

DBT MCQ Test - 17

Aug18/ DBT/M152

Database Technologies

Diploma in Advance Computing

August 2018

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

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

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

1. AUTO\_INCREMENT column cannot have a DEFAULT value.

1. **True**
2. False

2. An AUTO\_INCREMENT column works properly only if it contains only positive values.

1. **True**
2. False

3. Which of the following is a valid SQL type?

1. CHAR
2. NUMERIC
3. FLOAT
4. **All of the above**

4. Triggers enable to enforce data integrity constraints.

**a) True**

b) False

5. Which statement is used to create a trigger?

**a) CREATE TRIGGER**

b) CREATE TRIGGERS

c) PRODUCE TRIGGER

d) PRODUCE TRIGGERS

6. For which of the following are triggers not supported?

a) Delete

b) Update

c) Insert

**d) Views**

7. Which statement is used to remove a trigger?

a) REMOVE

b) DELETE

**c) DROP**

d) CLEAR

8. Triggers are invoked automatically by the server.

**a) True**

b) False

9. ITERATE means

1. **"Start the loop again".**
2. "Stop the loop again".

10. What is abc in the following statement?

CREATE TRIGGER abc (...) (...) ON def FOR EACH ROW ghi;

**a) Trigger name**

b) Table name

c) Trigger statement

d) Update statement

11. What is def in the following statement?

CREATE TRIGGER abc (...) (...) ON def FOR EACH ROW ghi;

a) Trigger name

**b) Table name**

c) Trigger statement

d) Update statement

12. What is ghi in the following statement?

CREATE TRIGGER abc (...) (...) ON def FOR EACH ROW ghi;

a) Trigger name

b) Table name

**c) Trigger statement**

d) Update statement

13. What is def in the following statement?

DECLARE abc HANDLER FOR def ghi;

a) Action

**b) Condition value**

c) Statement

d) Null

14. If you drop a table, any triggers for the table are also dropped.

1. **True**
2. False

15. Which statement use to delete triggers?

1. **DROP TRIGGER table\_name.trigger\_name**
2. TRIGGER table\_name.trigger\_name
3. DELETE TRIGGER table\_name.trigger\_name
4. None of the above.

16. What will be the output of the following code?

DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS P1;

DELIMITER $$

CREATE PROCEDURE P1()

BEGIN

DECLARE X VARCHAR (5);

SET X = NULL;

SELECT IFNULL(X, 'ABCDEFGHI');

END $$

DELIMITER ;

1. NULL
2. ABCDE
3. **ABCDEFGHI**
4. None of the above

17. How many values can be returned from a stored procedure?

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

18. Which procedure parameter enables the caller to pass in a value and get back a value?

a) IN

b) OUT

**c) INOUT**

d) GETINOUT

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

**a) True**

b) False

20. A stored procedure is invoked using the statement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) INVOKE

b) SEE

**c) CALL**

d) RETURN

21. A stored procedure is invoked using the statement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) INVOKE

b) SEE

**c) CALL()**

d) RETURN

22. A stored procedure is invoked using the statement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) INVOKE

b) CALL

c) CALL()

**d) Either B or C**

23. Which of the below statement is correct:

1. DROP PROCEDURE dbo.My\_Proc;

2. DROP PROCEDURE dbo.My\_Proc\_1, dbo.My\_Proc\_2, dbo.My\_Proc\_3;

3. DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS dbo.My\_Proc\_1;

1. Only 1 is correct
2. Both 1 & 2 are correct
3. **All three are correct**
4. None of above is correct

24. Examine the following code of MySQL.

drop procedure if exists pl1;

delimiter $$

create procedure pl1()

begin

DECLARE X VARCHAR (5);

SET X = 'ABCDEFGHI';

SELECT x;

end $$

delimiter ;

What will be the output?

1. ABCDE
2. **Error**
3. NULL
4. No Error.

25. Examine the following code of MySQL.

drop procedure if exists pl1;

delimiter $$

create procedure pl1()

begin

DECLARE X VARCHAR (50);

SET X = 'ABCDEFGHI';

SELECT left(x, 4);

end $$

delimiter ;

What will be the output?

