Infoway Technologies Pvt. Ltd, Pune

DBT MCQ Exam - II

1. Which type of database management system is MySQL?

a) Object-oriented

b) Hierarchical

**c) Relational**

d) Network

2. What is data in a MySQL database organized into?

a) Objects

**b) Tables**

c) Networks

d) File systems

3. MySQL is freely available and is open source.

**a) True**

b) False

4. What represents an ‘attribute’ in a relational database?

a) Table

b) Row

**c) Column**

d) Object

5. What represents a ‘tuple’ in a relational database?

a) Table

**b) Row**

c) Column

d) Object

6. How is communication established with MySQL?

**a) SQL**

b) Network calls

c) A programming language like C++

d) APIs

7. What does ‘name’ represent in the following code snippet?

CREATE TABLE student (Name CHAR (30), Roll\_num INT, Address CHAR (30), Phone CHAR (12));

a) A table

b) A row

**c) A column**

d) An object

8. Unicode support is provided in MySQL.

**a) True**

b) False

9. What is the maximum collations a character set can have?

a) 0

b) 1

c) 2

**d) More than 1**

**3 - Selecting, Creating, Dropping and Altering Databases (8)**

10. Which statement is used to select a default database?

**a) USE**

b) CREATE

c) DROP

d) SCHEMA

11. Which keyword is the synonym for DATABASE?

a) TABLE

b) OBJECT

c) DB

**d) SCHEMA**

12. It is not required to have an access privilege for a database before selecting it with ‘USE’.

a) True

**b) False**

13. Which keyword is used to create a database?

**a) CREATE**

b) SET

c) SETUP

d) LINK

14. Which statement is used to see the drop an existing database?

1. **DROP DATABASE**
2. DELETE DATABASE
3. DEL DATABASE
4. None of the above

15. To create a database only if it doesn’t already exist, which clause is used?

a) IF EXISTS

**b) IF NOT EXISTS**

c) CREATE EXISTS

d) EXISTS IF

16. DROP DATABASE drops all tables in the database and deletes the database.

1. **True**
2. False

**4 - Table Retrieval Joints (25)**

17. A\_\_\_\_\_ is a query that retrieves rows from more than one table or view:

a) Start

b) End

**c) Join**

d) All of the mentioned

18. 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

19. SELECT \* FROM EMP INNER JOIN DEPT ON EMP.DEPTNO = DEPT.DEPTNO;

In the above statement, which of the following word is optional.

1. **INNER**
2. JOIN
3. ON
4. None of the above

20. SELECT \* FROM EMP INNER JOIN DEPT 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. None of the above

21. Which are the join types in join condition:

a) Cross join

b) Natural join

c) Join with USING clause

**d) All of the mentioned**

22. Which product is returned in a join query have no join condition:

a) Equijoins

**b) Cartesian**

c) Both Equijoins and Cartesian

d) None of the mentioned

23. Which is a join condition contains an equality operator:

**a) Equijoins**

b) Cartesian

c) Both Equijoins and Cartesian

d) None of the mentioned

**5 - Table Retrieval sub queries (25)**

24. The facility that allows nesting one select statement into another is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Nesting

b) Binding

**c) Subquerying**

d) Encapsulating

25. Which subquery returns a single value?

**a) Scalar**

b) Column

c) Row

d) Table

26. Usage of aggregates in WHERE clause is allowed.

a) True

**b) False**

27. Which operators are used when a subquery returns multiple rows to be evaluated in comparison to the outer query?

**a) IN and NOT IN**

b) EXISTS and NOT EXISTS

c) OUTER JOIN and INNER JOIN

d) LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN

28. The ALL subquery performs which operation?

a) Row

**b) Column**

c) Table

d) Database

29. Which of these operators perform similar operations like ALL and ANY?

**a) SOME**

b) MANY

c) SELECT

d) GROUP

30. Which operators test whether a subquery returns any rows?

a) IN and NOT IN

**b) EXISTS and NOT EXISTS**

c) PRESENT

d) ABSENT

**6 - Table Retrieval Unions (10)**

31. The union operation is represented by

a) ∩

**b) U**

c) –

d) \*

32. The intersection operator is used to get the \_\_\_\_\_ tuples.

a) Different

**b) Common**

c) All

d) Repeating

33. The union operation automatically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, unlike the select clause.

a) Adds tuples

b) Eliminates unique tuples

c) Adds common tuples

**d) Eliminates duplicate**

34. If we want to retain all duplicates, we must write \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in place of union.

