

# DBT Practice Quiz 2

Total points 15/20 ?

The respondent's email (pratyushmahajan06@gmail.com) was recorded on submission of this form.

0 of 0 points

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Questions

15 of 20 points

✓ With MySQL, how can you insert "SKY" as the "LastName" in the "Persons" \*1/1 table?

- ☐ A) INSERT INTO Persons ('SKY') INTO LastName
- ☒ B) INSERT INTO Persons (LastName) VALUES ('SKY') ✓
- ☐ C) INSERT ('SKY') INTO Persons (LastName)
- ☐ D) NONE



✓ Consider the following SQL query: \* 1/1

```
SELECT *  
FROM Orders  
WHERE OrderDate BETWEEN '2023-01-01' AND '2023-12-31';
```

What does this query retrieve?

- ☐ A) All orders placed till December 31st, 2023.
- ☒ B) All orders placed between January 1st, 2023, and December 31st, 2023. ✓
- ☐ C) All orders placed after January 1st, 2023.
- ☐ D) All orders placed before December 31st, 2023.

✓ What is the default sort order of the ORDER BY clause? \* 1/1

- ☐ A) DESC
- ☒ B) ASC ✓
- ☐ C) RANDOM
- ☐ D) NONE

✓ How can you change "Kohli" into "Rohit" in the "LastName" column in the Persons table? \*1/1

- ☐ A) MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Rohit' WHERE LastName='Kohli'
- ☐ B) MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Kohli' INTO LastName='Rohit'
- ☐ C) UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Kohli' INTO LastName='Rohit'
- ☒ D) UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Rohit' WHERE LastName='Kohli' ✓



✓ The \_\_\_\_\_ construct evaluates to true only when the sub-query lacks any instances of duplicate values. \*1/1

- ☐ A) Not null
- ☐ B) Not unique
- ☒ C) Unique
- ☐ D) Null



✗ You want to ensure that each employee is assigned to only one department. Which type of constraint would you apply to enforce this rule? \*0/1

- ☐ A) PRIMARY KEY
- ☐ B) FOREIGN KEY
- ☒ C) UNIQUE constraint
- ☐ D) CHECK constraint



Correct answer

- ☒ B) FOREIGN KEY

✓ State whether the following statement is true or false: \* 1/1  
It is not possible to include a WHERE clause in an UPDATE command.

- ☐ A) True
- ☒ B) False



✓ Consider the following SQL query: \*

1/1

```
SELECT AVG(Salary)
FROM Employees
GROUP BY DepartmentID;
What does this query calculate?
```

- ☐ A) The total salary of all employees in each department.
- ☒ B) The average salary of all employees in each department. ✓
- ☐ C) The average salary of all employees of all departments.
- ☐ D) The lowest salary of all employees of all department.

✓ Which SQL clause is used to filter the results returned by a query? \*

1/1

- ☐ A) SORT BY
- ☐ B) FILTER BY
- ☒ C) WHERE ✓
- ☐ D) HAVING

✗ Which SQL clause is used to calculate aggregate functions such as COUNT(), SUM(), AVG(), etc.?

\*0/1

- ☒ A) SELECT ✗
- ☐ B) WHERE
- ☐ C) GROUP BY
- ☐ D) HAVING

Correct answer

- ☒ C) GROUP BY



✗ Which SQL command is used to add a new column to an existing table? \* 0/1

- ☐ A) ADD COLUMN
- ☐ B) NEW COLUMN
- ☒ C) INSERT COLUMN
- ☐ D) ALTER TABLE

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ D) ALTER TABLE

✓ You are writing a SQL query to retrieve data from two tables, "Orders" and "Customers." Each order is associated with a customer, but not all customers have placed orders. Which type of join would you use to retrieve all customers, including those who haven't placed orders? \*1/1

- ☐ A) INNER JOIN
- ☒ B) LEFT JOIN
- ☐ C) RIGHT JOIN
- ☐ D) FULL JOIN

✓



✗ CROSS JOIN and JOIN are similar to \_\_\_\_\_ \*

0/1

- ☐ A) INNER JOIN
- ☐ B) NATURAL JOIN
- ☐ C) OUTER JOIN
- ☒ D) CARTESIAN JOIN

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ A) INNER JOIN

✓ A table can contain how many individual primary keys? \*

1/1

- ☒ A) Only One
- ☐ B) Only Two
- ☐ C) Depends on the user
- ☐ D) None

✓

✓ You want to add a constraint to the "Age" column in the "Students" table to ensure that the age of a student must be greater than or equal to 18. Which SQL statement would you use? \*1/1

- ☐ a) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK\_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) TO Students;
- ☒ b) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CONSTRAINT CHK\_Age CHECK (Age >= 18);
- ☐ c) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK\_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) ON Students;
- ☐ d) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CHECK (Age >= 18);

✓



✓ With MySQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" starts with an "a"? \*1/1

- ☒ A) SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'a%' ✓
- ☐ B) SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='a'
- ☐ C) SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE '%a'
- ☐ D) SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='%a%'

✓ You need to retrieve the total number of orders placed by each customer from the "Orders" table. Which SQL statement would you use? \*1/1

- ☐ A) SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID;
- ☒ B) SELECT COUNT(OrderID) FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID; ✓
- ☐ C) SELECT SUM(OrderID) FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID;
- ☐ D) SELECT AVG(OrderID) FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID;

✓ Which SQL statement is used to roll back the current transaction and undo its changes, create a new savepoint within the current transaction and commit the current transaction and make its changes permanent? \*1/1

- ☒ ROLLBACK TRANSACTION, SAVEPOINT, COMMIT TRANSACTION ✓
- ☐ SAVEPOINT, COMMIT TRANSACTION, ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
- ☐ COMMIT TRANSACTION, ROLLBACK TRANSACTION, SAVEPOINT
- ☐ COMMIT TRANSACTION, SAVEPOINT, ROLLBACK TRANSACTION



✗ Developer MANJU executed the following statement: create table animals as select \* from Master.animals; What is the effect of this statement? \*0/1

- ☒ A) A table named animals will be created in the Master schema with the same data as the animals table owned by ANJU ✗
- ☐ B) Syntax error in the statement
- ☐ C) A table named animals will be created in ANJU's default schema with the same data as the animals table owned by Master
- ☐ D) None of the above

Correct answer

- ☒ C) A table named animals will be created in ANJU's default schema with the same data as the animals table owned by Master

✓ With MySQL, how can you return all the records from a table named "Persons" sorted descending by "FirstName"? \*1/1

- ☐ A) SELECT \* FROM Persons SORT BY 'FirstName' DESC
- ☐ B) SELECT \* FROM Persons ORDER FirstName DESC
- ☒ C) SELECT \* FROM Persons ORDER BY FirstName DESC ✓
- ☐ D) SELECT \* FROM Persons SORT 'FirstName' DESC

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