

DBT MCQ Test - 9

Aug18/ DBT/M144

Database Technologies

Diploma in Advance Computing

August 2018

Date: **­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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

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

1. Consider the two relations instructor and department

ID Name Dept\_name Salary

1001 Ted Finance 10000

1002 Bob Music 20000

1003 Ron Physics 50000

Department:

Dept\_name Building Budget

Biology Watson 40000

Chemistry Painter 30000

Music Taylor 50000

Which of the following is used to create view for these relations together?

**a) CREATE VIEW instructor\_info AS SELECT ID, name, building FROM instructor, department WHERE instructor.dept name= department.dept name;**

b) CREATE VIEW instructor\_info SELECT ID, name, building FROM instructor, department;

c) CREATE VIEW instructor\_info AS SELECT ID, name, building FROM instructor;

d) CREATE VIEW instructor\_info AS SELECT ID, name, building FROM department;

2. Which SQL statement is used to insert new data in a database?

1. INSERT NEW
2. **INSERT INTO**
3. ADD NEW
4. ADD ROW

3. Which of the following can add a row to a table?

1. Add
2. **Insert**
3. Update
4. Alter

4. For the view CREATE VIEW INSTRUCTOR\_INFO AS SELECT ID, NAME, BUILDING FROM INSTRUCTOR, DEPARTMENT WHERE INSTRUCTOR.DEPT NAME = DEPARTMENT.DEPT NAME;

If we insert tuple into the view as insert into instructor info values (’69987’, ’White’, ’Taylor’);

What will be the values of the other attributes in instructor and department relations?

a) Default value

**b) Null**

c) Error statement

d) 0

5. CREATE VIEW faculty AS SELECT ID, name, dept name FROM instructor;

Find the error in this query.

a) Instructor

b) Select

c) View …as

**d) None of the mentioned**

6. Which one is not applicable while querying on a view?

a) GROUP BY

b) SELECT

c) ORDER BY

**d) All can be given**

7. Refer below query which leads to create a view named vwEmployee.

CREATE vwEmployee VIEW AS SELECT nothing FROM dbo.Employee WHERE ID < 100

Now, tell the problem in query?

a) Above query is correct.

**b) View name must be after keyword view and ‘nothing’ is not a keyword, so should be replaced with \*.**

c) Replace nothing with view name.

d) Replace nothing with column names.

8. How can you drop more than one View in single command?

a) Drop viewname1 + viewname2 + viewname (n);

b) Drop viewname1; Drop viewname2; Drop viewname (n);

c) Drop viewname1; viewname2; viewname (n);

**d) Drop viewname1, viewname2, viewname (n);**

9. Views are also called as:

a) Complex tables

b) Simple tables

**c) Virtual tables**

d) Actual Tables

10. Are views stored in Databases?

1. **Yes**
2. No

11. Can we show computed values in views from different columns of a table?

1. **Yes**
2. No

12. The clause in SQL that specifies that the query result should be sorted in ascending or descending order based on the values of one or more columns is

1. **View**
2. Order by
3. Group by
4. Having

13. SQL views can be used to hide:

1. Columns and rows only.
2. Complicated SQL syntax only.
3. Both of the above can be hidden by an SQL view.
4. None of the above is correct.

14. The SQL statement to create a view is:

1. **CREATE VIEW.**
2. MAKE VIEW.
3. SELECT VIEW.
4. INSERT VIEW.

15. For what purposes are views used?

1. To hide columns only
2. To hide rows only
3. To hide complicated SQL statements only
4. **All of the above are uses for SQL views.**

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

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

17. A reason for using an SQL view to hide columns is:

1. To simplify a result only.
2. To prevent the display of sensitive data only.
3. **To accomplish both of the above.**
4. None of the above are reasons for using an SQL view.

18. What does 'firstName' represent in the following code snippet?

CREATE TABLE STUDENT (firstName VARCHAR (30), Roll\_num INT, Address CHAR (30), Phone CHAR (12));

a) A table

b) A row

**c) An attribute**

d) An object

19. 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

20. 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**

21. How many attributes are there in employee relation?

CREATE TABLE employee (Emp\_name CHAR (30), Emp\_id INT);

a) 30

b) 1

**c) 2**

d) 3

22. What does ‘abc’ & ‘xyz’ specify?

CREATE TABLE ABC (xyz);

**a) Table name and column specs**

b) Column specs and table name

c) Table name and number of columns

d) Table name and number of rows

23. In the CREATE TABLE statement, the engine name specified is case sensitive.

a) True

**b) False**

24. What can be used to check for views that have been invalidated by DROP or ALTER operations?

a) CREATE TABLE

b) VERIFY TABLE

c) DETAILS TABLE

**d) CHECK TABLE**

25. Which among the following is the correct syntax for creating table?

**a) CREATE TABLE name;**

b) CREATE name;

c) CREATE TABLE

d) All of the mentioned

26. SQL allows comparison operations on data type’s i.e.

1. time
2. date
3. int
4. **All datatypes**

27. The SQL ALTER statement can be used to:

1. Change the table data.
2. **Change the table structure.**
3. Delete rows from the table.
4. Add rows to the table.

28. You can use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any time, if you forget the names of the columns in your table or what types they have.