**a) Union all**

b) Union some

c) Intersect all

d) Intersect some

35. (SELECT course id FROM SECTION WHERE semester = ’Fall’ AND YEAR= 2009)

EXCEPT (SELECT course id FROM SECTION WHERE semester = ’Spring’ AND YEAR= 2010);

This query displays

a) Only tuples from second part

b) Only tuples from the first part which has the tuples from second part

c) Tuples from both the parts

**d) Tuples from first part which do not have second part**

36. For like predicate which of the following is true.

i) % matches zero OF more characters.

ii) \_ matches exactly one CHARACTER.

**a) i-only**

b) ii-only

c) Both of the mentioned

d) None of the mentioned

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

a) Cardinality

**b) Degree**

c) Tuples

d) Entity

**7 - Table Delete and update (13)**

38. Drop table is?

1. DML Statement
2. **DDL Statement**
3. Query Statement
4. None of the above

39. Which among the following is the correct syntax for modifying the definition of an existing table?

**a) ALTER TABLE person MODIFY person\_id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT;**

b) ALTER TABLE person person\_id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT;

c) ALTER TABLE person MODIFY person\_id;

d) ALTER TABLE person

40. In order to add a new column to an existing table in SQL, we can use the command

1. MODIFY TABLE
2. EDIT TABLE
3. **ALTER TABLE**
4. ALTER COLUMNS

41. Which keyword is used to specify the foreign key after the table is created?

a) SETUP

b) SET

**c) ALTER TABLE**

d) SPECIFY

42. Which of these commands will delete a table called ABC if you have appropriate authority:

1. **DROP TABLE ABC**
2. DROP ABC WHERE confirm = "YES"
3. DELETE ABC WHERE confirm = "YES"
4. DROP ABC

43. The command to eliminate a table from a database is:

1. REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER;
2. **DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;**
3. DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER;
4. UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER;

44. The DROP TABLE statement:

1. Deletes the table structure only.
2. **Deletes the table structure along with the table data.**
3. Works whether or not referential integrity constraints would be violated.
4. Is not an SQL statement.

**9 - Foreign Key and Referential Integrity (13)**

45. Which of the following example creates users table whose PRIMARY KEY is user\_id column:

1. CREATE TABLE users (USER\_ID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, USERNAME VARCHAR (40));
2. CREATE TABLE users(USER\_ID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT, USERNAME VARCHAR (40),

PRIMARY KEY (USER\_ID));

1. CREATE TABLE users(USER\_ID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT, USERNAME VARCHAR (40), CONSTRAINT PK\_USER\_ID PRIMARY KEY (USER\_ID));
2. **All of the above.**

46. Can I define multiple unique constraints on a table?

1. **Yes**
2. No

47. Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL constraint?

1. PRIMARY KEY
2. FOREIGN KEY
3. **ALTERNATE KEY**
4. UNIQUE

48. The value of Primary key

1. can be duplicated
2. can be null
3. **cannot be null**
4. none of these

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

1. Alternate Key and Foreign Key
2. **Primary key and Foreign Key**
3. Candidate Key and Foreign Key
4. Composite Key and Foreign Key

50. In the following code, InnoDB is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

CREATE TABLE student (Name CHAR (30), Student\_id INT, PRIMARY KEY (student\_id)) ENGINE = InnoDB;

a) Database name

b) Table name

c) Reference engine

**d) Storage engine**

51. Columns that are part of a PRIMARY KEY are made NOT NULL even if not declared that way

**a) True**

b) False

**10 - View (8)**

52. What is a view?

1. A view is a special stored procedure executed when certain event occurs.
2. **A view is a virtual table which results of executing a pre-compiled query. A view is not part of the physical database schema, while the regular tables are.**
3. A view is a database diagram.
4. None of these

