Q. No.	Question		Answer 1	
1	Assume no discount is given to any of the total 100 books. What would be output of this query if not all books have discounts? SELECT COUNT (book_discount), COUNT(*) FROM Books;		0, 0	
2	Output of this query is: SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Salary) FROM Employee;		Number of distinct salaries in employee table	
3	Which query shows all customers from Mysore along with their sales details even though they have not purchased any book?		SELECT c.cust_id, s.sales_id FROM Book_Customer c, Book_Sales s WHERE c.cust_city = 'Mysore' AND c. cust_id = s.cust_id(+)	
4	The query: SELECT isbn, COUNT(book_id) FROM Books GROUP BY book_id; Gives error because,		Another column with COUNT should not be specified	
5	What would be output of below two queries if not all books have discounts? SELECT COUNT (book_discount) FROM Books; SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Books;		Both will show the same value	
6	Which is the better version of this query? SELECT book_id, COUNT (author_id) FROM Book_Author GROUP BY book_id HAVING book_id='B0199';		SELECT book_id, COUNT(author_id) FROM Book_Author GROUP BY book_id HAVING book_id=UPPER('b0199');	
7	Which of the following queries outputs the mean of "Salary" and number of employees working in the "Department" 10?		SELECT AVG(Salary) 'AVG.Salary', COUNT(*) 'No. of Emp In Dept 10' FROM Staff;	
8	Which of the following queries will print the name of the degrees from column "DegreeName", which are not unique, along with their number of occurences in the table "Degrees"?		SELECT DegreeName, COUNT (DegreeName) FROM Degrees GROUP BY DegreeName HAVING (COUNT(DegreeName)>1);	
9	Which of the following SQL statements will generate an error?		SELECT Workers, SUM (Days) FROM WorkingDays GROUP BY Workers HAVING SUM (Days) > 60;	

10	Find the temperature in increasing order of all cities		SELECT city FROM weather ORDER BY temperature;	
11	Find the name of cities with all entries whose temperature is in the range of 71 and 89		SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT IN (71 to 89);	
12	When a query contains another query , it is known as_____		Subquery	
13	When using SQL*Plus, Oracle commands, column names, table names and all other database elements:		are case sensitive.	
14	Evaluate the following SQL statements: DELETE FROM sales; There are no other uncommitted transactions on the SALES table. Which statement is true about the DELETE statement?		It removes all the rows as well as the structure of the table	
15	Predict Output? SELECT * FROM employee WHERE (title='Head') OR (start_date>2013-01-24);		All columns and rows belong to table employee	
16	Which of the following will return the result excluding the duplicates rows? (i) UNION (ii) UNION ALL		Only (i)	
17	Which of the following is not true about indexes?		Indexes are created to enforce uniqueness on columns.	
18	Which SQL statement is used to update data in a database?		Save	
19	The SQL statement SELECT SUBSTR('123456789', INSTR('abcabcabc', 'b'), 4) FROM DUAL;		6789	
20	Which of the following group functions ignore NULL values?		Max	
21	Meaning of the “WHERE” clause?		Filtering out unwanted rows from result set	
22	Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL?		SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME	
23	The wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful when?		An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement.	
24	The SQL keyword(s) _____ is used with wildcards.		In Only	

25	Which statement is true regarding constraints?		A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data	
26	TRUNCATE TABLE is a ____ statement. DROP TABLE is a ____ statement		DDL, DDL	
27	Predict the output of the following statement: DELETE Empno, Comm FROM Emp;		It will delete Empno and Comm from all the rows of Emp table	
28	What will be the output of the following query? SELECT DeptNo, COUNT(*) FROM Emp GROUP BY DeptNo HAVING SUM(Sal) > 10000;		The above query will retrieve each department and total number of employees working in each department for those departments whose total salary > 10000 from the emp table	
29	Predict the output of the following query. SELECT SUM(Sal), DeptNo FROM Emp WHERE SUM(Sal) > 1500 GROUP BY DeptNo;		It will display the sum of salary and deptno for each department where the total salary is greater than 1500	
30	What will be the output of the given statement ? : select min (salary) from employee where department <> 'agriculture';		It finds the largest salary from the given table.	

