mcq-db-18-mar-2023

Upskill India Jan 2023 Program.

0 of 0 points

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I swear on my country (motherland), I swear on my mother tongue, I swear on my family, that I will take this test sincerely and honestly. *

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◉ I SWEAR.

Enter your registered email as per enrollment in Open Mentor portal or Naan Mudhalvan Portal *

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✗ 2.The Command To Remove some Rows From A Table 'CUSTOMER' with condition Is   0/1

⊙ A. DROP FROM CUSTOMER ..   ✗

○ B.UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ..

○ C.REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ..

○ D.DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ..

Correct answer

⊙ D.DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ..

✗ 16. What is the difference between a left join and a right join in Postgres?   0/1

⊙ A. There is no difference, they are the same   ✗

○ B. A left join returns all the rows from the left table and matching rows from the right table, while a right join returns all the rows from the right table and matching rows from the left table

○ C. A left join returns all the rows from both tables, while a right join returns only the rows from the right table

Correct answer

⊙ B. A left join returns all the rows from the left table and matching rows from the right table, while a right join returns all the rows from the right table and matching rows from the left table

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✗ **6.Which of the following statements about the GROUP BY clause in SQL is true?**   0/1

🔘 a) It is used to sort the results of a query in ascending order.   ✗

◯ b) It is used to group together rows that have the same values in one or more columns.

◯ c) It is used to specify which tables to join in a query.

◯ d) It is used to filter rows based on a condition.

Correct answer

🔘 b) It is used to group together rows that have the same values in one or more columns.

✗ **23. What is a subquery?**   0/1

🔘 A) A query that returns a single value   ✗

◯ B) A query that returns multiple values

◯ C) A query that is nested inside another query

◯ D) A query that is used to join two tables together

Correct answer

🔘 C) A query that is nested inside another query

✕ 3.A named collection of tables is called .... in PostgreSQL. 0/1

◉ View ✕

○ Trigger

○ table

○ Schema

Correct answer

◉ Schema

✕ 25. What is the purpose of a subquery in the SELECT clause? 0/1

◉ A) To group rows together ✕

○ B) To order rows by a specific column

○ C) To calculate aggregate functions

○ D) used to retrieve a value or set of values that are then displayed alongside the values returned by the main query for each row

Correct answer

◉ D) used to retrieve a value or set of values that are then displayed alongside the values returned by the main query for each row

✕ 10.Which of the following types of JOIN returns all the rows from both tables and fills in NULL values for the non-matching rows?   0/1

◉ INNER JOIN   ✕

○ LEFT JOIN

○ RIGHT JOIN

○ FULL OUTER JOIN

Correct answer

◉ FULL OUTER JOIN

✕ 20.PSQL condition for pattern matching is   0/1

◉ IN   ✕

○ LIKE

○ DISTINCT

○ BETWEEN

Correct answer

◉ LIKE

✕ 18. Which join returns all rows from both tables, even if there is no match in the other table? 0/1

○ A. Inner join ✕

○ B. Full outer join

○ C. Left join

○ D. Right join

Correct answer

◉ B. Full outer join

✓ 8.Which of the following types of JOIN returns all the rows from the left table and the matching rows from the right table, and fills in NULL values for the non-matching rows? 1/1

◉ LEFT JOIN ✓

○ RIGHT JOIN

○ INNER JOIN

✗ 1.Which Of The Following Is True About Modifying Rows In A Table?   0/1

◉ A. You can update some rows in a table based on values from another table.   ✗

○ B.If you try to update a record related to an integrity constraint, it raises an error.

○ C.You can modify multiple columns.

○ D.All of the above.

Correct answer

◉ D.All of the above.

✓ 11. What is the purpose of the LIMIT clause in a Postgres query?   1/1

◉ A. To limit the number of rows returned by the query   ✓

○ B. To limit the number of columns returned by the query

○ C. To limit the number of tables used in the query

✗ 9.Which of the following statements about the GROUP BY clause in POSTGRESQL is   0/1
false?

◉ a) It is used to group together rows that have the same values in one or more columns.   ✗

○ b) It can be used with aggregate functions like SUM, COUNT, AVG, MAX, and MIN.

○ c) It can be used to sort the results of a query in ascending or descending order.

