1. DBMS is a collection of ………….. that enables user to create and maintain a database.

A) Keys

B) Translators

C) Program

D) Language Activity

2. In a relational schema, each tuple is divided into fields called

A) Relations

B) Domains

C) Queries

D) All of the above

3. In an ER model, ……………. is described in the database by storing its data.

A) Entity

B) Attribute

C) Relationship

D) Notation

4. DFD stands for

A) Data Flow Document

B) Data File Diagram

C) Data Flow Diagram

D) Non of the above

5. A top-to-bottom relationship among the items in a database is established by a

A) Hierarchical schema

B) Network schema

C) Relational Schema

D) All of the above

6. ……………… table store information about database or about the system.

A) SQL

B) Nested

C) System

D) None of these

7. …………..defines the structure of a relation which consists of a fixed set of attribute-domain pairs.

A) Instance

B) Schema

C) Program

D) Super Key

8. ……………… clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result.

A) Select

B) Group-by

C) Having

D) Order by

9. A logical schema

A) is the entire database

B) is a standard way of organizing information into accessible parts.

C) Describes how data is actually stored on disk.

D) All of the above

10. ………………… is a full form of SQL.

A) Standard query language

B) Sequential query language

C) Structured query language

D) Server side query language

11) A relational database developer refers to a record as

A. a criteria

B. a relation

C. a tuple

D. an attribute

12) ………. keyword is used to find the number of values in a column.

A. TOTAL

B. COUNT

C. ADD

D. SUM

13) An advantage of the database management approach is

A. data is dependent on programs

B. data redundancy increases

C. data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs

D. none of the above

14) The collection of information stored in a database at a particular moment is called as ……

A. schema

B. instance of the database

C. data domain

D. independence

15) Data independence means

A. data is defined separately and not included in programs.

B. programs are not dependent on the physical attributes of data

C. programs are not dependent on the logical attributes of data

D. both B and C

16) A ……… is used to define overall design of the database

A. schema

B. application program

C. data definition language

D. code

17) Key to represent relationship between tables is called

A. primary key

B. secondary key

C. foreign key

D. none of the above

18) Grant and revoke are ……. statements.

A. DDL

B. TCL

C. DCL

D. DML

19) DBMS helps achieve

A. Data independence

B. Centralized control of data

C. Neither A nor B

D. Both A and B

20) ………. command can be used to modify a column in a table

A. alter

B. update

C. set

D. create

Answers:

1. C) Program

2. B) Domains

3. A) Entity

4. C) Data Flow Diagram

5. A) Hierarchical schema

6. C) System

7. B) Schema

8. C) Having

9. B) is a standard .. accessible parts.

10. C) Structured query language

11) C. a tuple

12) B. COUNT

13) C. data is integrated and can be accessed by multiple programs

14) B. instance of the database

15) D. both B and C

16) A. schema

17) C. foreign key

18) C. DCL

19) D. Both A and B

20) A. alter

**Consider the following schema(tables) to answer from 1 to 10 questions**

teachers(teacherId int,teachername varchar2(30),phone number(12),email varchar2(30),subject varchar2(20),salary number(12,2),noOfClasses number(3),date\_of\_birth date);

1. Which of the following query would display names of all the students whose email ids are not provided?

[A - select teachername,phone from teachers where email = 0;](javascript:void(0);)

[B - select teachername,phone from teachers where email = ‘ ‘;](javascript:void(0);)

[**C - select teachername,phone from teachers where email is null;**](javascript:void(0);)

[D - select teachername,phone from teachers where email = ‘null’;](javascript:void(0);)

1. Which of the following query would display all the emails of the teacher which contains letter ‘I’ in the email ?

A - select email from teachers where email like ‘\_i%’;

B - select email from teachers where email like ‘[%i\_](javascript:void(0);)’;

**C - select email from teachers where email like ‘%i%’;**

D - select email from teachers where email like ‘\_i\_’;

1. Which of the following query would display all the teachers with subject ‘Java’?

[A - **select teacherid, teachername, email from teachers where subject = ‘Java’;**](javascript:void(0);)

[B - select teacherid, teachername, email from teachers where subject is ‘Java’;](javascript:void(0);)

[C - select teacherid, teachername, email where subject = ‘Java’](javascript:void(0);)

[from teachers;](javascript:void(0);)

[D - select teacherid, teachername, email from teachers;](javascript:void(0);)

1. Which of the following query will not display names and email of all the teachers whose email contains symbol ‘.’ or email contains symbol ‘\_’ and salary more than 8000?

