

DBT MCQ Test - 3

Aug18/ DBT/M138

Database Technologies

Diploma in Advance Computing

August 2018

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PRN: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Name: ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Note: Attempt all questions. Each question carries 1 mark. No Negative Marking.***

1. Which type of database management system is MySQL?

a) Object-oriented

b) Hierarchical

**c) Relational**

d) Network

2. What is data in a MySQL database organized into?

a) Objects

**b) Tables**

c) Networks

d) File systems

3. MySQL is freely available and is open source.

**a) True**

b) False

4. What represents an ‘attribute’ in a relational database?

a) Table

b) Row

**c) Column**

d) Object

5. What represents a ‘tuple’ in a relational database?

a) Table

**b) Row**

c) Column

d) Object

6. How is communication established with MySQL?

**a) SQL**

b) Network calls

c) A programming language like C++

d) APIs

7. What does ‘name’ represent in the following code snippet?

CREATE TABLE student(Name CHAR(30), Roll\_num INT, Address CHAR(30), Phone CHAR(12));

a) A table

b) A row

**c) A column**

d) An object

8.Unicode support is provided in MySQL.

**a) True**

b) False

9. What is the maximum collations a character set can have?

a) 0

b) 1

c) 2

**d) More than 1**

10. Which statement is used to select a default database?

**a) USE**

b) CREATE

c) DROP

d) SCHEMA

11. Which keyword is the synonym for DATABASE?

a) TABLE

b) OBJECT

c) DB

**d) SCHEMA**

12. It is not required to have an access privilege for a database before selecting it with ‘USE’.

a) True

**b) False**

13. Which keyword is used to create a database?

**a) CREATE**

b) SET

c) SETUP

d) LINK

14. Which statement is used to drop an existing database?

1. **DROP DATABASE**
2. DELETE DATABASE
3. DEL DATABASE
4. None of the above

15. To create a database only if it doesn’t already exist, which clause is used?

a) IF EXISTS

**b) IF NOT EXISTS**

c) CREATE EXISTS

d) EXISTS IF

16. DROP DATABASE drops all tables in the database and deletes the database.

1. **True**
2. False

17. A\_\_\_\_\_ is a query that retrieves rows from more than one table or view:

a) Start

b) End

**c) Join**

d) All of the mentioned

18. A condition in JOINS is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Join in SQL

**b) Join condition**

c) Join in SQL & Condition

d) None of the mentioned

19. SELECT \* FROM EMP INNER JOIN DEPT ON EMP.DEPTNO = DEPT.DEPTNO;

In the above statement, which of the following word is optional.

1. **INNER**
2. JOIN
3. ON
4. None of the above

20. SELECT \* FROM EMP INNER JOIN DEPT ON EMP.DEPTNO = DEPT.DEPTNO; will display

1. **All matching rows from table EMP and DEPT**
2. All rows from EMP table
3. All rows from DEPT table
4. None of the above

21. Which are the join types in join condition:

a) Cross join

b) Natural join

c) Join with USING clause

**d) All of the mentioned**

22. Which product is returned in a join query have no join condition:

a) Equijoins

**b) Cartesian**

c) Both Equijoins and Cartesian

d) None of the mentioned

23. Which is a join condition contains an equality operator:

**a) Equijoins**

b) Cartesian

c) Both Equijoins and Cartesian

d) None of the mentioned

24. The facility that allows nesting one select statement into another is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Nesting

b) Binding

**c) Subquerying**

d) Encapsulating

25. Which subquery returns a single value?

**a) Scalar**

b) Column

c) Row

d) Table

26. Usage of aggregates in WHERE clause is allowed.

a) True

**b) False**

27. Which operators are used when a subquery returns multiple rows to be evaluated in comparison to the outer query?

**a) IN and NOT IN**

b) EXISTS and NOT EXISTS

c) OUTER JOIN and INNER JOIN

d) LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN

28. The ALL subquery performs which operation?

a) Row

**b) Column**

c) Table

d) Database

29. Which of these operators perform similar operations like ALL and ANY?

**a) SOME**

b) MANY

c) SELECT

d) GROUP

30. Which operators test whether a subquery returns any rows?

a) IN and NOT IN

**b) EXISTS and NOT EXISTS**

c) PRESENT

d) ABSENT

31. The union operation is represented by

a) ∩

**b) U**

c) –

d) \*

32. The intersection operator is used to get the \_\_\_\_\_ tuples.

a) Different

**b) Common**

c) All

d) Repeating

33. The union operation automatically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, unlike the select clause.

a) Adds tuples

b) Eliminates unique tuples

c) Adds common tuples

**d) Eliminates duplicate**

34. If we want to retain all duplicates, we must write \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in place of union.

