

DBT MCQ Test - 7

Aug18/ DBT/M142

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 of the following characters can be used to name a table?

1. A to Z
2. a to z
3. 0 to 9
4. **All of the above**

2. Consider following relations with values.

T1 = {10}

T2 = {-5, 0, +5, 10}

What will be output of the given statement?

SELECT \* FROM T2 WHERE C1 >ALL (SELECT C1 FROM T1);

1. 0
2. 10
3. Null
4. **Empty set**

3. Consider following relations with values.

T1 = {10}

T2 = {-5, 0, +5, 10}

What will be output of the given statement?

SELECT \* FROM T2 WHERE C1 >=ALL (SELECT C1 FROM T1);

1. 0
2. **10**
3. Null
4. Empty set

4. Consider following relations with values.

T1 = {10}

T2 = {12, 6, NULL, -100}

What will be output of the given statement?

SELECT \* FROM T2 WHERE C1 >ALL (SELECT C1 FROM T1);

1. 0
2. -100
3. **12**
4. Empty set

5. Consider following relations with values.

T1 = {10}

T2 = {12, 6, NULL, -100}

What will be output of the given statement?

SELECT \* FROM T2 WHERE C1 <ALL (SELECT C1 FROM T1);

1. 6
2. -100
3. **Both A and B**
4. Empty set

6. Consider following relations with values.

T1 = {10, 3}

T2 = {12, 6, NULL, -100}

What will be output of the given statement?

SELECT \* FROM T2 WHERE C1 >ALL (SELECT C1 FROM T1);

1. 6
2. **12**
3. Both A and B
4. Empty set

7. Consider following relations with values.

T1 = {10, 3}

T2 = {12, 6, NULL, -100}

What will be output of the given statement?

SELECT C1 FROM T1 UNION SELECT C1 FROM T2;

1. {10, 3, 12, 6, -100}
2. {10, 3, 12, 6, NULL}
3. **{10, 3, 12, 6, NULL, -100}**
4. None of the above

8. The TRUNCATE TABLE statement removes all the data of a table and resets the auto-increment value to zero.

1. **True**
2. False

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

a) nesting

b) binding

**c) subquerying**

d) encapsulating

10. The union operation is represented by

a) ∩

**b) U**

c) –

d) \*

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

a) Different

**b) Common**

c) All

d) Repeating

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

a) Adds tuples

b) Eliminates unique tuples

c) Adds common tuples

**d) Eliminates duplicate**

13. 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

14. (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**

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

i) % matches zero OF more characters.

ii) \_ matches exactly one CHARACTER.

**a) i-only**

b) ii-only

c) Both of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

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

a) Cardinality

**b) Degree**

c) Tuples

d) Entity

17. \_\_\_\_\_ clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result.

a) Select

b) Group-by

**c) Having**

d) Order by

18. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is essentially used to search for patterns in target string.

**a) Like Predicate**

b) Null Predicate

c) In Predicate

d) Out Predicate

19. What does UNION operator do in a SQL statement?

a) Bring common data from the listed tables.

b) Bring data which is not common from the listed tables.

c) Bring all data from the listed tables.

**d) Bring all distinct from the listed tables.**

20. Which one is correct syntax for applying UNION operator?

a) SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name1 UNION table\_name2

b) SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name1

**UNION**

**SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name2**

c) UNION SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name1

SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name2

d) SELECT FROM table\_name1 AND table\_name2

21. How can we get all records (redundant as well as non-redundant) from union operator?

**a) Using ‘ALL’ operator with UNION.**

b) Using ‘Distinct’ operator with UNION.

c) We get all records (redundant as well as non-redundant) with UNION operator by default.

d) None of the above.

22. The column names in the result of a UNION (of tables) are always equal to the column names in the 1st SELECT statement with the UNION operator, true or false?

**a) True**

b) False

23. Is UNION or UNION ALL operator valid for LONG data type column?

a) True

**b) False**

24. Can we use UNION operator in SELECT statement which contains TABLE collection expressions?

a) True

**b) False**

25. UNION operator requires an extra overhead of removing redundant rows, is it true?

**a) True**

b) False

26. What is true about order by with Union operator?

a) Order By can be issued in each result set.

