

DBT MCQ Test - 12

Aug18/ DBT/M147

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 following table having records.

TEMP = {1, 2, NULL, NULL, NULL, 3, 4}

What will be the output of the following code?

Drop procedure if exists PRO1;

delimiter $

CREATE PROCEDURE PRO1(out var1 INT)

BEGIN

SELECT count(\*) into var1 from BLANKTABLEA WHERE ID IS NULL;

END$

delimiter ;

1. 0
2. **3**
3. 4
4. 7

3. A stored procedure in SQL is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Block of functions
2. **Group of SQL statements.**
3. None
4. All of the above

4. Which statement(S) is/are incorrect

1. Stored procedure can be shared by multiple programs
2. Stored procedures are in compiled form.
3. Stored procedure is a group of SQL statements
4. **All are correct.**

5. Which of the following is true concerning a procedure?

1. You do not create them with SQL.
2. They do not need to have a unique name.
3. **They include procedural and SQL statements.**
4. They are the same thing as a function.

6. Which of the following is used to input the entry and give the result in a variable in a procedure ?

a) Put and get

b) Get and put

c) Out and In

**d) In and out**

7. The format for compound statement is

**a) Begin ……. end**

b) Begin ……. endwith

c) Begin ……. repeat

d) Both Begin ……. end and Begin ……. Endwith

8. DECLARE is permitted only inside a BEGIN ... END compound statement and must be at its start, before any other statements.

1. **True**
2. False

9. To declare local variables, use the DECLARE statement.

1. **True**
2. False

10. Variables can be set directly with the SET statement.

1. **True**
2. False

11. It is not permitted to assign the value DEFAULT to stored procedure.

1. **True**
2. False

12. Stored procedures support execution of which SQL commands?

1. Only the SELECT command
2. SELECT & INSERT commands
3. Only the UPDATE command
4. **SELECT, INSERT, DELETE, and UPDATE commands**

13. Local variables declared within a stored routine using what statement?

1. DEFINE
2. ASSIGN
3. INVOKE
4. **DECLARE**

14. When declaring variable it must take place within which block?

1. START/FINISH block
2. **BEGIN/END block**
3. DELIMITER/DELIMITER block
4. OPEN/CLOSE block

15. Which statement is used when someone want to immediately exit a loop of a BEGIN … END block pending the value of a variable or outcome of a particular task?

1. **LEAVE**
2. END
3. FINISH
4. DELIMITER

16. Examine the following code.

Drop procedure if exists PRO1;

delimiter $

CREATE PROCEDURE PRO1(x int)

B:BEGIN

SELECT x;

END B$

delimiter ;

What will be the output after the procedure is called?

mysql> call PRO1(123);

1. 0
2. Null
3. **123**
4. None of the above.

17. Examine the following code.

Drop procedure if exists PRO1;

delimiter $

CREATE PROCEDURE PRO1(x int)

Begin:BEGIN

SELECT x;

END Begin$

delimiter ;

What will be the output after the procedure is called?

mysql> call PRO1(123);

1. 0
2. **Error**
3. 123
4. None of the above.

18. A BEGIN ... END block can be labelled.

1. **True**
2. False

19. The statement\_list itself is optional, so the empty compound statement (BEGIN...END) is

1. **legal.**
2. [illegal](https://www.google.co.in/search?rlz=1C1CHBF_enIN788IN788&q=illegal+affairs&spell=1&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiiua3LvvXaAhXJKo8KHZucA-QQBQgjKAA)
3. invalid
4. None of the above.

20. BEGIN ... END blocks can be nested.

1. **True**
2. False

21. To produce a stored function, which statement is used?

a) PRODUCE FUNCTION

**b) CREATE FUNCTION**

c) PRODUCE PROCEDURE

d) CREATE PROCEDURE

22. How many values can be returned from a given stored function?

a) 0

**b) 1**

c) 2

d) 3

23. To associate the stored function explicitly with a given database, specify........

1. **db\_name.function\_name**
2. function\_name.db\_name
3. db\_name$function\_name
4. All of the above.