53. What is an SQL virtual table that is constructed from other tables?

1. **View**
2. A relation
3. Just another table
4. Query results

54. Which of the following is not a limitation of view?

a) ORDER BY Does Not Work

**b) Index Created on View Used Often**

c) Cross Database Queries Not Allowed in Indexed View

d) Adding Column is Expensive by Joining Table outside View

55. Which of the following statement is true?

a) Views could be looked as an additional layer on the table which enables us to protect intricate or sensitive data based upon our needs

b) Views are virtual tables that are compiled at run time

c) Creating views can improve query response time

**d) All of the Mentioned**

56. SQL Server has mainly how many types of views?

a) one

**b) two**

c) three

d) four

57. Dynamic Management View is a type of

**a) System Defined Views**

b) User Defined View

c) Simple View

d) Complex View

58. Syntax for creating views is

**a) CREATE VIEW AS SELECT**

b) CREATE VIEW AS UPDATE

c) DROP VIEW AS SELECT

d) CREATE VIEW AS UPDATE

**11 - Table Creation (10)**

59. What does 'Name ' represent in the following code snippet?

CREATE TABLE student (Name CHAR (30), Roll\_num INT, Address CHAR (30), Phone CHAR (12));

a) A table

b) A row

**c) A column**

d) An object

60. CREATE SCHEMA is a synonym for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as of mysql 5.0.2.

1. **CREATE DATABASE**
2. CREATE TABLE
3. CREATE VIEW
4. None of the above

61. In the following code, InnoDB is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

CREATE TABLE student (Name CHAR (30), Student\_id INT, PRIMARY KEY (student\_id)) ENGINE = InnoDB;

a) Database name

b) Table name

c) Reference engine

**d) Storage engine**

62. How many columns are there in employee relation?

CREATE TABLE employee (Emp\_name CHAR (30), Emp\_id INT);

a) 30

b) 1

**c) 2**

d) 3

63. What does ‘abc’ & ‘xyz’ specify?

CREATE TABLE ABC (xyz);

**a) Table name and column specs**

b) Column specs and table name

c) Table name and number of columns

d) Table name and number of rows

64. In the CREATE TABLE statement, the engine name specified is case sensitive.

a) True

**b) False**

65. What can be used to check for views that have been invalidated by DROP or ALTER operations?

a) CREATE TABLE

b) VERIFY TABLE

c) DETAILS TABLE

**d) CHECK TABLE**

**12 - Insert and Modify data (10)**

66. Identify the table name in the following statement.

INSERT INTO student VALUES ('Kyle', 'M', NULL);

**a) Student**

b) Values

c) Kyle

d) M

67. Identify the column name where the NULL data is passed.

INSERT INTO student (ID, Gender, City) VALUES ('Kyle', 'M', NULL);

a) ID

b) Gender

**c) City**

d) None of the above

68. Which Statement is used to insert the values in the table?

**a) INSERT INTO**

b) Insert

c) INSERT

d) None of the mentioned

69. In the following query, what does “person” stands for?

INSERT INTO person (person\_id, fname, lname) VALUES (1,’S’,’P’);

a) Composite attributes

b) Multivalued attributes

**c) Table name**

d) None of the mentioned

70. Will this query produce any error?

INSERT INTO person (person\_id, fname, lname) VALUES (1,’S’,’U’), (1,’T’,’U’);

/\* where person\_id is a primary key \*/

**a) Error**

b) No Error

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

71. Will this query produce any error?

INSERT INTO person (person\_id, fname, lname) VALUES (1,’S’,’U’), (2,’T’,’U’);

/\* where person\_id is a primary key \*/

a) Error

**b) No Error**

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

**14 - Data Types (8)**

72. Character data can be stored as

a) Fixed length string

b) Variable length string

**c) Either Fixed or Variable length string**

d) None of the mentioned

73. Which declaration represents that “character data will consume the same number of bytes as declared and is right padded”?