A - select teachername , email from teachers where (email like ‘%.%’ or email like ‘%\_%’) and salary > 8000;

B - select teachername, email from teachers where email **like ‘%.%’** or email **like ‘%\_%’** and salary > 8000;

**C - select teachername, email from teachers where (email like ‘%.%’ or email like ‘%\_%’);**

D - select teachername, email from teachers where (email **like ‘%.%’ )**or email **like ‘%\_%’** and salary > 8000;

1. Which of the following query will display names and subject of all the teachers whose subject is C or Java and salary more than 8000?

A - **select teachername , subject from teachers where (subject = ‘C’ or subject = ‘Java’) and salary > 8000;**

B - select teachername , subject from teachers where subject = ‘c’ or subject = java’ and salary > 8000;

C - select teachername , subject from teachers where subject = “C” or “java” and salary > 8000;

D - select teachername , subject from teachers where subject Like C or Like Java and salary > 8000;

1. **Which of the following query would display phone numbers of all teachers in descending order of subject?**

[A - select Phone from teachers order by subject;](javascript:void(0);)

[B - select Phone from teachers order by subject desc from teachers;](javascript:void(0);)

[C - select Phone from teachers desc order by subject;](javascript:void(0);)

[**D - select Phone from teachers order by subject**](javascript:void(0);) **desc;**

1. Which of the following query would display names of teacher and number of classes of all teachers sorted by number of classes, and then order by email?

[**A -** **select teachername, noOfClasses from teachers order by noOfClasses,email;**](javascript:void(0);)

[B - select teachername, noOfClasses from teachers order by noOfClasses desc,email from teachers;](javascript:void(0);)

[C - select teachername, noOfClasses from teachers order by noOfClasses desc,email from teachers desc;](javascript:void(0);)

[D - select teachername, noOfClasses from teachers order by noOfClasses desc,email desc from teachers;](javascript:void(0);)

1. **Which of the following query would correctly display the teachers name, subject and date of birth, born between July 1st 1996, and 30th June 1999.**

**A -** **select teachername,subject, date\_of\_birth from teachers where date\_of\_birth between ’30-JUN-1999’ and ’01-JUL-1996’;**

B - select teachername,subject, date\_of\_birth from teachers where date\_of\_birth in (’30-JUN-1999’ , ’01-JUL-1996’);

C - select teachername,subject, date\_of\_birth from teachers where date\_of\_birth like ’30-JUN-1999’ and ’01-JUL-1996’;

D - select teachername,subject, date\_of\_birth from teachers where date\_of\_birth between ’01-JUL-1996’ and ’30-JUN-1999’;

1. Which of the following statements print teacher name teaches the subject?

**[A - SELECT teachername ||' teaches '||subject AS ‘teachersubjects’](javascript:void(0);)**

**[FROM teachers;](javascript:void(0);)**

[B - SELECT teachername || “teaches “||subject ‘teachersubjects’](javascript:void(0);)

[FROM teachers;](javascript:void(0);)

[C - SELECT teachername + “teaches “ +subject ‘teachersubjects’ FROM teachers;](javascript:void(0);)

D – No output

1. Which query will display the names and subjects of all teachers and if a teacher has not yet been given classes yet, then it should display ‘No Classes Yet’.

[**A - select teachername, phone, nvl(noOfClasses, ‘No Classes Yet’) from teachers;**](javascript:void(0);)

[B - select teachername, phone, nvl2(noOfClasses, ‘No Classes Yet’) from teachers;](javascript:void(0);)

[C - select teachername, phone, noOfClasses from teachers;](javascript:void(0);)

[D - select teachername, phone, nullif(noOfClasses, ‘No Classes Yet’) from teachers;](javascript:void(0);)

1. What is returned by select INSTR(‘Larsen and Toubro, ‘o’) from dual?

**A - 13**

B - 9

C - oubro

D – No output

1. Which of the following code would create a user named teachers\_admin ?

[A - CREATE teacher\_admin;](javascript:void(0);)

[B - GRANT teacher\_admin;](javascript:void(0);)

[**C - CREATE USER teacher\_admin ;**](javascript:void(0);)

[D - USER teacher\_admin;](javascript:void(0);)

1. Which of the following is not true about constraints?

**A - A PRIMARY KEY constraint specifies that the column can have a null value.**

B - A UNIQUE and NOTNULL constraints specified on a column becomes primary key column.

