DBMS Chapter 2 MCQ(s)

1) In DBMS the database schemas are written using
a) PPL
b) DML
c) DCL
d) DDL

2) In the architecture of a database system internal level is the view level.
a) True
b) False

3) The language that is used to perform different operations on relational databases is
a) PL/SQL
b) MySQL
c) SQL
d) MSSQL

4) Among the following which are DDL commands?
a) CREATE
b) UPDATE
c) DELETE
d) COMMIT

5) What type of join is equivalent to Cartesian Product in DBMS?
a) Full outer join
b) Cross join
c) Inner join
d) Natural Join

6) In SQL "Truncate" command
a) Deletes the whole database
b) Clears database schema
c) Clears all records present in the table
d) Makes a backup of existing data

7) In SQL you can provide the user the different privileges to a database using the following command
a) Revoke
b) Allow
c) Grant
d) Assign

8) Following SET operation is not permitted in SQL
a) Union
b) Minus
c) Standard Deviation
d) Intersect

9) In SQL left (outer) join
a) Returns all records when there is a match in either left or the right table.
b) Returns records that have matching values in both tables.
c) Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table.
d) None of the above

10) PL/SQL is just another form of NoSQL?
a) True
b) False

11) The stored procedures in SQL allows you to use
a) Object-oriented features in SQL
b) Adds NoSQL functionality to existing SQL database
c) Group of statements in SQL
d) None of the above

12) You can join the SQL table to itself using
a) Atomic join
b) Full outer join
c) Full inner join
d) Self-join

13) Views in SQL provides a database with
a) Abstraction
b) Portability
c) Atomicity
d) Durability

14) SQL views can also be identified as
a) User view
b) Virtual tables
c) Design view
d) Front end layer

15) Which of the following is not an aggregate function?
a) Gross
b) Avg
c) Sum
d) Min

16) In SQL exact numeric data type is
a) Bigint
b) Int
c) Smallmoney
d) All of the mentioned

17) Which operator performs pattern matching
a) BETWEEN operator
b) LIKE operator
c) EXISTS operator
d) None of these

18) In SQL, out of the following which is not a data definition command?
a) RENAME
b) REVOKE
c) GRANT
d) UPDATE

19) The FROM clause in SQL statements can be used for
a) Specify what table we are selecting or deleting data FROM
b) Specify range for search condition
c) Specify search condition
d) None of these

20) Out of the following which keyword will return only unique values
a) Distinctive
b) Unique
c) Distinct
d) Different

21) Which of the following statements can be used to terminate a PL/SQL loop?
a) Goto
b) Exit When
c) Continue When
d) Kill

22) Which statements execute a sequence of statements multiple times?
a) LOOP statement
b) NULL statement
c) MERGE statement
d) None of the above

23) A _____ is a special kind of a store procedure that executes in response to certain action on the table like insertion, deletion, or updating of data.
a) Procedures
b) Triggers
c) Functions
d) None of the mentioned

24) What are the after triggers?
a) Triggers generated after a particular operation
b) These triggers run after an insert, update or delete on a table
c) These triggers run after an insert, views, update or delete on a table
d) All of the mentioned

25) Subprograms let you extend the PL/SQL language. Which subprogram acts like new expressions and operators?
a) Procedures
b) Functions
c) Both A & B
d) None of the above

26) Which data type allows alphanumeric characters and special symbols to be entered?
a. Text
b. Memo
c. Auto number
d. Mixed

27) SQL stands for _____.
a. Structured Query Language
b. Sequential Query Language
c. Structured Question Language
d. Sequential Question Language

28) The SQL database language includes statements for:
a. Database definition.
b. Database manipulation.
c. Database control.
d. All of the Above.

29) A command to remove a relation from an SQL database
a. Delete table table name
b. Drop table table name
c. Erase table table name
d. Alter table table name

30) Which SQL Query is use to remove a table and all its data from the database?
a. Create Table
b. Alter Table
c. Drop Table
d. None of these

31) A type of query that is placed within a WHERE or HAVING clause of another query is called
a. Super query
b. Sub query
c. Master query
d. Multi-query

32) Aggregate functions are functions that take a _____ as input and return a single value.
a. Collection of values
b. Single value
c. Aggregate value
d. Both a & b

33) The _____ connective tests for set membership, where the set is a collection of values produced by a select clause. The _____ connective tests for the absence of set membership.
a. Or, in
b. Not in, in
c. In, not in
d. In, or

34) Dates must be specified in the format
a. mm/dd/yy
b. yyyy/mm/dd
c. dd/mm/yy
d. yy/dd/mm

35) An _____ on an attribute of a relation is a data structure that allows the database system to find those tuples in the relation that have a specified value for that attribute efficiently, without scanning through all the tuples of the relation.
a. Index
b. Reference
c. Assertion
d. Timestamp

