

DBT MCQ Test - 6

Aug18/ DBT/M141

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. The common column is eliminated in

1. Theta join
2. Outer join
3. **Natural join**
4. Composed join

2. What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values?

1. Equi-join
2. Natural join
3. **Outer join**
4. All of the above.

3. What type of join is needed when you wish to return rows that do have matching values?

1. Equi-join
2. Natural join
3. Simple join
4. **All of the above.**

4. Which of the following is one of the basic approaches for joining tables?

1. Subqueries
2. Union Join
3. Natural join
4. **All of the above**

5. The following SQL is which type of join:

SELECT CUSTOMER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, ORDER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, NAME, ORDER\_ID FROM CUSTOMER\_T, ORDER\_T WHERE CUSTOMER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID = ORDER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID

1. **Equi-join**
2. Natural join
3. Outer join
4. Cartesian join

6. How many tables may be included with a join?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. **All of the above.**

7. The following SQL is which type of join:

SELECT CUSTOMER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, ORDER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, NAME, ORDER\_ID FROM CUSTOMER\_T, ORDER\_T;

1. Equi-join
2. Natural join
3. Outer join
4. **Cartesian join**

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

a) Nesting

b) Binding

**c) Subquerying**

d) Encapsulating

9. Which subquery returns a single value?

**a) Scalar**

b) Column

c) Row

d) Table

10. Usage of aggregates in WHERE clause is allowed.

a) True

**b) False**

11. 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

12. The 'ALL' subquery performs which operation?

a) Row

**b) Column**

c) Table

d) Database

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

**a) SOME**

b) MANY

c) SELECT

d) GROUP

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

a) IN and NOT IN

**b) EXISTS and NOT EXISTS**

c) PRESENT

d) ABSENT

15. An uncorrelated subquery does not contain any reference to the values from the outer query.

**a) True**

b) False

16. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT \* from EMP where true = (SELECT if (null is null, true, false));

1. **Will return all records from EMP table.**
2. Will return all records whose comm is not null.
3. Error, because Subquery returns more than 1 row
4. None of the above

17. Which of these operators does not perform relative-value comparisons?

a) =

**b) ==**

c) <=

d) >=

18. The EXISTS keyword will be true if:

1. **Any row in the subquery meets the condition only**
2. All rows in the subquery fail the condition only
3. Both of these two conditions are met
4. Neither of these two conditions is met

19. How can you find rows that do not match some specified condition?

1. EXISTS
2. **NOT EXISTS**
3. NOT EXISTENCES
4. None of the mentioned

20. Table Employee has 10 records. It has a non-NULL SALARY column which is also UNIQUE.

The SQL statement

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Employee WHERE SALARY > ANY (SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE);

Prints

1. 10
2. **9**
3. 5
4. 0

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

a) Nesting

b) Binding

**c) Subquerying**

d) Encapsulating

22. Which subquery returns a single value?

**a) Scalar**

b) Column

c) Row

d) Table

23. Usage of aggregates in WHERE clause is allowed.

a) True

**b) False**

24. 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

25. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT \* from EMP where true = (SELECT if (comm is null, true, false) from EMP);

1. Will return all records whose comm is null.
2. Will return all records whose comm is not null.
3. **Error, because Subquery returns more than 1 row**
4. None of the above

26. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT \* from (SELECT \* from EMP);

1. Will print all records from EMP table.
2. Will give an error because of invalid tbl\_name;
3. **Will give an error because every derived table must have its own alias**
4. Brackets are to be removed to get the output.

27. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT \* from (SELECT \* from EMP) E;

1. **Will print all records from EMP table.**
2. Will give an error because of invalid tbl\_name;
3. Will give an error because every derived table must have its own alias
4. Brackets are to be removed to get the output.

28. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT (SELECT 1, 2) from EMP

1. Will return all records from EMP table.
2. Will return all records whose comm is not null.
3. **Error, because Subquery returns more than 1 column value.**
4. None of the above

29. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT \* from EMP where sal > (select sal from EMP where ename='SMITH');

1. **Will return all records from EMP table whose sal is more than SIMTI's salary.**
2. Will return all records whose salary is as same as SMITH's salary.
3. Error, because Subquery returns more than 1 row
4. None of the above

30. A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement is enclosed in:

1. braces -- {...}.
2. CAPITAL LETTERS.
3. **Parenthesis -- (...).**
4. brackets -- [...].

31. Scalar subquery should return.

1. **1 row, 1 column**
2. 1 row, multiple columns
3. Multiple rows, 1 column
4. None of the above.