**a) Union all**

b) Union some

c) Intersect all

d) Intersect some

35. (SELECT course id FROM SECTION WHERE semester = ’Fall’ AND YEAR= 2009)

EXCEPT(SELECT course id FROM SECTIONWHERE semester = ’Spring’ AND YEAR= 2010);

This query displays

a) Only tuples from second part

b) Only tuples from the first part which has the tuples from second part

c) Tuples from both the parts

**d) Tuples from first part which do not have second part**

36. For like predicate which of the following is true.

i) % matches zero or more characters.

ii) \_ matches exactly one CHARACTER.

a) i-only

b) ii-only

**c) Both of the mentioned**

d) None of the mentioned

37. The number of attributes in relation is called as its

a) Cardinality

**b) Degree**

c) Tuples

d) Entity

38.Drop table is?

1. DML Statement
2. **DDL Statement**
3. Query Statement
4. None of the above

39. Which among the following is the correct syntax for modifying the definition of an existing table?

**a) ALTER TABLE person MODIFY person\_id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT;**

b) ALTER TABLE person person\_id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT;

c) ALTER TABLE person MODIFY person\_id;

d) ALTER TABLE person

40. In order to add a new column to an existing table in SQL, we can use the command

1. MODIFY TABLE
2. EDIT TABLE
3. **ALTER TABLE**
4. ALTER COLUMNS

41. Which keyword is used to specify the foreign key after the table is created?

a) SETUP

b) SET

**c) ALTER TABLE**

d) SPECIFY

42. Which of these commands will delete a table called ABC if you have appropriate authority:

1. **DROP TABLE ABC**
2. DROP ABC WHERE confirm = "YES"
3. DELETE ABC WHERE confirm = "YES"
4. DROP ABC

43. The command to eliminate a table from a database is:

1. REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER;
2. **DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;**
3. DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER;
4. UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER;

44. The DROP TABLE statement:

1. Deletes the table structure only.
2. **Deletes the table structure along with the table data.**
3. Works whether or not referential integrity constraints would be violated.
4. Is not an SQL statement.

45. Which of the following example creates users table whose PRIMARY KEY is user\_id column:

1. CREATE TABLE users (USER\_ID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, USERNAME VARCHAR (40));
2. CREATE TABLE users(USER\_ID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT, USERNAME VARCHAR (40),

PRIMARY KEY (USER\_ID));

1. CREATE TABLE users(USER\_ID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT, USERNAME VARCHAR (40), CONSTRAINT PK\_USER\_ID PRIMARY KEY (USER\_ID));
2. **All of the above.**

46. Can I define multiple unique constraints on a table?

1. **Yes**
2. No

47. Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL constraint?

1. PRIMARY KEY
2. FOREIGN KEY
3. **ALTERNATE KEY**
4. UNIQUE

48. The value of Primary key

1. can be duplicated
2. can be null
3. **cannot be null**
4. none of these

49.In an RDBMS relationship between tables are created by using

1. Alternate Key and Foreign Key
2. **Primary key and Foreign Key**
3. Candidate Key and Foreign Key
4. Composite Key and Foreign Key

50.In the following code, InnoDB is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

CREATE TABLE student (Name CHAR (30),Student\_id INT,PRIMARY KEY (student\_id)) ENGINE = InnoDB;

a) Database name

b) Table name

c) Reference engine

**d) Storage engine**

51.Columns that are part of a PRIMARY KEY are made NOT NULL even if not declared that way

**a) True**

b) False

52.What is a view?

1. A view is a special stored procedure executed when certain event occurs.
2. **A view is a virtual table which results of executing a pre-compiled query. A view is not part of the physical database schema, while the regular tables are.**
3. A view is a database diagram.
4. None of these

53. What is an SQL virtual table that is constructed from other tables?

1. **View**
2. A relation
3. Just another table
4. Query results

54. Which of the following is not a limitation of view?

a) ORDER BY Does Not Work

**b) Index Created on View Used Often**

c) Cross Database Queries Not Allowed in Indexed View

d) Adding Column is Expensive by Joining Table outside View

55. Which of the following statement is true?

a) Views could be looked as an additional layer on the table which enables us to protect intricate or sensitive data based upon our needs

b) Views are virtual tables that are compiled at run time

c) Creating views can improve query response time

**d) All of the Mentioned**

56. MySQL Server has mainly how many types of views?

a) one

**b) two**

c) three

d) four

57. Dynamic Management View is a type of

**a) System Defined Views**

b) User Defined View

c) Simple View

d) Complex View

58. Syntax for creating views is

**a) CREATE VIEW AS SELECT**

b) CREATE VIEW AS UPDATE

c) DROP VIEW AS SELECT

d) None of the above.

59. What does 'Name' represent in the following code snippet?

CREATE TABLE student(Name CHAR (30),Roll\_num INT, Address CHAR (30),Phone CHAR (12));

a) A table

b) A row

**c) A column**

d) An object

60. CREATE SCHEMA is a synonym for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as of mysql 5.0.2.

1. **CREATE DATABASE**
2. CREATE TABLE
3. CREATE VIEW
4. None of the above.