

DBT MCQ Test - 24

Aug18/ DBT/M159

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. Which one of the following provides the ability to query information from the database and to insert tuples into, delete tuples from, and modify tuples in the database?

1. **DML (Data Manipulation Language)**
2. DDL (Data Definition Language)
3. Query
4. Relational Schema

2. Create table employee (name varchar, id integer) what type of statement is this?

1. DML
2. View
3. **DDL**
4. Integrity constraint

3. To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the \_\_\_\_\_\_ command.

1. Delete
2. Purge
3. Remove
4. **Drop table**

4. The term attribute refers to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a table.

1. Record
2. **Column**
3. Tuple
4. Key

5. The number of attributes in relation is called as its

1. Cardinality
2. Entity
3. Tuples
4. **Degree**

6. The number of attributes in relation is called as its Degree.

1. **True**
2. False

7. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constraint.

1. Primary Key
2. Sub Key
3. Super Key
4. **Foreign Key**

8. In an RDBMS relationship between tables are created by using

1. Alternate Keys
2. **Foreign Keys**
3. Candidate Keys
4. Composite Keys

9. Storing same data in many places is called.

1. Iteration
2. Concurrency
3. **Redundancy**
4. Enumeration

10. Which is right statement to insert multiple records?

1. **INSERT INTO job\_question VALUES ('col1', 'col2'), ('col1', 'col2'), ...**
2. INSERT INTO job\_question VALUES ('col1', 'col2'), VALUES ('col1', 'col2'), ...
3. A and B Both
4. None of the above

11. Query result can be displayed vertically by terminating the query\_\_\_\_?

1. With \V instead of a semicolon
2. **With \G instead of a semicolon**
3. With \M instead of a semicolon
4. All the above

12. 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

13. Which clause is used to sort the result of SELECT statement?

1. SORT BY
2. **ORDER BY**
3. ARRENGE BY
4. None of the above

14. Which statement is wrong to select particular columns from table?

1. SELECT id, question FROM placement\_question;
2. SELECT id, question FROM placement\_question WHERE id = '2';
3. SELECT id, question FROM placement\_question WHERE 1;
4. **All are right**

15. Which statement is used to count number of rows in table?

1. SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM placement\_question;
2. SELECT COUNT (ALL \*) FROM placement\_question;
3. **Either A or B**
4. All the above

16. Which statement is used to displays information about the columns in a table.

1. SHOW COLUMNS FROM tbl\_job;
2. EXPLAIN tbl\_job;
3. DESCRIBE tbl\_job;
4. **All the above**

17. Which is the right statement to fetch all tables start with "a"?

1. **SHOW TABLES LIKE 'a%';**
2. SHOW TABLES LIKE 'a';
3. SHOW ALL TABLES LIKE 'a%';
4. All the above

18. Which statement is used to change database?

1. **USE db\_name;**
2. WANT db\_name;
3. CHANGE db\_name;
4. None of the above

19. Which command returns current version on MySQL?

1. SELECT MySQLVERSION();
2. SELECT VERSION("MySQL");
3. **SELECT VERSION();**
4. All the above

20. Which statement is used to connect with mysql server?

1. mysql -h host\_name -u user\_name -p password
2. mysql -u user\_name -p password -h host\_name
3. mysql -p password -u user\_name -h host\_name
4. **All the above**

21. What will be the output of this query UPDATE tab\_name SET col1 = col1 + 1, col2 = col1;

1. col1 and col2 have different value
2. **col1 and col2 have same value**
3. col2 has original value of col1
4. None of the above

22. Query to check value of MYSQL system variable

1. SHOW VARIABLES
2. SHOW VARIABLES GLOBAL
3. SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES
4. **A & C Both**

23. Mysql is \_\_\_\_ ?

1. Object Oriented Database
2. XML Database
3. **Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)**
4. NoSQL Database

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is also known as virtual table.

1. trigger
2. stored function
3. cursor
4. **view**

25. A relational database \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a data structure used to store and organize information.

1. View
2. **Table**
3. Report
4. Stored Procedure

26. How to create a stored Routine?

1. CREATE Stored Routine get\_inventory()

Select \* from Student

1. **CREATE PROCEDURE get\_inventory()**

**Select \* from Student**

1. CREATE Routine get\_inventory()

Select \* from Student

1. Make PROCEDURE get\_inventory()

Select \* from Student

27. 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

28. 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;

29. A MySQL SELECT subquery statement is enclosed in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. **parenthesis -- (...)**
2. brackets -- [...]
3. braces -- {...}
4. All Capital Letters

30. What is a candidate key in MySQL?

1. Used to identify a column
2. It is a alias for foreign key
3. Alias for foreign key
4. **Used to uniquely identify a row**

31. What is MySQL view?

1. **Virtual table**
2. Static table
3. Real table
4. Temporary table

32. Which is the default MySQL ORDER BY clause?

1. **Ascending**
2. Descending

33. Which one will delete the table data and table structure?

1. TRUNCATE
2. **DROP**

34 .A NULL value is treated as a blank or 0?

1. TRUE
2. **FALSE**

35. Consider the following relational schema:

**Suppliers (sid:integer, sname:string, city:string, street:string)**

**Parts (pid:integer, pname:string, color:string)**

**Catalog (sid:integer, pid:integer, cost:real)**

Consider the following relational query on the above database:

SELECT S.sname FROM Suppliers S WHERE S.sid NOT IN (SELECT C.sid FROM Catalog C WHERE C.pid NOT IN (SELECT P.pid FROM Parts P WHERE P.color<> 'blue'))

Assume that relations corresponding to the above schema are not empty. Which one of the following is the correct interpretation of the above query?

1. **Find the names of all suppliers who have supplied a non-blue part.**
2. Find the names of all suppliers who have not supplied a non-blue part.
3. Find the names of all suppliers who have supplied only blue parts.
4. Find the names of all suppliers who have not supplied only blue parts.

36. If you want to undo a GRANT, you should use

1. Delete
2. Drop
3. **Revoke**
4. Undo

37. We can test for the nonexistence of tuples in a subquery by using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ construct.

1. Not exist
2. **Not exists**
3. Not existing
4. None of the above.

38. Any entity in A is associated with any number of entities in B, hiwever an entity in B is associated with almost one entity in A.

1. One to One
2. Many to Many
3. Many to One
4. **One to Many**

49. In a relation

1. Order of rows is immaterial
2. No two rows are identical
3. **Both A and B are true**
4. None of the above.

40. What is the degree of a table with 1000 rows and 10 column?

1. **10**
2. 100
3. 1000
4. None of the above

41. What is the cardinality of a relation with 1000 rows and 10 column?

1. 10
2. 100
3. **1000**
4. None of the above

42. What is equivalent of not (n1 < 5)?

1. n1 > 5
2. **n1 >= 5**
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above.

43. What is equivalent of n1 >= 5?

1. n1 > 5
2. **not (n1 < 5)**
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above.

44. A relational database consists of a collection of

1. **Table**
2. Fields
3. Records
4. Keys

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

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

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

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

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

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

48. 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**

49. 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

50. 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].**

51. 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

52. 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

53. What is def in the following statement?

DECLARE abc HANDLER FOR def ghi;

a) Action

**b) Condition value**

c) Statement

d) Null

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

1. **True**
2. False

55. 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.

56. 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

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

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

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

a) IN

b) OUT

**c) INOUT**

d) GETINOUT

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

**a) True**

b) False

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

a) INVOKE

b) SEE

**c) CALL**

d) RETURN