1. ABCDE
2. **ABCD**
3. NULL
4. Error.

26. By default we use semicolon \_\_\_\_\_\_ as a delimiter.

1. **(;)**
2. ($)
3. ($$)
4. None of the above

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

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

28. To associate the stored procedure explicitly with a given database, specify........

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

29. Stored procedures that take no arguments can be invoked using

1. CALL
2. CALL()
3. Execute
4. **Either A or B**

30. To get back a value from a procedure using........

1. **OUT**
2. OUTER
3. OUTSIDE
4. None of the above

31. To get back a value from a procedure using........

1. **INOUT**
2. OUTER
3. OUTSIDE
4. None of the above

32. Can we call stored procedure from within another stored procedure or function.

1. **True**
2. False

33. DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE GetAllProducts()

BEGIN

SELECT \* FROM products;

END //

DELIMITER ;

1. Invalid delimiter (//) character
2. **The procedure will print all product details**
3. Invalid command select in stored procedure
4. None of the above

34. To declare a variable inside a stored procedure, you use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement.

1. **DECLARE**
2. DEFINE
3. DEF
4. All of the above

35. You use the DECLARE statement as follows in stored procedure:

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

36. By default, all parameters are of \_\_\_\_\_ parameters in stored procedure.

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

37. You cannot specify IN, OUT or INOUT modifiers to the parameters in stored procedure.

1. True
2. **False**

38. You can specify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ modifiers to the parameters in stored procedure.

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

39. You can specify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ modifiers to the parameters in stored procedure.

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

40. You can specify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ modifiers to the parameters in stored procedure.

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

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ block is used to write compound statements.

1. **BEGIN ... END**
2. BEGIN ... ENDING
3. BEGIN ... BEGIN END
4. All of the above

42. To provide a default value for a variable, include a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.

1. DEFAUT
2. **DEFAULT**
3. DEFAILLIR
4. DECEIVE

43. What will be the output of the following code?

Drop procedure if exists pl1;

DELIMITER $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pl1()

BEGIN

DECLARE a INT DEFAULT 10;

DECLARE b, c INT;

SET a = a + 100;

SET b = 2;

SET c = a + b;

BEGIN

DECLARE c INT;

SET c = 5;

SELECT a, b, c;

END;

# SELECT a, b, c;

END$$

DELIMITER ;

1. **{110, 2, 5}**
2. {110, 2, 12}
3. {null, null, 5}
4. {0, 0, 5}

44. What will be the output of the following code?

Drop procedure if exists pl1;

DELIMITER $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pl1()

BEGIN

DECLARE a INT DEFAULT 10;

DECLARE b, c INT;

SET a = a + 100;

SET b = 2;

SET c = a + b;

BEGIN

DECLARE c INT;

SET c = 5;

# SELECT a, b, c;

END;

SELECT a, b, c;

END$$

DELIMITER ;

1. {110, 2, 5}
2. **{110, 2, 12}**
3. {null, null, 5}
4. {0, 0, 5}

45. In MySQL stored procedures, user variables are referenced with an \_\_\_ prefixed to the user variable name.

1. **@**
2. #
3. $
4. &

46. What will be the output of the following code?

Drop procedure if exists pl1;

DELIMITER $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pl1()

BEGIN

SET @x = 15;

SET @y = 10;

SELECT @x, @y, @x-@y;

END$$

delimiter ;

1. **{15, 10, 5}**
2. {15, 10, 0}
3. {15, 10, -5}
4. None of the above

47. What will be the output of the following code?

Drop procedure if exists pro1;

delimiter $

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(IN var1 INT)

BEGIN

SELECT \* FROM EMP LIMIT var1;

END$

delimiter ;

mysql> call pro1(7)

1. Will display first record
2. **Will display first seven record**
3. Will display seventh record
4. None of the above.

48. What is PRO1 in the following statement?

delimiter $

CREATE PROCEDURE PRO1(IN var1 INT)

BEGIN

SELECT \* FROM EMP LIMIT var1;

END$

delimiter ;

a) Trigger name

b) Table name

**c) Procedure name**

d) Update statement

49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement can be used to change the characteristics of a stored procedure.

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

50. Which of the following statement is proper to create the stored procedure.

1. CREATE PROCEDURE PRO1...
2. **CREATE PROCEDURE PRO1()...**
3. CREATE PRO1 PROCEDURE...
4. None of the above.

51. Specifying a parameter as IN, OUT, or INOUT is valid only for a PROCEDURE.

1. **True**
2. False

52. 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;

END$

delimiter ;

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

53. 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

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

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

55. 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.

56. 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**

57. The format for compound statement is

**a) Begin ……. end**

b) Begin ……. endwith

c) Begin ……. repeat

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

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

1. **True**
2. False

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

1. **True**
2. False

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

1. **True**
2. False