C - A PRIMARY KEY is same as NOTNULL AND UNIQUE.

D - A FOREIGN KEY enforces a foreign key relationship between a column and a referenced table.

1. Which of the following statement is used to update a sequence?

**A - ALTER SEQUENCE**

B - SELECT SEQUENCE

C - DROP SEQUENCE

D - None of the above.

1. Which of the following is true about updating rows in a table?

[**A - Existing rows in a table are modified using the UPDATE statement.**](javascript:void(0);)

[B - You cannot update more than one row at a time.](javascript:void(0);)

[C – only few rows in a table are modifiediable.](javascript:void(0);)

D - None of the above.

1. Which of the following is a character manipulation function?

A- LOWER

B - INITCAP

**C - instr**

D – coalesce

1. What is returned by MOD(1345,30)?

**A- 25**

B -44

C - 0

D – No output

1. You want to calculate the tax payable by the teachers. If the teacher takes the studyhours, then the tax would be calculated on studyhours earnings plus salary, if the teacher does take any studyhours, then the tax would be calculated on salary only. Which function should you use for calculating tax?

A - NVL

**B - NVL2**

C - NULLIF

D – COALESCE

1. How can you display rows with no duplicates from the table ?

A - different

**B - distinct**

C - count

D – none of the above

1. Which operator is used to display the search for a value in the database if value is not known

A - between

**B - LIKE**

C - in

D – none of the above

**Consider the following schema(tables) to answer from 21 to 30 questions**

**teachers(teacherId int,teachername varchar2(30),phone number(12),email varchar2(30),subjectname varchar2(20),salary number(12,2),noOfClasses number(3),date\_of\_birth date);**

**SUBJECTs(subjectid, subjectname, teacherid);**

**LOCATIONS(subjectid,location\_id, branch,city);**

1. Select the right query for retrieving records from the tables SUBJECT and LOCATIONS with the USING clause

**A - select s.teacherid, s.subjectname, l.branch from subjects s join locations l using(subjectid);**

B - select s.teacherid, s.subjectname, l.branch from subject s natural join locations l using(subjectid);

C - select s.teacherid, s.subjectname, l.branch from subject s, location l using(subjectid);

D - None of the above.

1. Which of the following queryfind the salaries for all the teachers who have a higher salary than the teachers whose subject is ‘python’.Which of the following queries will give you the required result?

**A - SELECT teachername, salary FROM teachers WHERE salary > (SELECT salary**

**FROM teachers WHERE subject = ‘python’);**

B - SELECT teachername, salary FROM teachers WHERE salary = (SELECT salary

FROM teachers WHERE **subject** = ‘python’);

C- SELECT teachername, salary FROM WHERE **subject** = ‘python’);

D-None of the above

1. **What will be the outcome of the following query? (Consider the given table structure)**

SELECT teachername, salary FROM teachers WHERE salary ANY (SELECT salary FROM teachers);

1. It executes successfully giving the desired results
2. It executes successfully but does not give the desired results
3. **It throws an ORA error**
4. It executes successfully and gives two values for each row obtained in the result set
5. Which of the following queryfind out the names of all teachers who teaches the same subject as the teacher ‘Rama Krishna’ whose location id is 2110 and has an teacherID 540. Which of the following queries will be correct?

A - SELECT teachername FROM teachers WHERE teachername = 'Butcher' AND salary > 10000;

B - SELECT teachername FROM teachers WHERE subjectname = 'Python';

**C - SELECT teachername**

**FROM teachers**

**WHERE subjectname = (SELECT subjectname**

**FROM teachers**

**WHERE teachername = 'Rama'**

**AND teacherId = 1400)**

**AND salary > (SELECT salary**

**FROM teachers**

**WHERE teachername = 'Rama'**

**AND teacherId = 1400);**

D – SELECT teachername

FROM teachers

WHERE subjectname = (SELECT subjectname

FROM teachers

WHERE teachername = 'Rama'

AND teacherId = 1400);