○ d) It can be used to filter rows based on a condition.

Correct answer

◉ d) It can be used to filter rows based on a condition.

✕ 4. PostgreSQL supports the which of the following data types?   0/1

◉ A. Boolean   ✕

○ B.char, varchar, and text

○ C.integer and floating-point number

○ D.All of the above

Correct answer

◉ D.All of the above

✕ 21.To describe the table which of the following is correct?   0/1

◉ \DV tablename   ✕

○ \d or \d+ table name

○ describe table name

○ none of the above

Correct answer

◉ \d or \d+ table name

✗ **17. What is the difference between a primary key and a unique key in Postgres?**   0/1

◉ A. Primary keys can be null, while unique keys cannot   ✗

○ B. Primary keys can be composed of multiple columns, while unique keys cannot

○ C. Primary keys ensure uniqueness and enforce referential integrity, while unique keys only ensure uniqueness

Correct answer

◉ C. Primary keys ensure uniqueness and enforce referential integrity, while unique keys only ensure uniqueness

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✗ **19.Basic psql command to list the tables ?**   0/1

◉ \do   ✗

○ \df

○ \ds

○ \dt

Correct answer

◉ \dt

✕ 5. Which option is used to add data in PostgresSQL?   0/1

◉ ADD   ✕

○ DELETE

○ INSERT

○ UPDATE

Correct answer

◉ INSERT

✕ 15. Which of the following is an example of an INNER JOIN in a Postgres query?   0/1

◉ A. SELECT * FROM users WHERE age > 30   ✕

○ B. SELECT * FROM orders WHERE amount > 100

○ C. SELECT * FROM users JOIN orders ON users.id = orders.user_id

○ D. SELECT product_id, COUNT(*) FROM order_items GROUP BY product_id

Correct answer

◉ C. SELECT * FROM users JOIN orders ON users.id = orders.user_id

✕ 24. Which of the following operators can be used in a subquery to test for the presence of a value in a set? 0/1

- ⦿ A) BETWEEN ✕
- ○ B) LIKE
- ○ C) IN
- ○ D) EXISTS

Correct answer

- ⦿ C) IN

✓ 7.Which of the following types of JOIN returns only the rows that have matching values in both tables? 1/1

- ⦿ INNER JOIN ✓
- ○ LEFT JOIN
- ○ OUTER JOIN
- ○ FULL JOIN

✗ 22. 'NULL' in the database terminology?   0/1

◉ A.The value is undetermined   ✗

○ B.The value is not relevant

○ both A and B

Correct answer

◉ both A and B

✗ 13. Which of the following queries uses the WITH clause to define a temporary   0/1
table?

◉ A. SELECT * FROM users WHERE id IN (SELECT user_id FROM orders WHERE total > 100) ✗

○ WITH top_users AS (SELECT user_id FROM orders GROUP BY user_id ORDER BY COUNT()
DESC LIMIT 10) SELECT * FROM users WHERE id IN (SELECT user_id FROM top_users)

○ C. SELECT product_id, COUNT() FROM order_items GROUP BY product_id

Correct answer

◉ WITH top_users AS (SELECT user_id FROM orders GROUP BY user_id ORDER BY COUNT()
DESC LIMIT 10) SELECT * FROM users WHERE id IN (SELECT user_id FROM top_users)

✕ 14. Which of the following queries used to group rows based on a column? 0/1

⦿ A. SELECT * FROM users WHERE age > 30 ✕

◯ B. SELECT product_id, price FROM products WHERE price > 100

◯ C. SELECT product_id, COUNT(*) FROM order_items GROUP BY product_id

◯ D. SELECT * FROM users JOIN orders ON users.id = orders.user_id

Correct answer

⦿ C. SELECT product_id, COUNT(*) FROM order_items GROUP BY product_id

✕ 12.What does the following query do? 0/1
SELECT * FROM users LIMIT 10 OFFSET 5

⦿ A. Selects the first 10 rows from the users table. ✕

◯ B. Selects the first 5 rows from the users table.

◯ C. Selects 10 rows starting from the 5th row of the users table.

Correct answer

⦿ C. Selects 10 rows starting from the 5th row of the users table.

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