

DBT_FINAL_MCQ-I

1. The if elseif else end if construct is similar to _____ function of SQL.
 - ☒ a. Case
 - ☐ b. Round
 - ☐ c. Truncate
 - ☐ d. Sign

2. The join which performs Cartesian product is called _____.
 - ☐ a. Left join
 - ☐ b. Left outer join
 - ☐ c. Right outer join
 - ☒ d. Cross join

3. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns: EMPLOYEE_ID INT(4), ENAME VARCHAR(25), JOB_ID VARCHAR(10).

Which SQL statement will return the ENAME, length of the ENAME, and the numeric position of the letter "a" in the ENAME column, for those employees whose ENAME ends with a the letter "n"?

- ☒ a. `SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, 'a') FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';`
- ☐ b. `SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, , -1, 1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';`
- ☐ c. `SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, 1, 1) = 'n';`
- ☐ d. `SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';`

4. Dropping a table has the following effects on a non-unique index created for the table.
- ☐ a. No effect
 - ☒ b. The index will be dropped
 - ☐ c. The index will be rendered invalid
 - ☐ d. The index will contain NULL values
5. When we combine multiple columns in a single index, it is known as a _____ index.
- ☒ a. Composite
 - ☐ b. Multiple
 - ☐ c. Multicol
 - ☐ d. Complicated
6. _____ is a compulsory section of a MySQL block.
- ☐ a. Declaration section marked by the keyword DECLARE
 - ☒ b. Executable section marked by the keyword BEGIN END
 - ☐ c. Exception section marked by the keyword EXCEPTION
 - ☐ d. All of the above
7. The query associated with a cursor is executed in
- ☐ a. Declare Phase
 - ☐ b. Open Phase
 - ☒ c. Fetch Phase
 - ☐ d. Close Phase
8. Which of the following database objects stores table column data and row reference information?
- ☐ a. Tables

- ☐ b. Sequences
- ☒ c. Indexes
- ☐ d. Views

9. Which of the following is auto committed

- ☐ a. insert
- ☐ b. delete
- ☒ c. truncate
- ☐ d. update

10. Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT e.employee_id, (.15* e.salary) + (.5 * e.commission_pct) + (s.sales_amount * (.35 * e.bonus)) AS CALC_VALUE FROM employees e, sales WHERE e.employee_id = s.emp_id;
```

What will happen if you remove all the parentheses from the calculation?

- ☐ a. The value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be lower.
- ☐ b. The value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be higher.
- ☐ c. There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column.
- ☒ d. An error will be reported.

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12. _____ loop if used properly can be used to ensure that the statements within the loop are executed iteratively but

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- ☒ a. Repeat
- ☐ b. While loopend loop;
- ☐ c. for I in 1..10 loop end loop;
- ☐ d. All of the above

13. Which of the following statements is true about while loops?

- ☐ a. Explicit exit statements are required in while loops.
- ☒ b. Counter variables are required in while loops.
- ☐ c. An if-then statement is needed to signal when a while loop should end.
- ☐ d. All exit conditions for while loops are handled in the exit when clause.

14. In MySQL, A _____ variable can store a logical true or false value.

- ☐ a. Char
- ☐ b. Binary
- ☒ c. Boolean
- ☐ d. Logical

15. To open an already opened explicit cursor, you need to first _____ the cursor

- ☐ a. Redeclare
- ☐ b. Fetch from
- ☐ c. Reopen
- ☒ d. Close

16. When you create a variable in MySQL that has not been initialized, it stores a _____ value.

- ☐ a. Blank
- ☐ b. 0

- ☒ c. Null
- ☐ d. Average

17. In MySQL if you need to deal with a group of rows, then you must place returned data into

- ☐ a. Select statement
- ☒ b. Cursors
- ☐ c. into clause
- ☐ d. Code Storage

18. In a correlated query

- ☐ a. The inner query fires first
- ☐ b. The outer query fires first
- ☒ c. Inner query fires for every row returned by outer query
- ☐ d. NO order

19. The _____ statement retrieves the current row and advances the cursor to the next row.

- ☐ a. SET
- ☐ b. GET
- ☐ c. MOVE
- ☒ d. NONE OF THE ABOVE

20. _____ option can be used with the query of the cursor to obtain a lock on the rows opened by the cursor

- ☐ a. FOR LOCK
- ☒ b. FOR UPDATE
- ☐ c. FOR CHANGE
- ☐ d. FOR EXPLICIT

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