1. **What will be the outcome of the query that follows?**

SELECT teachername min(salary)

FROM teachers

GROUP BY subjectname

HAVING MIN(salary) >

(SELECT min(salary)

FROM teachers

WHERE subjectname = 'Python');

A. It executes successfully and gives the names and minimum salary greater than subject ‘Python’ of all teachers

B. It executes successfully and gives the salaries of the teachers in subject ‘Python’

C. It executes successfully and gives the names and minimum salaries of all the teachers.

**D. It throws an error.**

1. **You need to find the subject which has a maximum average salary.Which of the following queries will give you the required results?**

A - SELECT subjectname, avg(salary)

FROM teachers

GROUP BY subjectname;

B - SELECT subjectname, avg(salary)

FROM teachers

GROUP BY subjectname

HAVING subjectname in (SELECT max(avg(salary) FROM teachers);

C - SELECT subjectname, avg(salary)

FROM teachers

GROUP BY subjectname

HAVING max(avg(salary) in (SELECT max(avg(salary) FROM teachers);

**D - SELECT subjectname, avg(salary)**

**FROM teachers**

**GROUP BY subjectname**

**HAVING avg(salary) in (SELECT max(avg(salary) FROM teachers GROUP BY subjectname);**

1. **The following query throws an error. Choose the correct reason for the error as given in the options.**

SELECT teachername FROM teachers WHERE salary = (SELECT min(salary) FROM teachers GROUP BY subjectname);

* 1. The GROUP BY clause is not required in the sub-query
  2. A function cannot be used in a sub-query SELECT statement
  3. **The single row sub-query gives multiple records**
  4. No error

1. **consider the following query:**

SELECT teacherid,teachername

FROM teachers

WHERE salary IN (SELECT max(salary)

FROM teachers

GROUP BY subjectname );

**Which WHERE clause among the following is equivalent to that given in the above query? (Assume that the salaries are 2500, 3000, 3500,4000)**

1. WHERE salary < ANY (SELECT max(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY subjectname );

1. WHERE salary < ALL (SELECT max(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY subjectname );

1. WHERE salary = (SELECT max(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY subjectname );

1. **WHERE salary IN (2500,3000,3500,4000);**
2. Consider the following query.

SELECT teachername FROM teachers WHERE teacherid NOT IN (SELECT date\_of\_birth FROM teachers WHERE subjectname is not null);

This query returns an error. What is the reason for error?

1. The NOT IN operator used is invalid
2. The WHERE clause in the sub-query is incorrectly written
3. **The column in the sub-query SELECT clause should only be one when there's an inequality used in the main query**
4. The sub-query uses the same table as the main query
5. **Which of the following queries will display the system date and count of records in the subjects and teachers table?**
6. SELECT sysdate,

(SELECT \* FROM subject) subject\_count,

(SELECT \* FROM teachers) teacher\_count

FROM DUAL;

1. SELECT sysdate,

(SELECT count(\*) FROM subject )subject\_count,

(SELECT count(\*) FROM teachers) teacher\_count

FROM DUAL

GROUP BY subjectname ;

1. SELECT sysdate,

(SELECT \* FROM subject ) subject\_count,

(SELECT \* FROM teachers) teacher\_count

FROM DUAL

GROUP BY teacherid;

1. SELECT sysdate,

(SELECT count(\*) FROM subject ) subject\_count,

(SELECT count(\*) FROM teachers) teacher\_count

FROM DUAL;

1. What will be the output of the following code?

1 DECLARE

2 subject char(1) := 'P';

3 BEGIN

4 case

5 when subject = 'C' then dbms\_output.put\_line('C Programming');

6 when subject = 'J' then dbms\_output.put\_line('Java');

7 when subject = 'R' then dbms\_output.put\_line('R language');

8 when subject = 'p' then dbms\_output.put\_line('Python');

9 end case;

10 END;

A - Python

**B -** **CASE not found while executing CASE statement at line 9**

C – error no match case D – none of the above

1. **What will be the output of the following code snippet?**

message varchar2(11) := ‘CURSOR FOR LOOP‘;

dbms\_output.put\_line ( INSTR (message, ‘FOR’ ));

* 1. **8**
  2. 1
  3. 0
  4. ERROR

1. **What will be the output of the following code snippet?**

DECLARE

id number;