1. DESC <tname>
2. DESCRIBE <tname>
3. EXPLAIN <tname>
4. **All of the above.**

29. The MySQL CREATE TABLE command is used to create a new table into the database. A table creation command requires?

1. Name of the table
2. Names of fields
3. Datatypes for each field
4. **All of the above**

30. The table name can be specified as db\_name.tbl\_name to create the table in a specific database.

1. **True**
2. False

31. To create one table from another, add a SELECT statement at the end of the CREATE TABLE statement.

1. **True**
2. False

32. You can use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keyword when creating a temporary table.

1. TEMP
2. **TEMPORARY**
3. Not Permanent
4. None of the above.

33. A TEMPORARY table is visible only within the current session

1. **True**
2. False

34. A TEMPORARY is dropped automatically when the session is closed.

1. **True**
2. False

35. To create one table from another, add a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement at the end of the CREATE TABLE statement.

1. Update
2. **Select**
3. Fetch
4. None of the above.

36. Use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to create an empty table based on the definition of another table, including any column attributes and indexes defined in the original table.

1. **CREATE TABLE ... LIKE**
2. CREATE TABLE ... FROM
3. CREATE TABLE ... INTO
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. If neither NULL nor NOT NULL is specified, the column is treated as though \_\_\_\_\_\_ had been specified.

1. **NULL**
2. NOT NULL
3. DEFAULT
4. UNIQUE

39. What is the meaning of “Temporary Tables” in Mysql?

1. Rows returned by sub query
2. Permanent tables
3. **Virtual tables**
4. All of the mentioned

40. What is the true about the following statement?

CREATE TABLE TEMP (1C INT);

1. **Table will be created**
2. Invalid table name
3. Invalid column name
4. None of the above

41. What is the true about the following statement?

CREATE TABLE TEMP (\_C1 INT);

1. **Table will be created**
2. Invalid table name
3. Invalid column name
4. None of the above

42. What is the true about the following statement?

CREATE TABLE TEMP ($C1 INT);

1. **Table will be created**
2. Invalid table name
3. Invalid column name
4. None of the above

43. Which of these take more space?

Variable length columns, fixed length columns

a) Variable length

b) Same

**c) Fixed length**

d) Indeterminate

44. Which of these is not a valid name for a column

1. To
2. **From**
3. Far
4. Near

45. SQL permits attribute names to be repeated in the same relation.

1. **FALSE**
2. TRUE

46. The command used to delete a particular column in a relation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. UPDATE TABLE
2. TRUNCATE COLUMN
3. **ALTER, DROP**
4. DELETE COLUMN

47. The command used to add multiple column in a relation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Alter table temp add column(c3, c4);
2. Alter table temp add column(c3 int), add column (c4 int);
3. **Alter table temp append column(c3 int), add column (c4 int);**
4. All of the above

48. The command used to change the datatype of a particular column in a relation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. UPDATE TABLE
2. TRUNCATE COLUMN
3. **ALTER, MODIFY**
4. DELETE COLUMN

49. The command used to rename a particular column in a relation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. UPDATE TABLE
2. TRUNCATE COLUMN
3. **ALTER, CHANGE**
4. DELETE COLUMN

50. The command used to delete multiple column in a relation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. UPDATE TABLE
2. ALTER MULTIPLE DROP
3. **ALTER, DROP**
4. DELETE COLUMN

51. The command used to delete multiple column in a relation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. ALTER TABLE T DROP COLUMN (C3 AND C10);
2. ALTER TABLE T DROP COLUMN (C3) AND (C10);
3. **ALTER TABLE T DROP COLUMN C3, DROP COLUMN C10;**
4. All of the above

52. The SQL ALTER statement can be used to:

1. **Change the table structure.**
2. Change the table data.
3. Add rows to the table.
4. Delete rows from the table.

53. How will you create a table by the name "New Student"?

1. Create table "New Student" (...)
2. Create table 'New Student' (...)
3. Create table [New Student] (...)
4. **Create table `New Student` (...)**

54. Identify the table name in the following statement.

INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES ('Kyle', 'M', NULL);

**a) Student**

b) Values

c) Kyle

d) M

55. Identify the column name where the NULL data is passed.

INSERT INTO STUDENT (ID, Gender, City) VALUES ('Kyle', 'M', NULL);

a) ID

b) Gender

**c) City**

d) None of the above

56. Which Statement is used to insert the values in the table?

**a) INSERT INTO**

b) Insert

c) INSERT

d) None of the mentioned

57. In the following query, what does “person” stands for?

INSERT INTO person (person\_id, fname, lname) VALUES (1, 'S', 'P');

a) Composite attributes

b) Multivalued attributes

**c) Table name**

d) None of the mentioned

58. Will this query produce any error?

INSERT INTO person (person\_id, fname, lname) VALUES (1, 'S', 'U'), (1, 'T', 'U');

/\* where person\_id is a primary key \*/

**a) Error**

b) No Error

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

59. Will this query produce any error?

Note: person relation has no records.

INSERT INTO person (person\_id, fname, lname) VALUES (1, 'S', 'U'), (2, 'T', 'U');

/\* where person\_id is a primary key \*/

a) Error

**b) No Error**

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

60. “INSERT” is same as “UPDATE”?

**a) NO**

b) YES

c) May be

d) None of the mentioned