

DBT MCQ Test - 24

Aug18/ DBT/M159

Database Technologies

Diploma in Advance Computing

August 2018

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

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

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

1. Consider the two relations instructor and department

ID Name Dept\_name Salary

1001 Ted Finance 10000

1002 Bob Music 20000

1003 Ron Physics 50000

Department:

Dept\_name Building Budget

Biology Watson 40000

Chemistry Painter 30000

Music Taylor 50000

Which of the following is used to create view for these relations together?

**a) CREATE VIEW instructor\_info AS SELECT ID, name, building FROM instructor, department WHERE instructor.dept name= department.dept name;**

b) CREATE VIEW instructor\_info SELECT ID, name, building FROM instructor, department;

c) CREATE VIEW instructor\_info AS SELECT ID, name, building FROM instructor;

d) CREATE VIEW instructor\_info AS SELECT ID, name, building FROM department;

2. Which SQL statement is used to insert new data in a database?

1. INSERT NEW
2. **INSERT INTO**
3. ADD NEW
4. ADD ROW

3. Which of the following can add a row to a table?

1. Add
2. **Insert**
3. Update
4. Alter

4. For the view CREATE VIEW INSTRUCTOR\_INFO AS SELECT ID, NAME, BUILDING FROM INSTRUCTOR, DEPARTMENT WHERE INSTRUCTOR.DEPT NAME = DEPARTMENT.DEPT NAME;

If we insert tuple into the view as insert into instructor info values (’69987’, ’White’, ’Taylor’);

What will be the values of the other attributes in instructor and department relations?

a) Default value

**b) Null**

c) Error statement

d) 0

5. CREATE VIEW faculty AS SELECT ID, name, dept name FROM instructor;

Find the error in this query.

a) Instructor

b) Select

c) View …as

**d) None of the mentioned**

6. Which one is not applicable while querying on a view?

a) GROUP BY

b) SELECT

c) ORDER BY

**d) All can be given**

7. Refer below query which leads to create a view named vwEmployee.

CREATE vwEmployee VIEW AS SELECT nothing FROM dbo.Employee WHERE ID < 100

Now, tell the problem in query?

a) Above query is correct.

**b) View name must be after keyword view and ‘nothing’ is not a keyword, so should be replaced with \*.**

c) Replace nothing with view name.

d) Replace nothing with column names.

8. How can you drop more than one View in single command?

a) Drop viewname1 + viewname2 + viewname (n);

b) Drop viewname1; Drop viewname2; Drop viewname (n);

c) Drop viewname1; viewname2; viewname (n);

**d) Drop viewname1, viewname2, viewname (n);**

9. Views are also called as:

a) Complex tables

b) Simple tables

**c) Virtual tables**

d) Actual Tables

10. Are views stored in Databases?

1. **Yes**
2. No

11. AUTO\_INCREMENT column cannot have a DEFAULT value.

1. **True**
2. False

12. An AUTO\_INCREMENT column works properly only if it contains only positive values.

1. **True**
2. False

13. Which of the following is a valid SQL type?

1. CHAR
2. NUMERIC
3. FLOAT
4. **All of the above**

14. Triggers enable to enforce data integrity constraints.

**a) True**

b) False

15. Which statement is used to create a trigger?

**a) CREATE TRIGGER**

b) CREATE TRIGGERS

c) PRODUCE TRIGGER

d) PRODUCE TRIGGERS

16. For which of the following are triggers not supported?

a) Delete

b) Update

c) Insert

**d) Views**

17. Which statement is used to remove a trigger?

a) REMOVE

b) DELETE

**c) DROP**

d) CLEAR

18. Triggers are invoked automatically by the server.

**a) True**

b) False

19. ITERATE means

1. **"Start the loop again".**
2. "Stop the loop again".

20. What is abc 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

21. To create one table from another, add a SELECT statement at the end of the CREATE TABLE statement.

1. **True**
2. False

22. You can use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keyword when creating a temporary table.

1. TEMP
2. **TEMPORARY**
3. Not Permanent
4. None of the above.

23. A TEMPORARY table is visible only within the current session

1. **True**
2. False

24. A TEMPORARY is dropped automatically when the session is closed.

1. **True**
2. False

25. To create one table from another, add a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement at the end of the CREATE TABLE statement.

1. Update
2. **Select**
3. Fetch
4. None of the above.

26. Use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to create an empty table based on the definition of another table, including any column attributes and indexes defined in the original table.

1. **CREATE TABLE ... LIKE**
2. CREATE TABLE ... FROM
3. CREATE TABLE ... INTO
4. None of the above.

27. Which of the following is true?

1. Default x int = 10
2. Declare x int default
3. **Declare x int default 1**
4. Declare x int default = 1

28. If neither NULL nor NOT NULL is specified, the column is treated as though \_\_\_\_\_\_ had been specified.

1. **NULL**
2. NOT NULL
3. DEFAULT
4. UNIQUE

29. What is the meaning of “Temporary Tables” in Mysql?

1. Rows returned by sub query
2. Permanent tables
3. **Virtual tables**
4. All of the mentioned

30. What is the true about the following statement?

CREATE TABLE TEMP (1C INT);

1. **Table will be created**
2. Invalid table name
3. Invalid column name
4. None of the above

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. 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();