mcq-db-25-mar-2023

Upskill India Jan 2023 Program.

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.

(Icon created by kosonicon - Flaticon)

◉ I SWEAR.

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

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Enter your Naan Mudhalvan Id, if applicable. Otherwise, enter N/A *

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✓ 15.Which of the following queries will create a table named 'customers' with columns 'id', 'name', and 'email'? 1/1

◉ A) CREATE TABLE customers (id INT, name VARCHAR(50), email VARCHAR(50)); ✓

○ B) ALTER TABLE customers ADD COLUMN id INT, ADD COLUMN name VARCHAR(50), ADD COLUMN email VARCHAR(50);

○ C) DROP TABLE customers;

○ D) None of the above.

✗ 9.What happens when a transaction is set to READ COMMITTED isolation level in PostgreSQL? 0/1

◉ A) It can see changes made by other transactions before they are committed. ✗

○ B) It cannot see changes made by other transactions until they are committed.

○ C) It can see changes made by other transactions only if they are committed.

○ D) None of the above.

Correct answer

◉ C) It can see changes made by other transactions only if they are committed.

✓ 13.Which of the following queries will return unique values for column 'name' from the table 'employees'? 1/1

◉ A) SELECT DISTINCT name FROM employees; ✓

○ B) SELECT name FROM employees WHERE name <> ";

○ C) None of the above.

✓ 16.Which of the following queries will create a foreign key constraint between the 1/1
'customer_id' column in the 'orders' table and the 'id' column in the 'customers'
table?

◉ A) ALTER TABLE orders ADD CONSTRAINT fk_customer FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) ✓
REFERENCES customers(id);

○ B) ALTER TABLE customers ADD CONSTRAINT fk_customer FOREIGN KEY (id) REFERENCES
orders(customer_id);

○ C) ALTER TABLE orders ADD FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES customers(id);

○ D) None of the above.

✗ 21.Which of the following clauses is used to filter rows before grouping them in a 0/1
PostgreSQL query?

◉ a) GROUP BY ✗

○ b) ORDER BY

○ c) HAVING

○ d) WHERE

Correct answer

◉ d) WHERE

✕ 1. Which command is used to begin a transaction in PostgreSQL? 0/1

- ⦿ A) COMMIT ✕
- ○ B) BEGIN
- ○ C) ROLLBACK
- ○ D) SAVEPOINT

Correct answer

- ⦿ B) BEGIN

✕ 3. What happens if a transaction is not committed or rolled back? 0/1

- ⦿ A) The changes made by the transaction are saved permanently. ✕
- ○ B) The changes made by the transaction are lost.
- ○ C) The changes made by the transaction are saved temporarily until the next transaction.
- ○ D) None of the above.

Correct answer

- ⦿ B) The changes made by the transaction are lost.

✕ 23.Which of the following statements is true about the order of clauses in a PostgreSQL query that uses GROUP BY with WHERE conditions? 0/1

⦿ a) GROUP BY should come before WHERE. ✕

◯ b) WHERE should come before GROUP BY.

◯ c) HAVING should come before GROUP BY.

◯ d) ORDER BY should come before GROUP BY

Correct answer

⦿ b) WHERE should come before GROUP BY.

✕ 24.Which of the following is a valid example of a PostgreSQL query that uses GROUP BY with WHERE conditions? 0/1

⦿ a) SELECT name, age FROM users GROUP BY name WHERE age > 30; ✕

◯ b) SELECT name, age FROM users GROUP BY name HAVING age > 30;

◯ c) SELECT name, age FROM users WHERE age > 30 HAVING name;

◯ d) SELECT name, age FROM users WHERE age > 30 GROUP BY name;

Correct answer

⦿ d) SELECT name, age FROM users WHERE age > 30 GROUP BY name;

✓ 8. Which command is used to set a savepoint in a transaction in PostgreSQL? 1/1

⦿ A) SAVEPOINT; ✓

◯ B) BEGIN;

◯ C) ROLLBACK;

◯ D) COMMIT;

✓ 12. Which command is used to set a timeout for a transaction in PostgreSQL? 1/1

⦿ A) SET SESSION CHARACTERISTICS AS TRANSACTION TIMEOUT; ✓

◯ B) BEGIN;

◯ C) ROLLBACK;

◯ D) COMMIT;

✓ 17.Which of the following queries will return the total number of orders for each 1/1
customer, sorted by the number of orders in descending order?

⦿ A) SELECT c.name, COUNT(o.id) AS num_orders FROM customers c JOIN orders o ON ✓
c.id = o.customer_id GROUP BY c.id ORDER BY num_orders DESC;

◯ B) SELECT c.name, COUNT(o.id) AS num_orders FROM customers c LEFT JOIN orders o ON
c.id = o.customer_id ;

◯ C) None of the above.

