

DBT MCQ Test - 23

Aug18/ DBT/M158

Database Technologies

Diploma in Advance Computing

August 2018

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

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

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

1. If there is no default database, DATABASE() returns?

1. **NULL**
2. Empty
3. undefined
4. Error will occur.

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

SELECT LEFT('CHRUCH', '2');

1. C
2. **CH**
3. UCH
4. None

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

SELECT RIGHT('CHRUCH', 2);

1. C
2. **CH**
3. UCH
4. None

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

SELECT LENGTH(1.1);

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

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

SELECT LOWER('QUADRATIC ALLY');

1. **quadratic ally**
2. Quadratic ally
3. Quadratic Ally
4. QUADRATIC ALLY

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

SELECT UPPER('quadratic ally');

1. quadratic ally
2. Quadratic ally
3. Quadratic Ally
4. **QUADRATIC ALLY**

7. Current date is returned by method

1. system\_date
2. **current\_date**
3. machine\_date
4. today\_date

8. Current date is returned by method

1. system\_date()
2. **current\_date()**
3. machine\_date()
4. today\_date()

9. The SQL statement

SELECT SUBSTR ('123456789', INSTR ('abcabcabc', 'b'), 4);

1. 6789
2. **2345**
3. 1234
4. 456789

10. The SQL statement

SELECT SUBSTR ('abcdefghij', INSTR ('123321234', '2'), 2);

Prints

1. gh
2. 23
3. **bc**
4. ab

11. The SQL statement

SELECT ROUND (45.926, -1);

1. Is illegal
2. Prints garbage
3. Prints 045.926
4. **Prints 50**

12. The SQL statement

SELECT ROUND (45.926, -2);

1. is illegal
2. **Prints 0**
3. Prints 045.926
4. Prints 50

13. Which of the following must be enclosed in double quotes in MySQL?

1. Dates
2. Column Alias
3. Strings
4. **All of the above**

14. Which function returns NULL if expr1 = expr2?

a) CASE

b) IF()

c) IFNULL()

**d) NULLIF()**

15. The string function that returns the index of the first occurrence of substring is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) INSERT()

**b) INSTR()**

c) INSTRING()

d) INFSTR()

16. What does the AUTO\_INCREMENT sequences begin at by default?

a) 0

**b) 1**

c) -1

d) 2

17. The one that is not optional is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

SELECT select\_list FROM table\_list WHERE row\_constraint GROUP BY grouping\_columns;

**a) select\_list**

b) table\_list

c) row\_constraint

d) grouping\_columns

18. Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values?

1. BETWEEN
2. ANY
3. **IN**
4. ALL

19. A SQL query automatically eliminates duplicates?

1. TRUE
2. **FALSE**

20. Which of the following is a comparison operator in SQL?

1. **=**
2. ==
3. ===
4. None of the above

21. Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?

1. SELECT \* FROM SALES WHEN NULL
2. **SELECT NAME FROM SALES**
3. SELECT \* FROM SALES WHEN PRICE = NULL
4. SELECT # FROM SALES

22. The command to remove rows from a table ‘CUSTOMER’ is:

1. REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER …
2. DROP FROM CUSTOMER …
3. **DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE …**
4. UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER …

23. The SQL WHERE clause:

1. Limits the column data that are returned.
2. **Limits the row data are returned.**
3. Both A and B are correct.
4. Neither A nor B are correct.

24. A CASE SQL statement is which of the following?

1. **A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL.**
2. A way to establish a loop in SQL.
3. A way to establish a data definition in SQL.
4. All of the above.

25. The result of a SELECT statement can contain duplicate rows.

1. False
2. **True**
3. None of the above

26. A NULL value is treated as a blank or 0.

1. True
2. **False**
3. None of the above

27. A table may be joined to itself.

1. **True**
2. False
3. None of the above

28. What SQL clause is used to restrict the rows returned by a query?

1. AND
2. **WHERE**
3. OR
4. FROM

29. Primary Key does allow the Null Values where as in

Unique key doesn't accept the Null values. True or False?

1. **False**
2. True

30. Which one will delete the table data as well as table structure?

1. TRUNCATE
2. **DROP**
3. DELETE
4. None of the mentioned

31. Result of the below query is:

SELECT SUBSTR('This is the test', null, 1);

1. 0
2. **null**
3. T
4. None of the above

32. Result of the below query is:

SELECT INSTR('This is the test for null', null);

1. 0
2. **null**
3. 22
4. None of the above

33. Result of the below query is:

SELECT INSTR('This is the test for null', 'null');

1. 0
2. null
3. **22**
4. None of the above

34. Which operator is used to check whether the expression is “NULL”?

**a) IS NULL**

b) NOT NULL

c) ON

d) None of the mentioned

35. Which operator is used to check the expression is not “NULL”?

a) IS NULL

**b) IS NOT NULL**

c) ON

d) None of the mentioned

36. What will be the output of the following query?

SELECT \* FROM person WHERE emp\_id IS NULL;

