

DBT MCQ Test - 19

Aug18/ DBT/M154

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 clause is used to “Modify the existing field of the table”?

**a) ALTER**

b) FROM

c) SELECT

d) MODIFY

2. Which among the following is not a “query clause”?

**a) WHERE**

b) MODIFY

c) ALTER

d) FROM

3. “MODIFY” is used with which “Query clause”?

**a) ALTER**

b) FROM

c) WHERE

d) ORDER BY

4. If emp\_id contain the following set {-1, -2, 2, 3, -3, 1}, what will be the output on execution of the given query?

SELECT emp\_id FROM person ORDER BY emp\_id;

1. **{-3, -2, -1, 1, 2, 3}**
2. {-1, 1, -2, 2, -3, 3}
3. {1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3}
4. None of the mentioned

5. If emp\_id contain the following set {9, 7, 6, 4, 3, 1, 2}, what will be the output on execution of the given query?

SELECT emp\_id FROM person ORDER BY emp\_id DESC;

1. **{9, 7, 6, 4, 3, 1, 2}**
2. {1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9}
3. {2, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9}
4. None of the mentioned

6. If emp\_id contain the following set {9, 7, 6, 4, 3, 1, 2}, what will be the output on execution of the given query?

SELECT emp\_id FROM person ORDER BY emp\_id;

1. {9, 7, 6, 4, 3, 1, 2}
2. **{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9}**
3. {2, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9}
4. None of the mentioned

7. Is there any error in the following query?

SELECT emp\_id, title, start\_date, fname, fed\_id FROM person ORDER BY RIGHT (fed\_id, 3);

1. Yes
2. **No error**
3. Depends
4. None of the mentioned

8. What will be the output of a query given below?

SELECT person\_id, Fname, lname FROM person;

1. **Show only columns (person\_id, Fname, lname) and rows related to these columns**
2. Show only columns (person\_id, Fname, lname)
3. Show all rows
4. Show all columns except (person\_id, Fname, lname)

9. [DROP TABLE](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/drop-table.html) removes one or more tables.

1. **True**
2. False

10. A TEMPORARY table is visible only with the session that created it.

1. **True**
2. False

11. Which of the following are the types of sub-queries?

1. Ordered sub-queries
2. Grouped sub-queries
3. **Single row sub-queries**
4. None of the above

12. Which of the following is true about sub-queries?

1. They execute after the main query executes
2. They execute in parallel to the main query
3. The user can execute the main query and then, if wanted, execute the sub-query
4. **They execute before the main query executes.**

13. Which of the following clause is mandatorily used in a sub-query?

1. **SELECT**
2. WHERE
3. ORDER BY
4. GROUP BY

14. In which of the following clauses can a sub-query be used?

1. HAVING
2. WHERE
3. FROM
4. **All of the above**

15. Which of the following single-row operators can be used for writing a sub-query?

1. >=
2. <
3. =
4. **All of the above**

16. Which of the following multi-row operators can be used with a sub-query?

1. IN
2. ANY
3. ALL
4. **All of the above**

17. A type of query that is placed within a WHERE or HAVING clause of another query is called?

a) Master query

**b) Sub query**

c) Super query

d) Multi-query

18. To obtain the structure of a MySQL table, the command to use is:

a) STRUCTURE [TableName].

b) DESCRIBE [TableName].

c) DESCRIBE STRUCTURE [TableName].

**d) DESC TABLE [TableName].**

19. DML is provided for

1. Description of logical structure of database
2. Addition of new structure in the database system.
3. **Manipulation & processing of database**
4. Definition of physical structure of database system

20. 'AS' clause is used in SQL for

1. Selection operation
2. **Rename Operation**
3. Join operation
4. Projection Operation

21. Count function in SQL returns the number of

1. **values**
2. distinct values
3. groups
4. columns

22. The statement in SQL which allows to change the definition of a table is

1. **Alter**
2. Update
3. Create
4. Select

23. Which of the following operation is used if we are interested in only certain columns of a table?

1. **PROJECTION**
2. SELECTION
3. UNION
4. JOIN

24. Which command is used to select distinct subject (SUB) from the table (BOOK)?

1. SELECT ALL FROM BOOK
2. **SELECT DISTINCT SUB FROM BOOK**
3. SELECT SUB FROM BOOK
4. All of the above

25. A SELECT command without a WHERE clause returns?

a) All the records from a table that match the previous WHERE clause

**b) All the records from a table, or information about all the records**

c) SELECT is invalid without a WHERE clause

d) Nothing

26. In a SELECT with a GROUP BY clause, a WHERE clause, and a HAVING clause, the WHERE conditions are applied before the HAVING conditions