**a) Char**

b) Varchar

c) Both Char and Varchar

d) None of the mentioned

74. Which declaration doesn’t use the same number of bytes and consumption of bytes depends on the input data?

**a) Varchar**

b) Char

c) Both Varchar and Char

d) None of the mentioned

75. The maximum length of the char columns is

**a) 255 bytes**

b) 65, 535 bytes

c) 256 bytes

d) None of the mentioned

76. The maximum length of the varchar columns is

**a) Upto 65, 535 bytes**

b) Upto 256 bytes

c) Upto 65, 567 bytes

d) None of the mentioned

77. In MySQL database variable length column is declared by

**a) Varchar**

b) Varchar 3

c) Varchar2

d) None of the mentioned

78. An integer or floating-point column can have the additional attribute AUTO\_INCREMENT.

1. **True**
2. False

**15 Triggers (13)**

79. Triggers enable to enforce data integrity constraints.

**a) True**

b) False

80. Which statement is used to create a trigger?

**a) CREATE TRIGGER**

b) CREATE TRIGGERS

c) PRODUCE TRIGGER

d) PRODUCE TRIGGERS

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

a) Delete

b) Update

c) Insert

**d) Views**

82. Which statement is used to remove a trigger?

a) REMOVE

b) DELETE

**c) DROP**

d) CLEAR

83. Triggers are invoked automatically by the server.

**a) True**

b) False

84. ITERATE means

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

85. 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

**16 - Procedure (20)**

86. 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

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

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

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

a) IN

b) OUT

**c) INOUT**

d) GETINOUT

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

**a) True**

b) False

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

a) INVOKE

b) SEE

**c) CALL**

d) RETURN

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

a) INVOKE

b) SEE

**c) CALL()**

d) RETURN

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

a) INVOKE

b) CALL

c) CALL()

**d) Either B or C**

**17 - Function (20)**

93. To produce a stored function, which statement is used?

a) PRODUCE FUNCTION

**b) CREATE FUNCTION**

c) PRODUCE PROCEDURE

d) CREATE PROCEDURE

94. How many values can be returned from a given stored function?

a) 0

**b) 1**

c) 2

d) 3

95. To associate the stored function explicitly with a given database, specify........

1. **db\_name.function\_name**
2. function\_name.db\_name
3. db\_name$function\_name
4. All of the above.

96. Suppose a stored function named PI() is written in the database ‘sampdb’. How would it be called?

a) PI()

**b) sampdb.PI()**

c) MySQL.PI()

d) db.PI()

97. By default, a stored procedure is associated with the default.......

1. Table
2. **Database**
3. View
4. All of the above

98. What is the standard delimiter?

1. **;**
2. :
3. $
4. /

99. Do we have to put the parentheses after the name of the stored function?

1. **True**
2. False

**18 - Indexes (10)**

100. A SQL query will not work if there are no indexes on the relations - Is it true?

1. **NO**
2. YES

101. The maximum number of indexes on MyISAM table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 0
2. 1
3. 2
4. **more than 1**

102. Using indexes optimizes query performance.

1. **True**
2. False

103. Which of the following is valid SQL for an Index?

1. **CREATE INDEX ID**
2. CHANGE INDEX ID
3. ADD INDEX ID
4. REMOVE INDEX ID

104. Index is used to find the rows matching a WHERE clause quickly.

1. **True**
2. False

105. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to display the defined indexes on a table.

1. **SHOW INDEX FROM table\_name**
2. SHOW INDEXES FROM table\_name
3. SHOW IND FROM table\_name
4. None of the above

106. CREATE INDEX cannot be used to create a PRIMARY KEY.

1. **True**
2. False

**19 - Query Clauses (10)**

107. Which clause is used to determine “which column to include in the query sets”?

**a) SELECT**

b) FROM

c) WHERE

d) ORDER BY

108. Which clause is used to “Identifies table from which to draw table and how the table should be joined”?

**a) FROM**

b) SELECT

c) ORDER By

d) WHERE

109. Which clause is used to “Filters out unwanted data”?

a) FROM

**b) WHERE**

c) SELECT

d) ORDER BY

110. Which clause is used to “group rows together by common columns values”?

a) SELECT

**b) GROUP BY**

c) FROM

d) WHERE

111. Which clause is used to “filter out unwanted Groups”?

**a) HAVING**

b) FROM

c) WHERE

d) SELECT

112. Which clause is used to “sort the rows of the final result set by one or more columns”?

a) HAVING

**b) ORDER BY**

c) WHERE

d) FROM

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

**a) ALTER**

b) FROM

c) SELECT

d) MODIFY

**20 - Non Compounded Statements (13)**

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

**a) Stored functions**

b) Stored procedures

c) Triggers

d) Events

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

a) Stored functions

b) Stored procedures

**c) Triggers**

d) Events

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

a) Stored program

**b) Events**

c) Triggers

d) Stored procedures

117. Stored programs improve database security.

**a) True**

b) False

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

a) :

b) .

**c) ;**

d) ,

119. Which command is used to redefined the mysql delimiter?

a) redefine\_delim

b) delim\_redefine

**c) delimiter**

d) redefine

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

a) ,

b) .

c) ;

**d) \**

**21 - Group by order & having sections (13)**

121. If there are no matching rows, [COUNT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/group-by-functions.html#function_count) returns?