36) Which of the following is used to store movie and image files ?
a. Clob
b. Blob
c. Dlob
d. None of the above

37) Which of the join operations do not preserve non matched tuples.
a. Left outer join
b. Right outer join
c. Inner join
d. None of the above

38) What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values?
a. Equi-join
b. Natural join
c. Outer join
d. All of the mentioned

39) How many join types in join condition:
a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

40) Which join refers to join records from the right table that have no matching key in the left table are include in the result set:
a. Left outer join
b. Right outer join
c. Full outer join
d. Half outer join

41) Which join condition contains an equality operator:
a. Equijoins
b. Cartesian
c. Natural
d. Left

42) A _____ is a special kind of a store procedure that executes in response to certain action on the table like insertion, deletion or updation of data.
a. Procedures
b. Triggers
c. Functions
d. None of the mentioned

43) The CREATE TRIGGER statement is used to create the trigger. The _____ clause specifies the table name on which the trigger is to be attached. The _____ specifies that this is an AFTER INSERT trigger.
a. For insert, on
b. On, for insert
c. For, insert
d. Both a and c

44) What are the after triggers ?
a. Triggers generated after a particular operation
b. These triggers run after an insert, update or delete on a table
c. These triggers run after an insert, views, update or delete on a table
d. Both b and c

45) The variables in the triggers are declared using
a. -
b. @
c. /
d. /@

46) Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?
a. SORTBY
b. ALIGNBY
c. ORDERBY
d. GROUPBY

47) The SQL statement that queries or reads data from a table is
a. QUERY
b. READ
c. SELECT
d. QUERY

48) Which of the following statements is true about implicit cursors?
a. Implicit cursors are used for SQL statements that are not named.
b. Developers should use implicit cursors with great care.
c. Implicit cursors are used in cursor for loops to handle data processing.
d. Implicit cursors are no longer a feature in Oracle.

49) Which of the following is not a feature of a cursor "for" loop?
a. Record type declaration.
b. Opening and parsing of SQL statements.
c. Fetches records from cursor.
d. Requires exit condition to be defined.

50) Which three of the following are implicit cursor attributes?
c. %found
b. %too_many_rows
c. %notfound
d. %rowcount

51) What happens when rows are found using a FETCH statement
a. It causes the cursor to close
b. It causes the cursor to open
c. It loads the current row values into variables
d. It creates the variables to hold the current row values

52) A nested subprogram can be called from the main procedure or from the calling environment. True or False?
a. True
b. False

53) The SQL WHERE clause:
a. limits the column data that are returned.
b. limits the row data are returned.
c. Both A and B are correct.
d. Neither A nor B are correct.

54) Which of the following is the original purpose of SQL?
a. To specify the syntax and semantics of SQL data definition language
b. To specify the syntax and semantics of SQL manipulation language
c. To define the data structures
d. All of the above.

55) The wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful when?
a. An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement.
B. An exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement.
C. An exact match is necessary in a CREATE statement.
D. An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.

56) A view is which of the following?
a. A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands
b. A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands
c. A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands
d. A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands

57) ON UPDATE CASCADE ensures which of the following?
a. Normalization
b. Data Integrity
c. Materialized Views
d. All of the above.

58) Which of the following is valid SQL for an Index?
a. CREATE INDEX ID;
b. CHANGE INDEX ID;
c. ADD INDEX ID;
d. REMOVE INDEX ID;

59) Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?
a. SELECT, FROM, WHERE
b. FROM, WHERE, SELECT
c. WHERE, FROM, SELECT
d. SELECT, WHERE, FROM

60) A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement is enclosed in:
A. Braces -- {...}
B. CAPITAL LETTERS
C. Parenthesis -- (...)
D. Brackets -- [...]

61) Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL?
a. COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN
b. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT
c. SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN
d. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME

62) The HAVING clause does which of the following?
a. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.
b. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.
c. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
d. Acts EXACTLY like a WHERE clause.

63) To remove duplicate rows from the results of an SQL SELECT statement, the _____
qualifier specified must be included.
a. ONLY
b. UNIQUE
c. DISTINCT
d. SINGLE

64) Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in SQL?
a. Data types
b. Primary keys
c. Default values
d. All of the above.

65) When three or more AND and OR conditions are combined, it is easier to use the SQL
keyword(s):
a. LIKE only.
b. IN only.
c. NOT IN only.
d. Both IN and NOT IN.

66) Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?
a. SORT BY
b. ALIGN BY
c. ORDER BY
d. GROUP BY

67) To sort the results of a query use:
a. SORT BY.
b. GROUP BY.
c. ORDER BY.
d. None of the above is correct.

68) To define what columns should be displayed in an SQL SELECT statement:
a. Use FROM to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after SELECT.
b. Use USING to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after SELECT.
c. Use SELECT to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after USING.
d. Use USING to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after WHERE.