Answer2		Answer3	
0, 100		100, 100	
List of distinct salaries in employee table		All salary figures including duplicates	
SELECT c.cust_id, s.sales_id FROM Book_Customer c, Book_Sales s WHERE c.cust_city = 'Mysore' AND c.cust_id (+) = s.cust_id		SELECT c.cust_id, s.sales_id FROM Book_Customer c RIGHT JOIN Book_Sales s ON c.cust_id = s.cust_id WHERE c.cust_city = 'Mysore'	
It has to be COUNT(isbn) instead of COUNT(book_id)		It is missing a HAVING clause	
Both will show different values		Both will show count of books that have discounts	
SELECT book_id, ROUND (COUNT(author_id)) FROM Book_Author GROUP BY book_id HAVING book_id='B0199';		SELECT book_id, COUNT (author_id) FROM Book_Author WHERE book_id='B0199' GROUP BY book_id;	
SELECT MEAN(Salary) , COUNT(*) AS 'No. of Employees' FROM Staff;		SELECT AVG(Salary) 'AVG.Salary', COUNT(*) 'No. of Emp In Dept 10' FROM Staff WHERE Department =10;	
SELECT DegreeName, COUNT(DegreeName) FROM Degrees GROUP BY DegreeName HAVING (DegreeName NOT UNIQUE);		SELECT NOT DISTINCT (DegreeName), COUNT (DegreeName) FROM Degrees GROUP BY DegreeName;	
SELECT Workers, SUM (Days) FROM WorkingDays GROUP BY Workers WHERE SUM (Days) > 60;		SELECT Workers, SUM (Days) AS TotalDays FROM WorkingDays GROUP BY Workers ORDER BY TotalDays;	

SELECT city, temperature FROM weather;		SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY temperature;	
SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT IN (71 and 89);		SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT BETWEEN 71 to 89;	
Join		Pseudo-column	
must always be in lower case.		must always be in upper case.	
It removes all the rows in the table and deleted rows cannot be rolled back		It removes all the rows in the table and deleted rows can be rolled back	
All columns but only those rows which contain 'HEAD' as a "title" OR start_date are greater than 2013-01-24		Both a and b	
Only (ii)		Both (i) and (ii)	
Indexes are created to enable fast retrieval by column values.		Columns that are frequently used with equal conditions in WHERE clauses are good candidates for indexes.	
Update		Save as	
2345		1234	
Count		Sum	
Filtering out unwanted columns from result set			
SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN		SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT	
An exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement.		An exact match is necessary in a CREATE statement.	
Between Only		Like Only	

A foreign key cannot contain NULL values		A constraint is enforced only for the INSERT operation on a table	
DDL, DML		DML, DDL	
Deletes the columns EmpNo and Comm from the table Emp		Syntax error	
Lead to error because sum (salary) is not in the select column list		Lead to error because sum (salary) is not in the group by list	
The query will lead to syntax error as group by is not allowed after the where clause		The query will lead to syntax error as aggregate function is not allowed with the where clause	
It finds the lowest salary of among employees who are not from agriculture department.		NO OUTPUT	

Answer4		your answer
Will result in error since only one aggregate function can be used in a query		Answer4
Error		Answer1
SELECT c.cust_id, s.sales_id FROM Book_Sales s LEFT JOIN Book_Customer c ON c.cust_id = s.cust_id WHERE c.cust_city = 'Mysore'		Answer2
GROUP BY column is incorrect		Answer2
2nd query will result in error.		Answer2
It cannot be written in any other way		Answer3
SELECT MEAN(Salary) , COUNT (*) AS 'No. of Employees' FROM Staff WHERE Department =10;		Answer4
SELECT NOT DISTINCT (DegreeName), COUNT (DegreeName) FROM Degrees;		Answer4
SELECT Workers, SUM (Days) AS TotalDays FROM WorkingDays GROUP BY Workers;		Answer2

SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY city;		Answer3
SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature BETWEEN 71 AND 89;		Answer4
		Answer1
are case insensitive.		Answer1
It would not remove the rows if the table has a primary key		Answer2
		Answer3
Neither (i) nor (ii)		Answer1
Indexes are created with the ALTER TABLE command.		
Modify		Answer2
456789		
All of the above		Answer4
		Answer1
COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN		Answer4
An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.		Answer1
NOT In Only		Answer3

		Answer2
DML, DML		Answer1
Will set the values in the columns Empno and Comm to null		Answer2
		Answer2
		Answer1
Answer2		Answer4