

DBT MCQ Test - 10

Aug18/ DBT/M145

Database Technologies

Diploma in Advance Computing

August 2018

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

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

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

1. Which data type is more suitable for storing “small notes” in Mysql?

a) Char

b) Varchar

**c) Mediumtext**

d) Varchar2

2. Which data type is more suitable for storing “documents” in Mysql?

a) Varchar

**b) Longtext**

c) Varchar2

d) Either Varchar or Longtext

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

1. **INSERT INTO student….**
2. INSERT IN student….
3. ADD student….
4. INSERT ALL student….

4. Insert into instructor values (10211, 'Smith', 'Biology', 66000); what type of statement is this?

1. Query
2. **DML**
3. Relational
4. DDL

5. Which is right statement to insert multiple records?

1. **INSERT INTO job\_question VALUES ('col1', 'col2'), ('col1', 'col2'), ...**
2. INSERT INTO job\_question VALUES ('col1', 'col2'), VALUES ('col1', 'col2'), ...
3. A and B Both
4. None of the above

6. Weather the following insert statement is valid or invalid?

DEPT (ID, NAME, LOC)

INSERT INTO DEPT VALUES ((SELECT 1), 'A ', 'B ');

1. **valid**
2. invalid
3. no idea
4. None of the above.

7. Is it necessary to insert the value in each column of the table?

a) Yes

**b) No**

c) Depends on the server

d) Depends on the usage of the table

8. Which SQL keyword is used to sort the result-set?

1. SORT BY
2. ORDER
3. **ORDER BY**
4. SORT

9. UPDATE is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement that modifies rows in a table.

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

10. In given table TEMP (C1 INT, C2 INT)

C1 C2

----- -----

1 1

What will be the value of C1 and C2 column after giving the following update statement?

UPDATE T SET C1 = C1 + 1, C2 = C1;

1. 1 1
2. **2 2**
3. 1 2
4. None

11. In given table TEMP (C1 INT, C2 INT)

C1 C2

----- -----

1 1

What will be the value of C1 and C2 column after giving the following update statement?

UPDATE T SET C2 = C1, C1 = C1 + 1;

1. 1 1
2. **2 1**
3. 1 2
4. None

12. In given table TEMP (C1 INT, C2 INT)

C1 C2

----- -----

1 1

What will be the value of C1 and C2 column after giving the following update statement?

UPDATE T SET C2 = C1, C1 = C1 + 1, C2 = C1;

1. 1 1
2. 2 1
3. 1 2
4. **2 2**

13. Is “UPDATE TEMP SET C1 = 10, SET C2 = 10” statement a valid statement?

1. Yes
2. **No**
3. Can’t say
4. None

14. In given table TEMP (C1 INT PRIMARY KEY, C2 INT)

C1 C2

----- -----

2 1

1 1

3 1

What will be the value of C1 column after giving the following update statement?

UPDATE TEMP SET C1 = C1 + 1;

1. [3, 2, 4]
2. [2, 1, 4]
3. **ERROR 1062 (23000): Duplicate entry '3' for key 'PRIMARY'**
4. None of the above

15. In given table TEMP (C1 INT PRIMARY KEY, C2 INT)

C1 C2

----- -----

2 1

1 1

3 1

What will be the value of C1 column after giving the following update statement?

UPDATE TEMP SET C1 = C1 + 1 ORDER BY C1 DESC;

1. **[3, 2, 4]**
2. [2, 1, 4]
3. ERROR 1062 (23000): Duplicate entry '3' for key 'PRIMARY'
4. None of the above

16. In given table TEMP (C1 INT PRIMARY KEY, C2 INT, C3 INT)

C1 C2 C3

---- ---- -------

2 1 NULL

1 1 NULL

3 1 NULL

What will be the value of C3 column after giving the following update statement?

UPDATE TEMP SET C3 = IF (C1 = 1,100, IF (C1=2, 200,'300'));

1. [100, 200, 300]
2. **[200, 100, 300]**
3. ERROR 1062 (23000): Duplicate entry '3' for key 'PRIMARY'
4. None of the above

17. In given table TEMP (C1 INT PRIMARY KEY, C2 INT, C3 INT)

C1 C2 C3

---- ---- -------

2 1 200

1 1 100

3 1 300

What command will you issue, if you what to update column C3 to NULL.

1. **UPDATE TEMP SET C3 = NULL**
2. UPDATE TEMP SET C3 IS NULL
3. UPDATE TEMP SET C3 IS ''
4. None of the above.

18. What command you will issue to update first 5 records?

1. UPDATE TEMP SET C3 = 1 where C1 <=5;
2. UPDATE TEMP SET C3 = 1 limit C1 <=5;
3. **UPDATE TEMP SET C3 = 1 limit 5;**
4. None of the above.

19. If you omit the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause, all records in the table will be updated!

1. **WHERE**
2. HAVING
3. Either A or B
4. None of the above.

20. Qualifying the name of column with the table name is not necessary in single-table updates.

**a) True**

b) False

21. What is the value of val2?

UPDATE t SET val1 = val1 + 2, val2 = val1;

a) Previous val1

**b) Updated val1**

c) Unchanged

d) val1 + 1

22. UPDATE statement is a DML statement. What does DML stand for?

**a) Data Manipulation Language**

b) Data Manipulation Level

c) Data Markup Language

d) Data Markup Level

23. Which keyword in the UPDATE statement is used to assign values to columns?

a) ASSIGN

**b) SET**

c) MARK

d) GET

24. In given table TEMP (C1 INT PRIMARY KEY, C2 INT, C3 INT)

C1 C2 C3

---- ---- -----

2 1 0

1 1 0

3 1 0

What will be the value of C3 column after giving the following update statement?

