

DBT MCQ Test - 14

Aug18/ DBT/M149

Database Technologies

Diploma in Advance Computing

August 2018

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

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

1. Which of the following is DDL?

1. Drop
2. Alter
3. Delete
4. **Both A and B**

2. DROP is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement in SQL.

1. Query
2. Embedded SQL
3. **DDL**
4. DCL

3. The clause alter table in SQL can be used to

1. add an attribute
2. delete an attribute
3. alter the default values of an attribute
4. **all of the above**

4. Which of the following example creates users table whose PRIMARY KEY is user\_id column:

1. CREATE TABLE users (USER\_ID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, USERNAME VARCHAR (40));
2. CREATE TABLE users(USER\_ID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT, USERNAME VARCHAR (40),

PRIMARY KEY (USER\_ID));

1. CREATE TABLE users(USER\_ID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT, USERNAME VARCHAR (40), CONSTRAINT PK\_USER\_ID PRIMARY KEY (USER\_ID));
2. **All of the above.**

5. Can I define multiple unique constraints on a table?

1. **Yes**
2. No

6. Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL constraint?

1. PRIMARY KEY
2. FOREIGN KEY
3. **ALTERNATE KEY**
4. UNIQUE

7. The value of Primary key

1. can be duplicated
2. can be null
3. **cannot be null**
4. none of these

8. In an RDBMS relationship between tables are created by using

1. Alternate Key and Foreign Key
2. **Primary key and Foreign Key**
3. Candidate Key and Foreign Key
4. Composite Key and Foreign Key

9. 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**

10. Columns that are part of a PRIMARY KEY are made NOT NULL even if not declared that way

**a) True**

b) False

11. What is the role of “CONSTRAINS” in defining a table in Mysql?

a) Declaring primary key

b) Declaring Foreign Key

c) Restrictions on columns

**d) All of the mentioned**

12. Find out the logical error in the following query?

CREATE TABLE person (Person\_id VARCHAR (20), Name VARCHAR (20), Address VARCHAR (20), Mobile\_no SMALLINT);

a) Lesser number of columns

b) Incorrect definition

**c) Primary key is missing**

d) None of the mentioned

13. What is meaning of “REFERENCES” in table definition?

a) Primary key

b) NULL

c) Foreign Key

**d) A ”foreign Key” belong to this particular table**

14. What is the role of “CONSTRAINS” in defining a table in Mysql?

a) Declaring primary key

b) Declaring Foreign Key

c) Restrictions on columns

**d) All of the mentioned**

15. In the following query, what does “person\_id” stands for?

CREATE TABLE person (Person\_ id SMALLINT, Fname VARCHAR (20), Lname VARCHAR (20), CONSTRAINT pk\_person PRIMARY KEY (person\_id));

a) Normal attribute of the table

b) Supreme key

c) Composite key

**d) Primary key**

16. In the following query “person\_id” can be

SELECT person\_id, fname, l name, Birth\_date FROM person

WHERE person\_id=1;

a) Only Primary Key

**b) Primary Key or any other Attribute**

c) Only attribute but not a primary Key

d) None of the mentioned

17. Indexes are created in conjunction with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_constraints.

1. **Primary key**
2. Check constraint
3. Not null
4. None of the above

18. Indexes are created in conjunction with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constraints.

1. Check constraint
2. **Unique**
3. Not null
4. None of the above

19. Which of the following objects are dropped automatically when a table is dropped.

1. Procedure
2. **Constraints**
3. Views
4. Synonyms

20. A table can have more than one primary key

1. True
2. **False**

21. The keys that can have NULL values are

1. Primary Key
2. Unique Key
3. Foreign Key
4. **Both b and c**

22. The UNIQUE and FOREIGN keys cannot have NULL values

1. true
2. **false**

23. Which of the following constraint does not enforce uniqueness?

a) UNIQUE  
b) Primary key  
**c) Foreign key**  
d) None of the mentioned

24. Term that is known to commit current transaction, is

1. Rollback work
2. **Commit work**
3. Trace work
4. Transit work

25. In SQL, which command(s) is (are) used to change a table's storage characteristics?

1. **ALTER TABLE**
2. MODIFY TABLE
3. CHANGE TABLE
4. All of the above

26. To include integrity constraint in an existing relation use:

a) Create table

b) Modify table

**c) Alter table**

d) Drop table

27. Which of the following is not an integrity constraint?

a) Not null

**b) Positive**

c) Unique

d) Check ‘predicate’

28. CREATE TABLE Employee (Emp\_id NUMERIC NOT NULL, Name VARCHAR (20), dept\_name VARCHAR (20), Salary NUMERIC UNIQUE (Emp\_id, Name));

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (1002, Ross, CSE, 10000)

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (1006, Ted, Finance,);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (1002, Rita, Sales, 20000);

What will be the result of the query?

a) All statements executed

b) Error in create statement

**c) Error in insert into Employee values (1006, Ted, Finance, );**

d) Error in insert into Employee values (1008, Ross, Sales, 20000);

29. CREATE TABLE Manager (ID NUMERIC, Name VARCHAR (20), budget NUMERIC, Details VARCHAR (30));

In order to ensure that the value of budget is non-negative which of the following should be used?