✕ 18.Which of the following queries will return the names of customers who have placed at least one order?   0/1

⦿ A) SELECT c.name FROM customers c JOIN orders o ON c.id = o.customer_id;   ✕

○ B) SELECT c.name FROM customers c LEFT JOIN orders o ON c.id = o.customer_id WHERE o.id IS NOT NULL;

○ C) None of the above.

Correct answer

⦿ B) SELECT c.name FROM customers c LEFT JOIN orders o ON c.id = o.customer_id WHERE o.id IS NOT NULL;

✓ 4.Which of the following is true about a deadlock in PostgreSQL?   1/1

⦿ A) It occurs when two or more transactions are waiting for each other to release a resource.   ✓

○ B) It occurs when a transaction is waiting for a resource that is held by another transaction.

○ C) It occurs when a transaction is waiting for a resource that is not available.

○ D) None of the above.

✓ 20.Which of the following is a valid syntax for using the WITH clause in an UPDATE statement?   1/1

⦿ a) WITH temp_table AS (SELECT * FROM table1) UPDATE table2 SET column1 = temp_table.column1 FROM temp_table;   ✓

○ b) UPDATE table2 column1 = temp_table.column1 FROM temp_table WITH temp_table AS (SELECT * FROM table1);

○ c) UPDATE table2 WITH temp_table AS (SELECT * FROM table1) SET column1 = temp_table.column1 FROM temp_table;

✗   2.Which command is used to end a transaction in PostgreSQL?   0/1

○ A) BEGIN   ✗

○ B) ROLLBACK

○ C) COMMIT

○ D) SAVEPOINT

Correct answer

● C) COMMIT

✓   10.Which command is used to release a savepoint in a transaction in PostgreSQL?   1/1

● A) ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT;   ✓

○ B) BEGIN;

○ C) ROLLBACK;

○ D) COMMIT;

5. Which command is used to see the currently running transactions in PostgreSQL? ✕ 0/1

✕ ⦿ A) BEGIN; ✕

○ B) ROLLBACK;

○ C) COMMIT;

○ D) SELECT * FROM pg_stat_activity;

Correct answer

⦿ D) SELECT * FROM pg_stat_activity;

19. Which of the following statements is true about the UPDATE query with a WITH ✕ clause? 0/1

⦿ A. It can update multiple tables at once ✕

○ B. It requires a GROUP BY clause

○ C. It can only update a single column at a time

○ D. It can be used to update rows based on a subquery

Correct answer

⦿ D. It can be used to update rows based on a subquery

✕ **11.What happens when a transaction is set to REPEATABLE READ isolation level in** **0/1**
PostgreSQL?

◉ A) It can see changes made by other transactions before they are committed.   ✕

◯ B) It cannot see changes made by other transactions until they are committed.

◯ C) It can see changes made by other transactions only if they are committed.

◯ D) None of the above.

Correct answer

◉ B) It cannot see changes made by other transactions until they are committed.

✕ **25.Which of the following constraints is used to enforce a relationship between two** **0/1**
tables?

◉ a) CHECK constraint   ✕

◯ c) UNIQUE constraint

◯ d) FOREIGN KEY constraint

Correct answer

◉ d) FOREIGN KEY constraint

✓ 7.What happens when a transaction is set to READ UNCOMMITTED isolation level in 1/1
PostgreSQL?

● A) It can see changes made by other transactions before they are committed. ✓

○ B) It cannot see changes made by other transactions until they are committed.

○ C) It can see changes made by other transactions only if they are committed.

○ D) None of the above.

✓ 14.What is the difference between the following two queries? 1/1
Query 1: SELECT DISTINCT name, age FROM employees;
Query 2: SELECT DISTINCT ON (name) name, age FROM employees;

● A) Query 1 selects all unique combinations of name and age, while Query 2 selects only ✓
the first row for each unique name.

○ B) Query 1 selects only unique names, while Query 2 selects all rows.

○ C) There is no difference between them.

○ D) None of the above.

✕ 22.In a PostgreSQL query, which clause can be used to filter groups based on aggregate function results?   0/1

◉ a) GROUP BY   ✕

◯ b) ORDER BY

◯ c) HAVING

◯ d) WHERE

Correct answer

◉ c) HAVING

✓ 6.Which command is used to set the isolation level of a transaction in PostgreSQL?   1/1

◉ A) SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL;   ✓

◯ B) BEGIN;

◯ C) ROLLBACK;

◯ D) COMMIT;

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