

DBT MCQ Test - 5

Aug18/ DBT/M140

Database Technologies

Diploma in Advance Computing

August 2018

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

1. If there are no matching rows, [COUNT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/group-by-functions.html#function_count) returns?

1. **0**
2. 1
3. empty
4. null

2. Count(), returns a count of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ values of expr in the rows retrieved by a SELECT statement.

1. 0
2. NULL
3. **non-NULL**
4. Both A and B

3. COUNT(\*) will returns a count of the number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ retrieved, whether or not they contain NULL values.

1. **rows**
2. values
3. columns
4. Will generate an error.

4. If there are no matching rows, COUNT(DISTINCT) returns?

1. **0**
2. 1
3. null
4. empty

5. What statement will you issue to find out the highest salary from EMP table statement?

1. **SELECT MAX (SAL) FROM EMP**
2. SELECT MAXIMUN (SAL) FROM EMP
3. SELECT GREATEST (SAL) FROM EMP
4. None of the above

6. What is the meaning of “GROUP BY” clause in Mysql?

**a) Group data by column values**

b) Group data by row values

c) Both a and b

d) None of the mentioned

7. Which clause is similar to “HAVING” clause in Mysql?

a) SELECT

**b) WHERE**

c) FROM

d) None of the mentioned

8. Select odd one out?

a) Equality Conditions

b) Inequality Conditions

c) Range condition

**d) Between**

9. The following query belongs to which condition types?

SELECT fname FROM PERSON WHERE title=’TELLER’;

**a) Equality condition**

b) Inequality condition

c) Range condition

d) All of the mentioned

10. The following query belongs to which condition types?

SELECT fname FROM person WHERE fed\_id=’111-11-111’;

**a) Equality condition**

b) Inequality condition

c) Range condition

d) All of the mentioned

11. The following query belongs to which condition types?

SELECT fname FROM person WHERE Dept\_id = (SELECT Dept\_id FROM department WHERE names=’s’);

**a) Equality condition**

b) Inequality condition

c) Range condition

d) All of the mentioned

12. Is the following query belongs to the “Equality condition”?

SELECT product\_type.name, product.name FROM product\_type INNER JOIN Product ON product\_type.dept = Product.dept WHERE product\_type.name = ’customers\_accounts’;

**a) Yes**

b) No

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

13. What is the meaning of “Equality Conditions”?

**a) Equal to**

b) Not equal to

c) Both Equal to and Not equal to

d) None of the mentioned

14. What is the meaning of “Inequality Condition”?

**a) Not-equal-to**

b) Equal-to

c) Both Not-equal-to and Equal-to

d) None of the mentioned

15. Does the following query belong to the “Inequality condition”?

SELECT product\_type.name, product.name FROM product\_type INNER JOIN Product ON product\_type.dept=Product.dept WHERE product\_type.name<>’customers\_accounts’;

**a) Yes**

b) No

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

16. Does the following query belong to the “Inequality condition”?

SELECT product\_type.name, product.name FROM product\_type INNER JOIN Product ON product\_type.dept=Product.dept WHERE product\_type.name! =’customers\_accounts’;

**a) Yes**

b) No

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

17. What is the meaning of “Range Conditions”?

a) Expression is equal to Expression

b) Expression is not equal to Expression

**c) Expression fall under certain range**

d) None of the mentioned

18. Which among the following data types can be used with “Range Condition”?

a) Numeric data type

b) Temporal data type

c) String data type

**d) Both Numeric and Temporal data type**

19. The following query belongs to which “Condition Types”?

SELECT emp\_id, fname, lname FROM account WHERE start\_date < ’2007-10-08’;

a) Equality conditions

b) Inequality condition

**c) Range condition**

d) None of the mentioned

20. What will be the output of the following query?

SELECT \*FROM employee WHERE start\_date BETWEEN ‘2007-01-01’ AND ‘2008-01-01’;

**a) All employees details between 2007 and 2008**

b) All employees details before 2008

c) All employees details from 2007 to 2008

d) None of the mentioned

21. Fill the blanks with suitable options?

BETWEEN \_\_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Upper and lower limit

**b) Lower and upper limit**

c) Both a and b

d) None of the mentioned

22. What will be the output of the following query?

SELECT \*FROM employee WHERE start\_date>=’2007-01-01’ AND Start\_date<=’2005-01-01’

a) All employees between 2007 and 2005

b) All employees from 2007 to 2005

c) Empty set

**d) None of the mentioned**

23. Result of the below query is:

SELECT SUBSTR('This is the test',null,1);