**a) Check (budget>0)**

b) Check (budget<0)

c) Alter (budget>0)

d) Alter (budget<0)

30. Foreign key is the one in which the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of one relation is referenced in another relation.

a) Foreign key

**b) Primary key**

c) References

d) Check constraint

31. CREATE TABLE course (. . . FOREIGN KEY (dept name) REFERENCES department . . . );

Which of the following is used to delete the entries in the referenced table when the tuple is deleted in course table?

a) Delete

**b) Delete cascade**

c) Set null

d) All of the mentioned

32. Data integrity constraints are used to:

a) Control who is allowed access to the data

b) Ensure that duplicate records are not entered into the table

**c) Improve the quality of data entered for a specific property (i.e., table column)**

d) Prevent users from changing the values stored in the table

33. How can a SQL developer add a key on a table?

a) While creating a table

b) With Alter table command

**c) All of the Mentioned**

d) None of the above

34. What is true about Unique and primary key?

1. **Unique can have multiple NULL values but Primary can’t have.**
2. Unique can have single NULL value but Primary can’t have even single.
3. Both can have duplicate values
4. None of the Mentioned.

35. Use of UNIQUE while defining an attribute of a table in SQL means that the attribute values are

1. **distinct values**
2. cannot have NULL
3. both (A) & (B)
4. same as primary key

36. Use of UNIQUE and NOT NULL while defining an attribute of a table in SQL means that the attribute values are

1. distinct values
2. cannot have NULL
3. **both (A) & (B)**
4. same as foreign key

37. Primary key in a relation R is always associated with an INDEX object

1. **True**
2. False

38. What is a view?

1. A view is a special stored procedure executed when certain event occurs.
2. **A view is a virtual table which results of executing a pre-compiled query. A view is not part of the physical database schema, while the regular tables are.**
3. A view is a database diagram.
4. None of these

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

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

40. Which of the following is not a limitation of view?

a) ORDER BY Does Not Work

**b) Index Created on View Used Often**

c) Cross Database Queries Not Allowed in Indexed View

d) Adding Column is Expensive by Joining Table outside View

41. Which of the following statement is true?

a) Views could be looked as an additional layer on the table which enables us to protect intricate or sensitive data based upon our needs

b) Views are virtual tables that are compiled at run time

c) Creating views can improve query response time

**d) All of the Mentioned**

42. SQL Server has mainly how many types of views?

a) one

**b) two**

c) three

d) four

43. Dynamic Management View is a type of

**a) System Defined Views**

b) User Defined View

c) Simple View

d) Complex View

44. Syntax for creating views is

**a) CREATE VIEW AS SELECT**

b) CREATE VIEW AS UPDATE

c) DROP VIEW AS SELECT

d) CREATE VIEW AS UPDATE

45. You can delete a view with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command.

**a) DROP VIEW**

b) DELETE VIEW

c) REMOVE VIEW

d) TRUNCATE VIEW

46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is stored only in the Master database.

a) Database-scoped Dynamic Management View

b) Complex View

c) Catalos View

**d) None of the mentioned**

47. Which of the following creates a virtual relation for storing the query?

a) Function

**b) View**

c) Procedure

d) None of the mentioned

48. Which of the following is the syntax for views where v is view name?

a) Create view v as “query name”;

b) Create “query expression” as view;

**c) Create view v as “query expression”;**

d) Create view “query expression”;

49. SELECT course\_id FROM physics\_fall\_2009 WHERE building = ’Watson’;

Here the tuples are selected from the view. Which one denotes the view?

a) Course\_id

b) Watson

c) Building

**d) physics\_fall\_2009**

50. Updating the value of the view

**a) Will affect the relation from which it is defined**

b) Will not change the view definition

c) Will not affect the relation from which it is defined

d) Cannot determine

51. SQL view is said to be updatable (that is, inserts, updates or deletes can be applied on the view) if which of the following conditions are satisfied by the query defining the view?

a) The from clause has only one database relation

b) The query does not have a group by or having clause

c) The select clause contains only attribute names of the relation, and does not have any expressions, aggregates, or distinct specification

**d) All of the mentioned**

52. Which of the following is used at the end of the view to reject the tuples which do not satisfy the condition in where clause?

a) With

b) Check

**c) With check**

d) All of the mentioned

53. 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;

54. 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

55. 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**

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

a) GROUP BY

b) SELECT

c) ORDER BY

**d) All can be given**

57. 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.

58. 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);**

59. Views are also called as:

a) Complex tables

b) Simple tables

**c) Virtual tables**

d) Actual Tables

60. Are views stored in Databases?

1. **Yes**
2. No