

DBT MCQ Test - 22

Aug18/ DBT/M157

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. What is the meaning of “SELECT” clause in Mysql?

**a) Show me all Columns and rows**

b) Show me all columns

c) Show me all rows

d) None of the mentioned

2. Which of the following clause is evaluated in the last by database server?

**a) SELECT**

b) WHERE

c) FROM

d) None of the mentioned

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

SELECT \* FROM person;

**a) Show all rows and columns of table “person”**

b) Show all rows of table “person”

c) Show all columns of table “person”

d) None of the mentioned

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

SELECT person\_id, Fname, lname FROM person;

**a) Show only columns (person\_id, Fname, lname) and rows related to these columns**

b) Show only columns (person\_id, Fname, lname)

c) Show all rows

d) Show all columns except (person\_id, Fname, lname)

5. Can “SELECT” clause be used without the clause “FROM”?

a) YES

**b) NO**

c) DEPENDS

d) None

6. Find the error?

SELECT \*;

a) No Error

**b) No table mentioned**

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

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

SELECT \* FROM person WHERE person\_id=1;

**a) Show all columns but only those rows which belongs to person\_id=1**

b) Show all columns and rows

c) Shows only columns person\_id

d) None of the mentioned

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

SELECT person\_id, fname, lname FROM person WHERE person\_id=1;

**a) Show only columns (person\_id, fname, lname) but only those rows which belongs to person\_id=1**

b) Show all columns and rows

c) Shows only columns person\_id

d) None of the mentioned

9. Which clause is mandatory with clause “SELECT” in Mysql?

**a) FROM**

b) WHERE

c) Both FROM and WHERE

d) None of the mentioned

10. The DISTINCT keyword used along with the SELECT keyword retrieves \_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Duplicate data depending on the column list
2. **Unique data depending on the column list**
3. Sorted data depending on the column list
4. None of the above

11. Which among the following can also be included with “SELECT” clause while writing query in Mysql?

a) Literals

b) Expressions

c) User defined functions

**d) All of the mentioned**

12. Is there any error in executing the following query?

SELECT emp\_id, ‘ACTIVE’, emp\_id \* 3.145, UPPER (lname) FROM Employee;

a) Yes

**b) NO**

c) Depends on condition

d) None of the mentioned

13. Is there any error in executing the following query?

SELECT USER (), VERSION (), DATABASE ();

a) Yes, “FROM” is not used

**b) No**

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

14. What is the need of “column Aliases” in “SELECT” clause?

a) To assign a new label to the column in result set

b) To overwrite the existing column name in result set

c) To modify the column name while using literals, Expression, built\_in functions with “SELECT clause

**d) All of the mentioned**

15. What will be the result of the query given below?

SELECT emp\_id, ‘ACTIVE’ STATUS, emp\_id \* 3.14 emp\_pi, UPPER (lname) last\_name FROM employee;

a) emp\_id, ACTIVE, emp\_id \* 314, UPPER(lname)

**b) emp\_id, Status, emp\_pi, last\_name**

c) Error

d) None of the mentioned

16. What will be the result of the query given below?

SELECT emp\_id, ‘ACTIVE’ AS STATUS, emp\_id \* 3.14 AS emp\_pi, UPPER (lname) AS last\_name FROM employee;

a) emp\_id, ACTIVE, emp\_id \* 314, UPPER(lname)

**b) emp\_id, Status, emp\_pi, last\_name**

c) Error

d) None of the mentioned

17. Which Keyword is used to remove duplicate rows in result set?

**a) DISTINCTS**

b) MODIFY

c) DISTINCT

d) All of the mentioned

18. If in Table “account”, a column “cust\_id” consists of {1,2,2,3,3,5,6,7,8,8} then what will be the output on executing the following query?

SELECT DISTINICT cust\_id FROM account;

a) {1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8}

**b) {1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8}**

c) { }

d) None of the mentioned

19. If in Table “employee”, a column “emp\_id” consists of {1,2,2,3,3,5,6,7,8,8} then what will be the output on executing the following query?