24. Suppose a stored function named PI() is written in the database ‘sampdb’. How would it be called?

a) PI()

**b) sampdb.PI()**

c) MySQL.PI()

d) db.PI()

25. By default, a stored procedure is associated with the default.......

1. Table
2. **Database**
3. View
4. All of the above

26. What is the standard delimiter?

1. **;**
2. :
3. $
4. /

27. Do we have to put the parentheses after the name of the stored function?

1. **True**
2. False

28. The IN, OUT and INOUT keywords do not apply to stored functions.

**a) True**

b) False

29. Keywords and function names are not case sensitive.

1. **True**
2. False

30. A stored function is a special kind stored program that returns a

1. **Single value.**
2. Multiple value.
3. Simple value
4. Complex value

31. You use the DECLARE statement as follows in stored function:

1. **DECLARE variable\_name datatype(size) DEFAULT default\_value;**
2. DECLARE datatype(size) variable\_name DEFAULT default\_value;
3. DECLARE variable\_name DEFAULT default\_value datatype(size);
4. All of the above

32. By default, all parameters are of \_\_\_\_\_ parameters in stored function.

1. **IN**
2. OUT
3. INOUT
4. Return

33. You cannot specify IN, OUT or INOUT modifiers to the parameters in stored function.

1. **True**
2. False

34. You cannot specify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ modifiers to the parameters in stored function.

1. IN
2. OUT
3. OUTPUT
4. **Either A or B**

35. You cannot specify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ modifiers to the parameters in stored function.

1. OUT
2. INOUT
3. OUTPUT
4. **Either A or B**

36. You cannot specify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ modifiers to the parameters in stored function.

1. IN
2. INOUT
3. OUTPUT
4. **Either A or B**

37. You must specify the data type of the return value in the RETURNS statement.

1. **True**
2. False

38. You must specify the data type of the return value in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement.

1. RETURN
2. **RETURNS**
3. OUT
4. None of the above.

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_statement is used to exit the loop construct.

1. **LEAVE**
2. LEAVING
3. LEFT
4. None of the above.

40. The \_\_\_\_\_\_statement terminates execution of a stored function and returns the value expr to the function caller.

1. **RETURN**
2. ACTION
3. RESEND
4. All of the above

41. There must be at least \_\_\_\_\_ RETURN statement in a stored function.

1. Zero
2. **One**
3. Two
4. Multiple

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement can be used to change the characteristics of a stored function.

1. **Alter function**
2. Modify function
3. Change function
4. None of the above.

43. If there are no parameters in the function, an empty parameter list of () should be used.

1. **True**
2. False

44. For a FUNCTION, parameters are always regarded as IN parameters.

1. **True**
2. False

45. The RETURNS clause may be specified only for a FUNCTION, for which it is mandatory.

1. **True**
2. False

46. User defined variables are session specific.

**a) True**

b) False

47. The synonym for last\_insert\_id session variable is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) insert\_id

**b) identity**

c) sql\_auto\_is\_null

d) sql\_big\_selects

48. Which of the following has a return type in its specification and must return a value specified in that type?

1. **Function**
2. Procedure
3. Package
4. None of the above

49. Create function dept count(dept\_name varchar (20))

begin

declare d count integer;

select count(\*) into d count from instructor where instructor. Dept\_name= dept\_name

return d count;

end $

Find the error in the above statement.

**a) Return type missing**

b) Dept\_name is mismatched

c) Reference relation is not mentioned

d) All of the mentioned

50. It is not permitted to assign the value DEFAULT to function parameters.

1. **True**
2. False

51. What statement/s is/are used to set the value of a declared stored routine variable?

1. **SET statement**
2. SELECT….. INTO statement
3. SELECT statement
4. SET….. INTO statement
5. False

52. There must be at least one RETURN statement in a stored function.

1. **True**
2. False

53. What is the purpose of index in MySQL server?

1. To enhance the query performance
2. To provide an index to a record
3. To perform fast searches
4. **All of the mentioned**

54. A SQL query will not work if there are no indexes on the relations - Is it true?

1. **NO**
2. YES

55. The maximum number of indexes on MyISAM table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 0
2. 1
3. 2
4. **more than 1**

56. Using indexes optimizes query performance.

1. **True**
2. False

57. Which of the following is valid SQL for an Index?

1. **CREATE INDEX ID**
2. CHANGE INDEX ID
3. ADD INDEX ID
4. REMOVE INDEX ID

58. Index is used to find the rows matching a WHERE clause quickly.

1. **True**
2. False

59. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to display the defined indexes on a table.

1. **SHOW INDEX FROM table\_name**
2. SHOW INDEXES FROM table\_name
3. SHOW IND FROM table\_name
4. None of the above

60. CREATE INDEX cannot be used to create a PRIMARY KEY.

1. **True**
2. False