UPDATE TEMP SET C3= 1.56 WHERE C1 = 1;

1. 1
2. 1.56
3. **2**
4. None of the above.

25. Which SQL statement is used to update data in a database?

1. UPDATE from
2. **UPDATE**
3. SAVE AS
4. MODIFY

26. DELETE FROM tbl\_name does not regenerate the table but instead deletes all rows, one by one.

1. **True**
2. False

27. If you do not specify a list of column names for INSERT ... VALUES, values for every column in the table must be provided.

1. **True**
2. False

28. Which keyword is used to delete all the rows from the table?

**a) TRUNCATE**

b) REMOVE

c) DELETE ALL

d) CLEAR

29. You want to delete a record from parent table and if child records are present then?

1. **The statement will raise an error.**
2. Parent record will be deleted.
3. Parent and Child record will be deleted.
4. None of the above.

30. Deletion of an employee from table also deletes that employee from another table. This kind of delete is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Transparent

b) Concrete

c) Elaborate

**d) Cascaded**

31. Which statement is used to delete an existing row from the table?

**a) DELETE**

b) WHERE

c) MODIFY

d) None of the mentioned

32. In the following query how many rows will be deleted?

DELETE PERSON WHERE PERSON\_ID=1;

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

**a) 1**

b) 0

c) No row

d) None

33. In the following query how many rows will be deleted?

DELETE PERSON WHERE PERSON\_ID<10;

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

**a) 0-9**

b) 1-7

c) No row

d) None

34. Which statement is used to delete an existing row from the table?

**a) DELETE**

b) WHERE

c) MODIFY

d) None of the mentioned

35. In the following query how many rows will be deleted?

DELETE person WHERE person\_id=1 or person\_id=2;

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

a) 1

**b) 2**

c) No row

d) None

36. In the following query how many rows will be deleted?

DELETE person WHERE person\_id=1 and person\_id=2;

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

a) 1

b) 2

**c) No row**

d) None

37. In the following query how many rows will be deleted?

DELETE person WHERE person\_id=1 and person\_id=1;

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

**a) 1**

b) 2

c) No row

d) None

38. In the following query how many rows will be deleted?

DELETE person WHERE person\_id<10;

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

**a) 0-9**

b) 1-7

c) No row

d) None

39. The number of rows in the table is 10. Suppose all rows are deleted using truncate. The new row starts with sequence number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 11

**b) 1**

c) 100

d) 101

4. In a MyISAM table, if the maximum value of an AUTO\_INCREMENT increment column is 12 and that row is deleted, the next value generated is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 12

**b) 13**

c) 1

d) 14

41. In InnoDB tables, when a table is emptied with the TRUNCATE TABLE, the counter begins at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 0

**b) 1**

c) -1

d) Arbitrary

42. Which SQL statement is used to delete data from a database table?

1. COLLAPSE
2. **DELETE**
3. MODIFY
4. REMOVE

43. Which SQL statement is used to delete data FROM a database?

1. DELETE INTO …
2. **DELETE FROM …**
3. DELETE AS …
4. DELETE IN …

44. The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is:

1. DROP FROM CUSTOMER ...
2. UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ...
3. REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ...
4. **DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ...**

45. Aliases are case sensitive.

1. **True**
2. False

46. Examine the following statement.

SELECT fName AS 'First Name' FROM EMPLOYEE.

What is the meaning of 'First Name'?

1. Column Name
2. Table Name
3. **Alias Name**
4. None of the above

47. You can rename …………… temporarily by giving another name known as Alias.

1. a table
2. a column
3. a view
4. **All of the above**

48. Relation R(col1, col2)

R = {1, 2}

What is the value of col2?

UPDATE R SET COL2 = COL1, COL1 = COL1 + 5;

a) {1, 2}

b) {1, 6}

**c) {6, 1}**

d) None of the above

49. Relation R(col1, col2)

R = {1, 2}

What is the value of col2?

UPDATE R SET COL1 = COL1 + 5, COL2 = COL1;

a) {1, 2}

b) {1, 6}

**c) {6, 6}**

d) None of the above

50. Character data can be stored as

a) Fixed length string

b) Variable length string

**c) Either Fixed or Variable length string**

d) None of the mentioned

51. Which declaration represents that “character data will consume the same number of bytes as declared and is right padded”?

**a) Char**

b) Varchar

c) Both Char and Varchar

d) None of the mentioned

52. Which declaration doesn’t use the same number of bytes and consumption of bytes depends on the input data?

**a) Varchar**

b) Char

c) Both Varchar and Char

d) None of the mentioned

53. The maximum length of the char columns is

**a) 255 bytes**

b) 65, 535 bytes

c) 256 bytes

d) None of the mentioned

54. The maximum length of the varchar columns is

**a) Upto 65, 535 bytes**

b) Upto 256 bytes

c) Upto 65, 567 bytes

d) None of the mentioned

55. In MySQL database variable length column is declared by

**a) Varchar**

b) Varchar 3

c) Varchar2

d) None of the mentioned

56. An integer or floating-point column can have the additional attribute AUTO\_INCREMENT.

1. **True**
2. False

57. An AUTO\_INCREMENT attribute on a column can be given only on \_\_\_\_\_\_ datatype.

1. Integer
2. Floating-point
3. **Either A or B**
4. None of the above.

58. Which “text type” has the maximum number of bytes?

a) Tiny text

b) Text

c) Medium text

**d) Long text**

59. Which among the following have the maximum bytes?

a) Varchar

b) Char

**c) Text type**

d) Both Varchar and Char

60. What will happen if the data being loaded into a text column exceeds the maximum size of that type?

a) Extra memory will be allocated

b) Process terminate

**c) Data will be truncated**

d) Depend on the system