**a) Only those columns whose emp\_id is NULL**

b) Only those columns whose emp\_id is not NULL

c) No output

d) None of the mentioned

37. What will be the output of the following query?

SELECT \* FROM person WHERE emp\_id IS NOT NULL;

a) Only those columns whose emp\_id is NULL

**b) Only those columns whose emp\_id is not NULL**

c) No output

d) None of the mentioned

38. What will be the output of the following query?

SELECT \* FROM person WHERE emp\_id = NULL;

a) Only those columns whose emp\_id is NULL

b) Only those columns whose emp\_id is not NULL

**c) No output**

d) None of the mentioned

39. What will be the output of the following query?

SELECT fname FROM person WHERE emp\_id != 6;

**a) Only those names whose emp\_id is not equal to 6**

b) Only those names whose emp\_id is equal to 6

c) All of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

40. What will be the output of the following query?

SELECT fname FROM person WHERE emp\_id != 6 OR emp\_id IS NULL;

**a) Only those names whose emp\_id is not equal to 6 or emp\_id with NULL values**

b) Only those names whose emp\_id is not equal to 6

c) All of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

41. Comparisons between two null values (where null = null), returns.............

1. NULL
2. 0
3. **Empty set**
4. NONE OF ABOVE

42. Null values can be inserted into a column by...........

1. explicitly stating NULL in an INSERT
2. when adding a new column to an existing table by using the ALTER TABLE statement
3. by leaving a column out of an INSERT statement
4. **All of above**

43. Result of the below query is:

SELECT ('potato ' + NULL + 'chips')

1. **Potato Chips**
2. Potato
3. NULL
4. NONE OF ABOVE

44. Result of the below query is:

SELECT 10 + 10 + NULL;

1. 10 + 10
2. 20
3. **NULL**
4. NONE OF ABOVE

45. Result of the below query is:

SELECT COUNT(NULL);

1. **0**
2. EMPTY
3. NULL
4. NONE OF ABOVE

46. Result of the below query is:

SELECT MAX(NULL);

1. 0
2. EMPTY
3. **NULL**
4. NONE OF ABOVE

47. Result of the below query is:

SELECT MIN(NULL);

1. 0
2. EMPTY
3. **NULL**
4. NONE OF ABOVE

48. Result of the below query is:

SELECT IFNULL(NULL, TRUE);

1. **1**
2. EMPTY
3. NULL
4. NONE OF ABOVE

49. Result of the below query is:

SELECT IFNULL(NULL, FALSE);

1. **0**
2. EMPTY
3. NULL
4. NONE OF ABOVE

50. Result of the below query is:

SELECT UPPER('null');

1. 0
2. **'NULL'**
3. EMPTY
4. None of the above

51. Result of the below query is:

SELECT UPPER(null);

1. 0
2. **NULL**
3. EMPTY
4. None of the above

52. Which of the following example of creating a view?

1. Make A VIEW employee\_contact\_info\_view AS SELECT first\_name, last\_name, email, phone FROM employee ORDER BY last\_name ASC;
2. **CREATE VIEW employee\_contact\_info\_view AS SELECT first\_name, last\_name, email, phone FROM employee ORDER BY last\_name ASC;**
3. CREATE employee\_contact\_info\_view from SELECT first\_name, last\_name, email, phone FROM employee ORDER BY last\_name ASC;
4. None of the above.

53. How to create a cursor?

1. Create cursor\_name CURSOR FOR select\_statement
2. **DECLARE cursor\_name CURSOR FOR select\_statement**
3. cursor\_name CURSOR FOR select\_statement
4. DECLARE CURSOR cursor\_name FOR select\_statement

54. For example, to limit returned query results to just the first five rows, construct the following query:

1. SELECT name, price FROM product ORDER BY name ASC MIN 5;
2. SELECT name, price FROM product ORDER BY name ASC LIMIT 5, 15;
3. **SELECT name, price FROM product ORDER BY name ASC LIMIT 5;**
4. SELECT name, price FROM product ORDER BY name ASC LIMIT 5, 0;

55. MVD is called as

1. Many Value Dependency
2. More Value Dependency
3. **Multi Value Dependency**
4. All of the Above

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

1. Left outer join
2. Full outer join
3. **Right outer join**
4. Half outer join

57. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a property of the entire relation, rather than of the individual tuples in which each tuple is unique.

1. Rows
2. **Key**
3. Attribute
4. Fields

58. A attribute in a relation is a foreign key if the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ key from one relation is used as an attribute in that relation.

1. Candidate
2. **Primary**
3. Super
4. Sub

59. Which of the following statements creates a new table temp instructor that has the same schema as instructor.

1. Create table temp\_instructor;
2. **Create table temp\_instructor like instructor;**
3. Create Table as temp\_instructor;
4. Create table like temp\_instructor;

60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command returns the default (current) database name as a string.

1. Show DATABASE();
2. Show DATABASES();
3. **SELECT DATABASE();**
4. SELECT DATABASES();