1. 0
2. **null**
3. T
4. None of the above

24.Result of the below query is:

SELECT INSTR('This is the test for null', null);

1. 0
2. **null**
3. 22
4. None of the above

25. Result of the below query is:

SELECT INSTR('This is the test for null', 'null');

1. 0
2. null
3. **22**
4. None of the above

26. Which operator is used to check whether the expression is “NULL”?

**a) IS NULL**

b) NOT NULL

c) ON

d) None of the mentioned

27. Which operator is used to check the expression is not “NULL”?

a) IS NULL

**b) IS NOT NULL**

c) ON

d) None of the mentioned

28. What will be the output of the following query?

SELECT \*FROM person WHERE emp\_id IS NULL;

**a) Only those columns whose emp\_id is NULL**

b) Only those columns whose emp\_id is not NULL

c) No output

d) None of the mentioned

29. What will be the output of the following query?

SELECT \* FROM person WHERE emp\_id IS NOT NULL;

a) Only those columns whose emp\_id is NULL

**b) Only those columns whose emp\_id is not NULL**

c) No output

d) None of the mentioned

30. "COUNT" keyword belongs to which categories in Mysql?

1. **Aggregate functions**
2. Operators
3. Clauses
4. All of the mentioned

31. Which type of database management system is MySQL?

a) Object-oriented

b) Hierarchical

**c) Relational**

d) Network

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

a) Objects

**b) Tables**

c) Networks

d) File systems

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

a) Table

b) Row

**c) Column**

d) Object

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

a) Table

**b) Row**

c) Column

d) Object

d) Server daemon program

35. The MySQL server used in its client/server architecture is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) mysqla

b) mysqlb

c) mysqlc

**d) mysqld**

36. What is the degree of a table with 1000 rows and 10 column?

1. **10**
2. 100
3. 1000
4. None of the above.

37. Which of the following command is used to get all the columns in a table?

1. #
2. **\***
3. @
4. $

38. Total no of attributes/columns present in a relation/table is called?

1. **Degree d(R)**
2. Cardinality |R|
3. Domain
4. All of the above

39. Total no if tuples present in a relation or Rows present in a table, is called?

1. Degree d(R)
2. **Cardinality |R|**
3. Domain
4. All of the above

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

**a) USE**

b) CREATE

c) DROP

d) SCHEMA

41. Which keyword is the synonym for DATABASE?

a) TABLE

b) OBJECT

c) DB

**d) SCHEMA**

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

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

43. 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

44. Which statement is used to see the list of for an existing database?

a) SHOW CREATE DATABASE

**b) SHOW SCHEMAS**

c) SHOW CREATE

d) SHOW CREATE DATABASE TABLE

45. Which statement is used to see the list of for an existing database?

a) SHOW CREATE DATABASE

**b) SHOW DATABASES**

c) SHOW CREATE

d) SHOW CREATE DATABASE TABLE

46. If the default database is dropped, the default database is unset (the DATABASE() function returns \_\_\_\_\_).

1. **NULL**
2. Empty
3. Undefined
4. Not of the above

47. What does db1 represent in the following code snippet?

CREATE DATABASE If NOT EXISTS db1

a) A table

b) A row

**c) A database**

d) None of the above.

48. 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

49. 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

50. 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

51. 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

52. Which are the join types in join condition:

a) Cross join

b) Natural join

c) Join with USING clause

**d) All of the mentioned**

53. 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

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

**a) Equijoins**

b) Cartesian

c) Both Equijoins and Cartesian

d) None of the mentioned

55. Which join refers to join records from the write 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

56. SELECT \* FROM EMP INNER JOIN DEPT D 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. **Will give an error**

57. The CARTESIAN JOIN is also known as

1. JOIN
2. **CROSS JOIN**
3. SIMPLE JOIN
4. NATURAN JOIN

58. In the absence of a WHERE condition the INNER JOIN will behave like a.

1. CARTESIAN JOIN
2. PRODUCT JOIN
3. CROSS JOIN
4. **All of the above**

59. In the presence of WHERE condition this JOIN will function like a.

1. INNER JOIN
2. EQUI JOIN
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above.

60. RIGHT OUTER JOIN, return all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table.

1. **true**
2. false