# DBT_Midquiz

**1.** _____ holds the definitions of all of the data tables. 1 point

- ○ a. database
- ◉ b. data dictionary
- ○ c. data source
- ○ d. data mining

**2.** _____ 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

**3.** 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%;

**4.** Which of the following is auto committed? 1 point

- ○ a.insert
- ○ b.delete
- ○ c.update
- ◉ d.truncate

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1 point

**5.** The join which performs Cartesian product is called _____.

- ○ a. Left join
- ○ b. Left outer join
- ○ c. Right outer join
- ◉ d.Cross Join

**6.** Rollback and Commit affect 1 point

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

**7.** 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

**8.** In MySQL, the upper limit for nested functions is upto _____ levels. 1 point

- ○ a. 0
- ◉ b. 32
- ○ c. 64
- ○ d. 255

**9.** Fill in the blank with a numeric function to get 15 as the output. 1 point

SELECT _____(-15) "Ab

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

**10.** Which of the following SQL functions can operate on any datatype? 1 point

- a. TO_CHAR
- b. LOWER
- c. LPAD
- d. MAX

**11.** 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.

**12.** _____ function can be used to make character column data as right-justified. 1 point

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

**13.** Evaluate this SQL statement: SELECT ename, sal, 12*sal+100 FROM EMP; The SAL column stores the monthly salar Time remaining: 00:01 change must be made to the above 1 point

syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary plus a monthly bonus of $100, multiplied by 12"?

- 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;

**14.** _____ 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

**15.** 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

**16.** Which of the following is the correct syntax for using the HAVING clause? 1 point

- a. SELECT (column_name)

  HAVING (function condition)

  GROUP BY (column_name)

  FROM (entity_name);

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○ 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);

**17.** 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

**18.** Which of the following is not a number function? 1 point

○ a. sin()

◉ b. to_number()

○ c. sqrt()

○ d. round()

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**19.** Wildcards used for pattern matching are _____. 1 point

- (●) a. * and ?
- ( ) b. $ and #
- ( ) c. @ and !
- ( ) d. % and _

**20.** 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

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