



# SQL Online Test

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This **SQL Online Test** simulates a real online certification exams. You will be presented Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) based on **SQL Framework Concepts**, where you will be given four options. You will select the best suitable answer for the question and then proceed to the next question without wasting given time. You will get your online test score after finishing the complete test.

**Total Questions – 20**

**05:15:55**

**Max Time – 20 Min**



## You scored 60%

Total Questions: 20, Attempted: 20, Correct: 12, Time Taken: 14.74 Min

**Q - Consider the following schema –**

```
HONOURS_SUBJECT(subject_code, subject_name, department_head);
```

```
LOCATIONS(subject_code, department_name, location_id, city);
```

**Which query will perform a natural join between the HONOURS\_SUBJECT table and the LOCATIONS table?**

**A** - select subject\_code, subject\_name, location\_id, city from honours\_subject cross join locations;

**B** - select subject\_code, subject\_name, location\_id, city from honours\_subject join locations;

**C** - select subject\_code, subject\_name, location\_id, city from honours\_subject outer join locations;

**D** - select subject\_code, subject\_name, location\_id, city from honours\_subject natural join locations; ✓

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - Which of the following is not true about the MAX and MIN functions?**

**A** - Both can be used for any data type. ✗

**B** - MAX returns the maximum value.

**C** - MIN returns the minimum value.

**D** - All are true.

Answer : D

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - Which of the following is not true about removing rows from a table?**

**A** - You can use a subquery in a DELETE statement.

**B** - Specific rows are deleted based on the WHERE clause condition.

**C** - A statement like, DELETE , would cause deletion of the table from the database. ✓

**D** - All of the above.

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - Which of the following is true about inserting new rows to a table?**

**A** - You must list values in the default order of the columns in the table.

**B** - You can also list the columns in the INSERT clause.

**C** - You can use the INSERT statement to add rows from one table to another.

**D** - All of the above. ✓

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - Which of the following code will delete a view named all\_marks\_english?**

**A** - delete view all\_marks\_english;

**B** - drop view all\_marks\_english; ✓

**C** - delete all\_marks\_english;

**D** - drop all\_marks\_english;

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - In which of the following cases a DML statement is not executed?**

**A** - When existing rows are modified

**B** - When some rows are deleted

**C** - When a table is deleted ✓

**D** - All of the above

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - Which of the following code would grant the role student\_admin to a user named william?**

**A** - grant student\_admin to william;

**B** - grant to william student\_admin;

**C** - grant william student\_admin; ✗

**D** - None of the above.

Answer : A

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - Consider the following schema –**

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
          phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

**Which of the following query would display names and percentage of marks of all students sorted by honours subject, and then order by percentage of marks?**

**A** - select first\_name, last name, honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks from students order by honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks;

**B** - select first\_name, last name, honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks order by percentage\_of\_marks desc from students;

**C** - select first\_name, last name, percentage\_of\_marks from students order by percentage\_of\_marks desc;✖

**D** - select first\_name, last name, percentage\_of\_marks from students order by percentage\_of\_marks, honours\_subject;

Answer : A

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - Which of the following is not true about a subquery?**

**A** - A subquery is a SELECT statement embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement.

**B** - The subquery executes before the main query.

**C** - The result of the main query is returned to the subquery.✔

**D** - All of the above.

Answer : C

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - Which of the following is not true about single row functions?**

**A** - They operate on single rows only and return one result per row.

**B** - They accept arguments that could be a column or any expression.

**C** - They cannot be nested.

**D** - They may modify the data type.✖

Answer : C

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - Which of the following code will create an index named stu\_marks\_ind on the columns student\_code and percentage\_of\_marks of the STUDENTS table?**

**A** - It's not possible to create an index on two columns.

**B** - create index stu\_marks\_ind from students(student\_code, percentage\_of\_marks);

**C** - create index stu\_marks\_ind on students(student\_code, percentage\_of\_marks);✔

**D** - create index stu\_marks\_ind (student\_code, percentage\_of\_marks) on students;

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - Which of the following comparison operators could be used in a multiple row query?**

**A** - IN operator

**B** - ANY operator

**C** - ALL operator

**D** - All of the above ✓

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - Consider the following schema –**

```
HONOURS_SUBJECT(subject_code, subject_name, department_head);
```

```
LOCATIONS(subject_code, department_name, location_id, city);
```

**Select the right query for retrieving records from the tables HONOURS\_SUBJECT and LOCATIONS with a left outer join**

**A** - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h left outer join location l on(h.subject\_code = l.subject\_code); ✓

**B** - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h left outer join location l on(subject\_code);

**C** - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h left join location l on(h.subject\_code = l.subject\_code);

**D** - None of the above.

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - What is returned by MOD(1000,30)?**

**A** - 33

**B** - 30

**C** - 3

**D** - 10 ✓

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - Which of the following is true about SQL joins?**

- A** - The join condition is not separated from other search conditions in a query.
- B** - The ON clause makes code difficult to understand.
- C** - The join condition for natural join is basically an equijoin of all columns with same name. ✓
- D** - None of the above.

[Show Answer](#)**Q - Which of the following is not true about the ON clause?**

- A** - ON clause is used to specify conditions or specify columns to join. ✗
- B** - ON clause makes the query easy to understand.
- C** - ON clause does not allow three way joins.
- D** - None of the above.

Answer : C

[Show Answer](#)**Q - Which of the following is not true about the Pseudocolumns that return the sequence values?**

- A** - NEXTVAL returns the next available sequence value.
- B** - CURRVAL gets the current sequence value. ✗
- C** - PREVVAL gets the previous sequence value.
- D** - None of the above.

Answer : C

[Show Answer](#)**Q - What is returned by TRUNC(789.8389, 2)?**

- A** - 789.84
- B** - 789.83 ✓
- C** - 78

**D - 789.00**

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - Consider the following schema –**

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
          phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

**Which query will display the names and honours subjects of all students and if a student has not yet been given a honours subject yet, then it should display 'No Honours Yet'.**

**A** - select first\_name, last name, nvl(honours\_subject, 'No Honours Yet') from students;

**B** - select first\_name, last name, nvl2(honours\_subject, 'No Honours Yet') from students;✗

**C** - select first\_name, last name, honours\_subject, from students;

**D** - select first\_name, last name, nullif(honours\_subject, 'No Honours Yet') from students;

Answer : A

⚡ Show Answer

**Q - You want to calculate the tax payable by the employees of an organization. If the employee gets a commission, then the tax would be calculated on commission plus salary, if the employee does not get any commission, then the tax would be calculated on salary only. Which function should you use for calculating tax?**

**A** - NVL

**B** - NVL2

**C** - NULLIF✗

**D** - COALESCE

Answer : B

⚡ Show Answer

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