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

122. Count(), returns a count of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ values of expr in the rows retrieved by a SELECT statement.

1. 0
2. NULL
3. **non-NULL**
4. Both A and B

123. COUNT(\*) will returns a count of the number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ retrieved, whether or not they contain NULL values.

1. **rows**
2. values
3. columns
4. Will generate an error.

124. If there are no matching rows, COUNT(DISTINCT) returns?

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

125. What statement will you issue to find out the highest salary from EMP table statement?

1. **SELECT MAX (SAL) FROM EMP**
2. SELECT MAXIMUN (SAL) FROM EMP
3. SELECT GREATEST (SAL) FROM EMP
4. None of the above

126. What is the meaning of “GROUP BY” clause in Mysql?

**a) Group data by column values**

b) Group data by row values

c) Both a and b

d) None of the mentioned

127. Which clause is similar to “HAVING” clause in Mysql?

a) SELECT

**b) WHERE**

c) FROM

d) None of the mentioned

**22 - Conditional operators (20)**

128. Select odd one out?

a) Equality Conditions

b) Inequality Conditions

c) Range condition

**d) Between**

129. The following query belongs to which condition types?

SELECT fname FROM person WHERE title = ’TELLER’;

**a) Equality condition**

b) Inequality condition

c) Range condition

d) All of the mentioned

130. The following query belongs to which condition types?

SELECT fname FROM person WHERE fed\_id=’111-11-111’;

**a) Equality condition**

b) Inequality condition

c) Range condition

d) All of the mentioned

131. The following query belongs to which condition types?

SELECT fname FROM person WHERE Dept\_id = (SELECT Dept\_id FROM department WHERE names=’s’);

**a) Equality condition**

b) Inequality condition

c) Range condition

d) All of the mentioned

132. Is the following query belongs to the “Equality condition”?

SELECT product\_type.name, product.name FROM product\_type INNER JOIN Product ON product\_type.dept = Product.dept WHERE product\_type.name = ’customers\_accounts’;

**a) Yes**

b) No

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

133. What is the meaning of “Equality Conditions”?

**a) Equal to**

b) Not equal to

c) Both Equal to and Not equal to

d) None of the mentioned

134. What is the meaning of “Inequality Condition”?

**a) Not-equal-to**

b) Equal-to

c) Both Not-equal-to and Equal-to

d) None of the mentioned

135. Does the following query belong to the “Inequality condition”?

SELECT product\_type.name, product.name FROM product\_type INNER JOIN Product ON product\_type.dept=Product.dept WHERE product\_type.name <> ’customers\_accounts’;

**a) Yes**

b) No

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

136. Does the following query belong to the “Inequality condition”?

SELECT product\_type.name, product.name FROM product\_type INNER JOIN Product ON product\_type.dept=Product.dept WHERE product\_type.name ! = ’customers\_accounts’;

**a) Yes**

b) No

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

137. What is the meaning of “Range Conditions”?

a) Expression is equal to Expression

b) Expression is not equal to Expression

**c) Expression fall under certain range**

d) None of the mentioned

138. Which among the following data types can be used with “Range Condition”?

a) Numeric data type

b) Temporal data type

c) String data type

**d) Both Numeric and Temporal data type**

139. The following query belongs to which “Condition Types”?

SELECT emp\_id, fname, lname FROM account WHERE start\_date < ’2007-10-08’;

a) Equality conditions

b) Inequality condition

**c) Range condition**

d) None of the mentioned

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

SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE start\_date BETWEEN ‘2007-01-01’ AND ‘2008-01-01’;

**a) All employees details between 2007 and 2008**

b) All employees details before 2008

c) All employees details from 2007 to 2008

d) None of the mentioned

141. Fill the blanks with suitable options?

BETWEEN \_\_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Upper and lower limit

**b) Lower and upper limit**

c) Both a and b

d) None of the mentioned

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

SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE start\_date >= ’2007-01-01’ AND Start\_date <= ’2005-01-01’

a) All employees between 2007 and 2005

b) All employees from 2007 to 2005

c) Empty set

**d) None of the mentioned**

**23 - Null Data types (10)**

143. 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

144. 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

145. 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

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

**a) IS NULL**

b) NOT NULL

c) ON

d) None of the mentioned

147. 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

148. 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

149. 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

150. "COUNT" keyword belongs to which categories in Mysql?

1. **Aggregate functions**
2. Operators
3. Clauses
4. All of the mentioned