32. Which of the following are not valid subquery type:

1. Single row subquery
2. Correlated subqueries
3. Nested subqueries
4. **All are valid**

33. Select ID, GPA from student grades order by GPA \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In order to give only 10 rank on the whole we should use:

**a) Limit 10**

b) Upto 10

c) Only 10

d) Max 10

34. Select \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dept\_name from instructor;

Here which of the following displays the unique values of the column?

a) All

b) From

**c) Distinct**

d) Name

35. Select ID, name, dept name, salary \* 1.1 where instructor;

The query given below will not give an error. Which one of the following has to be replaced to get the desired output?

a) Salary\*1.1

b) ID

**c) Where**

d) Instructor

36. Select \* from student join takes using (ID);

The above query is equivalent to :

**a) Select \* from student inner join takes using (ID);**

b) Select \* from student outer join takes using (ID);

c) Select \* from student left outer join takes using (ID);

d) All of the mentioned

37. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ clause allows us to select only those rows in the result relation of the \_\_\_\_ clause that satisfy a specified predicate.

**a) Where, from**

b) From, select

c) Select, from

d) From, where

38. Parenthesis is not mandatory for sub-queries.

1. True
2. **False**

39. Which of the following are DML commands in MySQL Database?

1. HAVING
2. GROUP BY
3. INTERSECT
4. **INSERT**

40. Which of following commands is a DDL (Data Definition Language) command?

1. DELETE
2. INSERT
3. **TRUNCATE**
4. None of the above

41. Which of the following commands is used to populate table rows with data?

1. DELETE
2. INSERT
3. **SELECT**
4. UPDATE

42. Which of the following can be used to insert rows in tables?

1. SELECT
2. **INSERT**
3. Sub-queries
4. All of the above

43. Which of the following commands is used to change the rows that already exist in a table?

1. INSERT
2. UNION
3. **UPDATE**
4. CHANGE

44. What is true about the UPDATE command?

1. It can update only one row at a time
2. It can update only 100 rows at a time
3. **It can update unlimited rows at a time in bulk**
4. None of the above

45. Which of the following clauses decides how many rows are to be updated?

1. SELECT
2. **WHERE**
3. FROM
4. All of the above

46. Which of the following commands can be used to remove existing records from a table?

1. UPDATE
2. INSERT
3. MINUS
4. **DELETE**

47. What among the following is true about the DELETE statement?

1. The DELETE statement has to be accompanied by the WHERE clause
2. **It is not mandatory to write a WHERE clause with the DELETE statement**
3. DELETE can remove data from multiple tables at a time
4. None of the above

48. What among the following is a TRUNCATE statement equivalent to?

1. To a DELETE statement
2. To an UPDATE statement
3. **A DELETE statement without a WHERE clause**
4. None of the above

49. Which of the following situations indicate that a DML operation has taken place?

1. **When new rows are added to a table**
2. When two queries are combined
3. When a table is truncated
4. None of the above

50. VALUES is mandatory to be used if we use the keyword INSERT

1. **True**
2. False

51. VALUES can add multiple rows at a time during the INSERT

1. **True**
2. False

52. Which keyword is mandatory to be used if we use the keyword INSERT?

1. Value
2. Values
3. Val
4. **Either A or B**

53. Consider a database table COLORS name whose attributes are ID (primary key), Color.

ID = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

Color = {Red, Blue, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow}

INSERT into COLORS VALUES (7,'Black')

How many rows the above INSERT command will insert?

**a) 1**

b) 2

c) NULL

d) None of the mentioned

54. Consider a database table COLORS name whose attributes are ID (primary key), Color.

ID = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

Color = {Red, Blue, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow}

INSERT into COLORS VALUE (7,'Black'), (8,'Cyan')

How many rows the above INSERT command will insert?

1. 1
2. **2**
3. NULL
4. None of the mentioned

55. Which of the following commands allows undoing the changed data?

1. **ROLLBACK**
2. COMMIT
3. INSERT
4. UPDATE

56. What is true about an INSERT statement which tries to insert values into a virtual column?

1. **It cannot insert values in the Virtual column**
2. It can insert values
3. It throws an error
4. All of the above

57. Which of the following commands allows the user to insert multiple rows with a single statement?

1. **INSERT ... values (...), (...)**
2. INSERT ... values (...), values (...)
3. INSERT ALL ... values (...)
4. None of the above

58. DDL statements are used for which of the following database objects?

1. **Tables**
2. Sub-queries
3. Rows
4. Columns

59. What is the basic unit of storage in Database that contains data?

1. View
2. Column
3. Query
4. **Table**

60. Which of the following database objects generate numeric values?

1. Table
2. View
3. Index
4. **AUTO\_INCREMENT**