

DBT MCQ Test - 18

Aug18/ DBT/M153

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 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.**

2. 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**

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

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

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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.

7. 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.

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

1. **True**
2. False

9. 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.

10. BEGIN ... END blocks can be nested.

1. **True**
2. False

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

a) PRODUCE FUNCTION

**b) CREATE FUNCTION**

c) PRODUCE PROCEDURE

d) CREATE PROCEDURE

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

a) 0

**b) 1**

c) 2

d) 3

13. 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.

14. 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()

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

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

16. What is the standard delimiter?

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

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

1. **True**
2. False

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

**a) True**

b) False

19. Keywords and function names are not case sensitive.

1. **True**
2. False

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

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

21. 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

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

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

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

1. **True**
2. False

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **True**
2. False

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

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

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

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

30. 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

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

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

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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.

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

1. **True**
2. False

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

1. **True**
2. False

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

1. **True**
2. False

36. User defined variables are session specific.

**a) True**

b) False

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

a) insert\_id

**b) identity**

c) sql\_auto\_is\_null

d) sql\_big\_selects

38. 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

39. 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

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

1. **True**
2. False

41. 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

42. The RETURN statement terminates execution of a stored function and returns the value expr to the function caller.

1. **True**
2. False

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

1. **True**
2. False

44. 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**

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

1. **NO**
2. YES

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

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

47. Using indexes optimizes query performance.

1. **True**
2. False

48. 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

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

1. **True**
2. False

50. 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

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

1. **True**
2. False

52. Consider the following relation R.

R(ID, NAME)

ID = {1, 2, 1}

NAME = {'Saleel', 'Vrushali', 'Sharmin'}

What will happen if this statement is issued?

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IND1 ON R(ID);

1. Index will be applied on ID column
2. **Index will not be applied on ID column**
3. Error invalid create index syntax.
4. None of the above

53. Consider the following relation R.

R(ID, NAME)

ID = {1, 2, 1}

NAME = {'Saleel', 'Vrushali', 'Sharmin'}

What will happen if this statement is issued?

CREATE INDEX IND1 ON R(ID);

1. **Index will be applied on ID column**
2. Index will not be applied on ID column
3. Error invalid create index syntax.
4. None of the above

54. CREATE INDEX enables you to add indexes to existing tables.

1. **True**
2. False

551. Which clause is used to determine “which column to include in the query sets”?

**a) SELECT**

b) FROM

c) WHERE

d) ORDER BY

56. Which clause is used to “Identifies table from which to draw table and how the table should be joined”?

**a) FROM**

b) SELECT

c) ORDER By

d) WHERE

57. Which clause is used to “Filters out unwanted data”?

a) FROM

**b) WHERE**

c) SELECT

d) ORDER BY

58. Which clause is used to “group rows together by common columns values”?

a) SELECT

**b) GROUP BY**

c) FROM

d) WHERE

59. Which clause is used to “filter out unwanted Groups”?

**a) HAVING**

b) FROM

c) WHERE

d) SELECT

60. Which clause is used to “sort the rows of the final result set by one or more columns”?

a) HAVING

**b) ORDER BY**

c) WHERE

d) FROM