1/1
0	Do not enter a value in the primary key field of chield table if that value does not exist inthe primary key of the parent table	
•	Do not enter a value in the foreign key field of a child table if that value does not exist in the primary key of the parent table	<b>✓</b>
0	Do not enter a value in the foreign key field of a parent table if that value doesnot exist in the primary key of the child table	
0	Do not enter a value in the foreign key field of child table if that value does not exinthe foreign key of the parent table	st
<b>~</b>	Q9)A data dictionary is a repository that manages	1/1
0	A.Memory	
•	B.Metadata	<b>✓</b>
0	C.Spell Checker	
0	D.Data Validator	
<b>~</b>	Q10)Which of the following is not a database model	1/1
0	A.Network Database Model	
0	B.Relational Database Model	
0	C.Object Oriented Database Model	
•	D.None	<b>✓</b>

Instance, Schema	
Relation, Schema	
Relation, Domain	
<ul><li>Schema, Instance</li></ul>	
Q12)Which one of the following is a set of one or more attributes taken 1 collectively to uniquely identify a record?	/1
Candidate key	
Sub key	
Super key	•
O Foreign key	
Q13)The subset of a super key is a candidate key under what condition? 1	/1
<ul><li>No proper subset is a super key</li></ul>	•
All subsets are super keys	
Subset is a super key	
Each subset is a super key	

×	Q14)The relation with the attribute which is the primary key is referenced 0/1 in another relation. The relation which has the attribute as a primary key is called
0	Referential relation
$\bigcirc$	Referencing relation
$\bigcirc$	Referenced relation
•	Referred relation ×
Corre	ect answer
•	Referencing relation
<b>✓</b>	Q15)Some of these insert statements will produce an error. Identify the 1/1 statement. CREATE TABLE employee (id INTEGER,name VARCHAR(20),salary NOT NULL); INSERT INTO employee VALUES (1005,Rach,0); INSERT INTO employee VALUES (1007,Ross, ); INSERT INTO employee VALUES (1002,Joey,335);
0	Insert into employee values (1005,Rach,0);
$\bigcirc$	Insert into employee values (1002,Joey,335);
•	Insert into employee values (1007,Ross, );
0	None of the mentioned

Q16)The method of file organization in which data records in a file are arranged in a specified order according to key field is known as the	e 1/1
(A) Sequential access method	<b>✓</b>
(B) Queuing method	
(C) Predetermined method	
(D) Direct access method	
✓ Q17)Which database handles full text data, image, audio and video?	1/1
(A) Multimedia database	<b>✓</b>
(B) Video on demand database	
(C) Graphics database	
(D) Transaction database	
✓ Q18)The relational model is based on the concept that data is organis and stored in two-dimensional tables called	zed 1/1
A) Fields	
B) Records	
C) Relations	<b>✓</b>
O D) Keys	

~	Q19)Which of the syntax is correct for insert statement? i) insert into <table_name> values <list of="" values=""> ii) insert into <table_name> (column list) values <list of="" values=""></list></table_name></list></table_name>	1/1
0	A) i-only	
0	B) ii-only	
•	C) Both of them	<b>✓</b>
0	D) None of them	
<b>/</b>	Q20)An outstanding functionality of SQL is its support for automatic to the target data.	1/1
0	A) programming	
0	B) functioning	
•	C) navigation	<b>✓</b>
0	D) notification	

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