SELECT DISTINICT emp\_id FROM employee;

a) {1,2,2,3,3,5,6,7,8,8}

**b) {1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8}**

c) { }

d) None of the mentioned

20. Which among the following is an optional Keyword?

a) DISTINICTS

b) ALL

c) AS

**d) Both AS and ALL**

21. Which operator performs pattern matching?

1. BETWEEN operator
2. **LIKE operator**
3. EXISTS operator
4. None of these

22. What operator tests column for the absence of data?

1. EXISTS operator
2. NOT operator
3. **IS NULL operator**
4. None of these

23. In MySQL, which command is used to SELECT only one copy of each set of duplicable rows

1. **SELECT DISTINCT**
2. SELECT UNIQUE
3. SELECT DIFFERENT
4. All of the above

24. In MySQL, which command is used to SELECT only one copy of each set of duplicable rows

1. **SELECT DISTINCTROW**
2. SELECT UNIQUE
3. SELECT DIFFERENT
4. All of the above

25. A command that lets you change one or more fields in a record is

1. Insert
2. **Modify**
3. Look-up
4. All of the above

26. A command that lets you change one or more fields in a record is

1. Insert …. Values ….
2. **Alter …. Modify ….**
3. Look…. up
4. All of the above

27. Which of the SQL statements is correct?

1. SELECT Username AND Password FROM Users
2. **SELECT Username, Password FROM Users**
3. SELECT Username, Password WHERE Username = 'user1'
4. None of these

28. The FROM SQL clause is used to...

1. **specify what table we are selecting or deleting data FROM**
2. specify range for search condition
3. specify search condition
4. None of these

29. Which MySQL keyword is used to retrieve only unique values?

1. DISTINCTIVE
2. UNIQUE
3. **DISTINCT**
4. DIFFERENT

30. Which MySQL keyword is used to retrieve only unique values?

1. DISTINCTIVE
2. UNIQUE
3. **DISTINCTROW**
4. DIFFERENT

31. Which of the following SQL commands is used to retrieve data?

1. DELETE
2. INSERT
3. **SELECT**
4. JOIN

32. Find all the cities whose humidity is 89

1. SELECT city WHERE humidity = 89;
2. **SELECT city FROM weather WHERE humidity = 89;**
3. SELECT humidity = 89 FROM weather;
4. SELECT city FROM weather;

33. Find the temperature in increasing order of all cities

1. SELECT city FROM weather ORDER BY temperature;
2. SELECT city, temperature FROM weather;
3. **SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY temperature;**
4. SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY city;

34. Find the names of these cities with temperature and condition whose condition is neither sunny nor cloudy.

1. **SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT IN ('sunny', 'cloudy');**
2. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT BETWEEN ('sunny', 'cloudy');
3. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition IN ('sunny', 'cloudy');
4. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition BETWEEN ('sunny', 'cloudy');

35. Find the name of those cities with temperature and condition whose condition is either sunny or cloudy but temperature must be greater than 70oF.

1. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' OR temperature > 70;
2. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' OR temperature > 70;
3. **SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature > 70;**
4. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature > 70;

36. Find all the tuples having temperature greater than 'Paris'.

1. **SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT temperature FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')**
2. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')
3. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')
4. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE temperature > 'Paris' temperature

37. Find all the cities with temperature, condition and humidity whose humidity is in the range of 63 to 79

1. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity IN (63 to 79)
2. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT IN (63 AND 79)
3. **SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity BETWEEN 63 AND 79**
4. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT BETWEEN 63 AND 79

38. Find the names of the countries whose condition is sunny.

1. SELECT country FROM location WHERE condition = 'sunny';
2. **SELECT country FROM location WHERE city IN (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE condition = sunny');**
3. SELECT country FROM location WHERE city NOT IN (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny');
4. SELECT country FROM location WHERE city UNION (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny');

39. Find the name of all cities with their temperature, humidity and countries.

1. SELECT city, temperature, humidity, country FROM location;
2. SELECT weather.city, temperature, humidity, country FROM weather, location;
3. **SELECT weather.city, temperature, humidity, country FROM weather, location WHERE weather.city = location.city;**
4. SELECT weather.city, temperature, humidity FROM weather SELECT country FROM location WHERE weather.city = location.city;

40. Find the name of cities with all entries whose temperature is in the range of 71 and 89

1. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT IN (71 to 89);
2. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT IN (71 and 89);
3. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT BETWEEN 71 to 89;
4. **SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE temperature BETWEEN 71 AND 89;**