69) The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used:
a. For ranges.
b. To limit the columns displayed.
c. As a wildcard.
d. None of the Above.

70) A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement:
a. Can only be used with two tables.
b. Can always be duplicated by a join.
c. Has a distinct form that cannot be duplicated by a join.
d. Cannot have its results sorted using ORDER BY.

71) _____ was adopted as a national standard by ANSI in 1992.
a. Oracle
b. SQL
c. Microsoft Access
d. DBase

72) SQL is:
a. A programming language.
b. An operating system.
c. A data sublanguage.
d. A DBMS.

73) What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values?
a. Equi-join
b. Natural join
c. Outer join
d. All of the above.

74) What type of join is needed when you wish to return rows that do have matching values?
a. Equi-join
b. Natural join
c. Outer join
d. All of the above.

75) Which of the following is true concerning a procedure?
a. You do not create them with SQL.
b. They do not need to have a unique name.
c. They include procedural and SQL statements.
d. They are the same thing as a function.

76) Which of the following statements is true concerning routines and triggers?
a. Both consist of procedural code.
b. Both have to be called to operate.
c. Both run automatically.
d. Both are stored in the database.

77) Which of the following is one of the basic approaches for joining tables?
a. Subqueries
b. Union Join
c. Natural join
d. All of the above

78) Embedded SQL is which of the following?
a. Hard-coded SQL statements in a program language such as Java.
b. The process of making an application capable of generating specific SQL code on the fly.
c. Hard-coded SQL statements in a procedure.
d. Hard-coded SQL statements in a trigger.

79) A UNION query is which of the following?
a. Combines the output from no more than two queries and must include the same number of columns.
b. Combines the output from no more than two queries and does not include the same number of columns.
c. Combines the output from multiple queries and must include the same number of columns.
d. Combines the output from multiple queries and does not include the same number of columns.

80) Which of the following statements is true concerning subqueries?
a. Involves the use of an inner and outer query.
b. Cannot return the same result as a query that is not a subquery.
c. Does not start with the word SELECT.
d. All of the above.

81) How many tables may be included with a join?
a. One
b. Two
c. Three
d. All of the above.

82) Which of the following is a correlated subquery?
a. Uses the result of an inner query to determine the processing of an outer query.
b. Uses the result of an outer query to determine the processing of an inner query.
c. Uses the result of an inner query to determine the processing of an inner query.
d. Uses the result of an outer query to determine the processing of an outer query.

83) Which of the following is true concerning triggers?
a. You do not create them with SQL.
b. They execute against only some applications that access a database.
c. They have an event, condition, and action.
d. They cannot cascade (cause another trigger to fire).

84) Which of the following functions can be used on both numeric as well as non-numeric data?
a. COUNT
b. AVG
c. Stddev
d. Variance

85) Which of the following is not true about the COUNT function?
a. COUNT() returns the number of rows in the table.
b. COUNT(exp) returns the number of rows with non-null values for the exp.
c. COUNT(DISTINCT exp) returns the number of unique, non-null values in the column.
d. All of the Above.

86) 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

87) Which of the following code will remove all the rows from the table LOCATIONS?
a. DROP TABLE locations;
b. DELETE TABLE locations;
c. TRUNCATE TABLE locations;
d. None of the above.

88) Which of the following is a system privilege?
a. Creating new users
b. Removing users
c. Removing tables
d. All of the Above

89) Which of the following SQL clauses is used to DELETE tuples from a database table?
a. Delete
b. Remove
c. Drop
d. Clear

90) Which of the following is not a DDL command?
a. Update
b. Truncate
c. Alter
d. None of the Above

91) Which of the following are TCL commands?
a. UPDATE and TRUNCATE
b. SELECT and INSERT
c. GRANT and REVOKE
d. ROLLBACK and SAVEPOINT

92) _____is not a category of SQL command.
a. TCL
b. SCL
c. DCL
d. DDL

93) If you don't specify ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default____
a. ASC
b. DESC
c. There is no default value
d. None of the Above

94) Which of the following statement is true?
a. DELETE does not free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table
b. Both DELETE and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table
c. Both DELETE and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table
d. DELETE free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table

95) DCL provides commands to perform actions like
a. Change the structure of Tables
b. Insert, Update or Delete Records and Values
c. Authorizing Access and other control over Database
d. None of the Above

96) The COUNT function in SQL returns the number of _____
a. Values
b. Distinct values
c. Group By
d. Columns

97) Which data type can store unstructured data in a column?
a. RAW
b. CHAR
c. NUMERIC
d. VARCHAR

98) A SQL query will not work if there are no indexes on the relations - Is it true?
a. No
b. Yes

99) Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?
a. ROLLBACK
b. COMMIT
c. TRUNCATE
d. DELETE

100) Which data manipulation command is used to combines the records from one or more tables?
a. SELECT
b. PROJECT
c. JOIN
d. PRODUCT