**a) True**

b) False

c) Either True or False

d) None of the above

27. Which of these is a valid call to a function?

1. concat('a', 123)
2. concat('a', '123')
3. concat(a, '123')
4. **Both A and B**

28. Which of the following is NOT available in MySQL:

1. REVOKE
2. **GET**
3. LIKE
4. JOIN

29. Which of the following is available in MySQL:

1. CREATE VIEW
2. CREATE SCHEMA
3. CREATE TRIGGER
4. **All of the above**

30. If a column contains 7 values and 6 distinct values, the cardinality is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 7

**b) 6**

c) 13

d) 1

31. Which function is used to divides one numeric expression by another and get the remainder?

1. POWER
2. **MOD**
3. ROUND
4. REMAINDER

32. The virtual table that it’s created by data from the result of an SQL 'Select' statement is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **View**
2. Synonym
3. Sequence
4. Transaction

33. Which statement in SQL allows us to change the definition of a table is?

1. **ALTER**
2. UPDATE
3. CREATE
4. SELECT

34. Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in SQL?

1. Data types
2. Primary keys
3. Default values
4. **All of the above.**

35. The SQL statement that queries or reads data from a table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. **SELECT**
2. READ
3. QUERY
4. None of the above is correct.

36. In SQL "all attributes" can be displayed by using symbol?

1. ?
2. ^
3. &
4. **\***

37. What SQL structure is used to limit column values of a table?

1. The LIMIT constraint
2. **The CHECK constraint**
3. The VALUE constraint
4. None of the above is correct.

38. Which of these return a result to the client?

**a) Stored functions**

b) Stored procedures

c) Triggers

d) Events

39. Which of these is defined to execute when the table row is modified?

a) Stored functions

b) Stored procedures

**c) Triggers**

d) Events

40. What executes on a time activated basis according to a schedule?

a) Stored program

**b) Events**

c) Triggers

d) Stored procedures

41. Stored programs improve database security.

**a) True**

b) False

42. Which character does the mysql client program recognize as a statement delimiter?

a) :

b) .

**c) ;**

d) ,

43. Which command is used to redefine the mysql delimiter?

a) redefine\_delim

b) delim\_redefine

**c) delimiter**

d) redefine

44. Which of the following characters cannot be used as a delimiter?

a) ,

b) .

c) ;

**d) \**

45. Stored routines refers to stored functions and procedures.

**a) True**

b) False

46. Stored programs refer to stored objects of how many of the following types?

*Functions, Procedures, Triggers, Events*

a) 0

b) 1

c) 3

**d) 4**

47. Which of the following statements does not modify the table?

a) INSERT

b) UPDATE

c) DELETE

**d) SELECT**

48. Which statement upgrades the database directory name encoding?

**a) ALTER DATABASE**

b) ALTER SERVER

c) ALTER EVENT

d) ALTER FUNCTION

49. The statement that alters an existing event to have the given definition is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**a) ALTER EVENT**

b) ALTER DATABASE

c) ALTER FUNCTION

d) ALTER DATABASE

50. Which statement can produce the same output as ‘SHOW COLUMNS’?

a) DESCRIBE

**b) DISPLAY**

c) SEE

d) GET

51. The clause that is used to display information that matches a given pattern is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) WHERE

b) IS

c) SAME

**d) LIKE**

52. The MySQL INSERT statement allows you to insert one or more rows into a table.

1. **True**
2. False

53. We often use the BETWEEN operator in the WHERE clause of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statements.

1. SELECT
2. UPDATE
3. DELETE
4. **All of the above**

54. Which join refers to join records from the write table that have no matching key in the left table are include in the result set:

a) Left outer join

**b) Right outer join**

c) Full outer join

d) Half outer join

55. SELECT \* FROM EMP INNER JOIN DEPT D ON EMP.DEPTNO = DEPT.DEPTNO; will display

1. All matching rows from table EMP and DEPT
2. All rows from EMP table
3. All rows from DEPT table
4. **Will give an error**

56. The CARTESIAN JOIN is also known as

1. JOIN
2. **CROSS JOIN**
3. SIMPLE JOIN
4. NATURAN JOIN

57. In the absence of a WHERE condition the INNER JOIN will behave like a.

1. CARTESIAN JOIN
2. PRODUCT JOIN
3. CROSS JOIN
4. **All of the above**

58. In the presence of WHERE condition this JOIN will function like a.

1. INNER JOIN
2. EQUI JOIN
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above.

59. RIGHT OUTER JOIN, return all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table.

1. **true**
2. false

60. A condition in JOINS is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Join in SQL

**b) Join condition**

c) Join in SQL & Condition

d) None of the mentioned