41. Which of the following query finds the names of the sailors who have reserved at least one boat?

1. **SELECT DISTINCT s.sname FROM sailors s, reserves r WHERE s.sid = r.sid;**
2. SELECT s.sname FROM sailors s, reserves r WHERE s.sid = r.sid;
3. SELECT DISTINCT s.sname FROM sailors, reserves WHERE s.sid = r.sid;
4. None of These

42. Which of the following query finds colors of boats reserved by "Dustin"?

1. SELECT DISTINCT b.color FROM boats b, sailors s WHERE s.sname = 'Dustin' AND s.sid = b.sid
2. **SELECT DISTINCT b.color FROM boats b, reserves r, sailors s WHERE s.sname = 'Dustin' AND s.sid = r.sid AND r.bid = b.bid;**
3. SELECT DISTINCT b.color FROM boats b, reserves r, sailors s WHERE s.sname = 'Dustin' AND s.sid = r.sid
4. SELECT DISTINCT b.color FROM boats b, reserves r, sailors s WHERE s.sname = 'Dustin' AND r.bid = b.bid

43. The SELECT statement SELECT 'Hi' FROM DUAL WHERE NULL = NULL; Output?

1. Hi
2. FLASE
3. TRUE
4. **Nothing**

44. If a query involves NOT, AND, OR with no parenthesis

1. **NOT will be evaluated first; AND will be evaluated second; OR will be evaluated last.**
2. NOT will be evaluated first; OR will be evaluated second; AND will be evaluated last.
3. AND will be evaluated first; OR will be evaluated second; NOT will be evaluated last.
4. The order of occurrence determines the order of evaluation.

45. Let the statement

SELECT column1 FROM myTable;

Return 10 rows. The statement

SELECT ALL column1 FROM myTable;

Will return

1. Less than 10 rows
2. More than 10 rows
3. **Exactly 10 rows**
4. None of these

46. The SQL keyword(s) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used with wildcards.

1. NOT IN only
2. **LIKE only**
3. IN only
4. IN and NOT IN

47. In an SQL SELECT statement querying a single table, according to the SQL-92 standard the asterisk (\*) means that:

1. **All columns of the table are to be returned.**
2. All records meeting the full criteria are to be returned.
3. All records with even partial criteria met are to be returned.
4. None of the above is correct.

48. SQL can be used to:

1. Create database structures only.
2. Query database data only.
3. Modify database data only.
4. **All of the above can be done by SQL.**

49. The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used:

1. to limit the columns displayed.
2. **for ranges.**
3. as a wildcard.
4. None of these is correct.

50. Which of the following query is correct for using comparison operators in SQL?

1. SELECT name, course\_name FROM student WHERE age>50 and <80;
2. **SELECT name, course\_name FROM student WHERE age>50 and age <80;**
3. SELECT name, course\_name FROM student WHERE age>50 and WHERE age<80;
4. None of these

51. How to select all data from student table starting the name from letter 'r'?

1. **SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'r%';**
2. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%r%';
3. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%r';
4. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '\_r%';

52. Which of the following function below are the correct way to get the current time?

1. Time()
2. **Curtime()**
3. getTime
4. All of the above.

53. Which of the following ways below are the correct way to get the current date?

1. SELECT CURTIME();
2. **SELECT CURDATE();**
3. SLELCT CURRRENT\_TIME()
4. All of the above

54. What will be the output of the following statement?

SELECT ABS(-32);

1. 0
2. **32**
3. -32
4. Error

55. What will be the output of the following statement?

SELECT ASCII(NULL);

1. 0
2. **null**
3. empty
4. NaN

56. What will be the output of the following statement?

SELECT ASCII('a b c');

1. **97**
2. 97 98
3. 97 98 99
4. Will display an error

57. What will be the output of the following statement?

SELECT CEIL(1.23);

1. 1
2. 1.23
3. **2**
4. 0

58. What will be the output of the following statement?

SELECT FLOOR(1.23);

1. **1**
2. 1.23
3. 2
4. 0

59. What will be the output of the following statement?

SELECT INSTR('CHRUCH', 'ch');

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

60. Is it possible to have both Orders (i.e. ASC/DESC) in a single query?

1. **True**
2. False