**b) It can be issued for the overall result set.**

c) Both A & B.

d) None of the above

27. The result set will have Column names from the first query, correct?

**a) True**

b) False

28. If we know the records returned by our query are unique then which operator will be not usedUNION or UNION ALL?

1. Union
2. **Union ALL**
3. INTERSECT
4. MINUS

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_ operator merges the result sets of two component queries with duplicate rows:

1. UNION
2. **UNION ALL**
3. INTERSECT
4. MINUS

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to combine the result from multiple SELECT statements into a single result set.

1. **UNION**
2. INTERSECT
3. MINUS
4. All of the above

31. The column names from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SELECT statement are used as the column names for the results returned.

1. **first**
2. second
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above

32. What will be the output of the following statement?

mysql> SELECT REPEAT('a',1) UNION SELECT REPEAT('b',10);

1. **a**

**bbbbbbbbbb**

1. 1

10

1. a

b

1. None of the above

33. What will be the output of the following statement?

mysql> SELECT 1 UNION SELECT 'b';

1. **1**

**b**

1. 1

1

1. a

b

1. None of the above

34. What will be the output of the following statement?

mysql> SELECT null UNION SELECT null;

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

35. The default behaviour for UNION is that duplicate rows are removed from the result.

1. **true**
2. false

36. Select all deptno from EMP union select deptno from dept;

What will be the output of the given statement?

1. **Will display unique deptno**
2. Will display deptno including duplicates.
3. Will raise an error
4. None of the above.

37. Select deptno from EMP union all select deptno from dept;

What will be the output of the given statement?

1. Will display unique deptno
2. **Will display deptno including duplicates.**
3. Will raise an error
4. None of the above.

38. To apply ORDER BY to an individual SELECT, place the clause inside the \_\_\_\_\_\_ that enclose the SELECT

1. **()**
2. {}
3. []
4. None

39. To apply LIMIT to an individual SELECT, place the clause inside the \_\_\_\_\_\_that enclose the SELECT

1. **()**
2. {}
3. []
4. None

40. If we know the records returned by our query are unique then which operator will be usedUNION or UNION ALL?

1. **Union**
2. Union ALL
3. INTERSECT
4. MINUS

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_ operator merges the result sets of two component queries with unique rows:

1. **UNION**
2. UNION ALL
3. INTERSECT
4. MINUS

42. An UNION operation to combine multiple result sets into one.

1. **True**
2. False

43. Union operator is a:

1. Unary Operator
2. Ternary Operator
3. **Binary Operator**
4. Not an operator

44. Which of the following returns all distinct rows selected by either query?

1. INTERSECT
2. MINUS
3. **UNION**
4. UNION ALL

45. ALTER table command, allows renaming an existing table

1. **True**
2. False

46.Drop table is?

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

47. 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

48. 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

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

a) SETUP

b) SET

**c) ALTER TABLE**

d) SPECIFY

50. 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

51. 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;

52. 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.

53. What SQL command can be used to delete columns from a table?

1. MODIFY TABLE TableName DROP ColumnName
2. MODIFY TABLE TableName DROP COLUMN ColumnName
3. ALTER TABLE TableName DELETE ColumnName
4. **ALTER TABLE TableName DROP COLUMN ColumnName**

54. What SQL command can be used to delete columns from a table?

1. MODIFY TABLE TableName DROP ColumnName
2. MODIFY TABLE TableName DROP COLUMN ColumnName
3. **ALTER TABLE TableName DROP ColumnName**
4. ALTER TABLE TableName DELETE COLUMN ColumnName

55. What SQL command can be used to add columns to a table?

1. ALTER TABLE TableName APPEND ColumnName
2. **ALTER TABLE TableName ADD COLUMN ColumnName**
3. MODIFY TABLE TableName ADD ColumnName
4. MODIFY TABLE TableName ADD COLUMN ColumnName

56. What SQL command can be used to add columns to a table?

1. **ALTER TABLE TableName ADD ColumnName**
2. ALTER TABLE TableName APPEND COLUMN ColumnName
3. MODIFY TABLE TableName ADD ColumnName
4. MODIFY TABLE TableName ADD COLUMN ColumnName

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

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

58. ALTER TABLE can be used to update or modify values of a column.

1. **True**
2. False

59. ALTER table command, can be used to add constraints to a table.

1. **True**
2. False

60. ALTER table command, can be used to add foreign key constraints to a table.

1. **True**
2. False