BEGIN

dbms\_output.put\_line ( id);

END;

/

**A. NULL**

B. 0

C. Results in a compilation error

D. Raise an exception

1. **What will be the output of the following code snippet?**

DECLARE

value number;

A. NULL

B. 0

**C. Results in a compilation error**

D. Raise an exception

1. **What is the output of LOC\_ID in the nested block in the following code?**

DECLARE

LOC\_ID NUMBER(9) := 11987;

CITY VARCHAR2(30) := 'BANGALORE';

BEGIN

DECLARE

LOC\_ID VARCHAR2(9) := 'BLR37';

PINCODE NUMBER(10,2) := 560010;

BEGIN

dbms\_output.put\_line (LOC\_ID);

END;

END;

A. 11987

B. 0

**C. BLR37**

D. Raise an exception

**Consider the following schema(table) to answer Question No 36**

teachers(teacherId int,teachername varchar2(30),phone number(12),email varchar2(30),subject varchar2(20),salary number(12,2),noOfClasses number(3),date\_of\_birth date);

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TEACHERID** | **PHONE** |
| **1145** | **8976345612** |
| **1146** | **8976345782** |

**What is the output of the following PLSQL Block?**

DECLARE

var\_phone number(6);

var\_teacher\_id number(6) := 1145;

BEGIN

SELECT phone

INTO var\_phone

FROM teachers

WHERE teacherid = var\_teacher\_id;

dbms\_output.put\_line(var\_phone);

dbms\_output.put\_line('The teacher '

|| var\_teacher\_id || ' has salary ' || var\_phone);

END;

/

A. 8976345612

**B. The teacher 1145 has salary 8976345612.**

C. ORA Error

D. No output

**Consider the following schema(table) to answer Question 37**

CREATE TABLE item\_history (item \_id number(5), item \_name varchar2(32), item\_supplier\_name varchar2(32), item\_unit\_price number(7,2) );

CREATE TABLE item(item \_id number(5), item \_name varchar2(32),item\_supplier\_name varchar2(32), item\_unit\_price number(7,2) );

* + - 1. **What is the result of executing the update on the item table and triggers the following trigger?**

CREATE or REPLACE TRIGGER item\_history\_trigger

BEFORE UPDATE OR INSERT OR DELETE

OF item\_unit\_price

ON item

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

INSERT INTO item\_history

VALUES

(:old.item\_id,

:old.item\_name,

:old.item\_supplier\_name,

:old.item\_unit\_price);

END;/

1. **If DML commands is executed on item table then it triggers the trigger and updates the item\_history.**
2. If DDL commands is executed on item table then it triggers the trigger and updates the item\_history.
3. ORA Error
4. No Updates on any table.
   * + 1. **Consider the following code snippet: how many times the loop will run?**

DECLARE

val number(2) := 10;

c number(3) := 0;

BEGIN

WHILE val != 0 LOOP

val := val - 2;

c := c + 1;

END LOOP;

dbms\_output.put\_line(c);

END**;**

**/**

1. 2
2. 3
3. 4
4. **5**

**Consider the following schema(table) to answer question No .39**

**CREATE TABLE item(item \_id number(5), item \_name varchar2(32),item\_supplier\_name varchar2(32), item\_unit\_price number(7,2) );**

* + - 1. **The following code tries to fetch some information from all the rows in a table named item for use in a PL/SQL block. What is wrong in the following code?**

DECLARE

item\_id item.item\_id%type;

item\_name item.item\_name%type;

item\_supplier\_name item.item\_supplier\_name%type;

CURSOR c\_items is

SELECT item\_id, item\_name, item\_supplier\_name FROM item;

BEGIN

LOOP

FETCH c\_items into item\_id, item\_name, item\_supplier\_name;

EXIT WHEN c\_items%notfound;

dbms\_output.put\_line(item\_id || ' ' || item\_name || ' ' || item\_supplier\_name);

END LOOP;

CLOSE c\_items;

END;

[A - It need not use a cursor.](javascript:void(0);)

**B - The cursor is not opened.**

[C - It will not print information from all the rows.](javascript:void(0);)

[D - There is nothing wrong in the code.](javascript:void(0);)

**Consider the following schema(table) to answer question No .41**

teachers(teacherId int,teachername varchar2(30),phone number(12),email varchar2(30),subject varchar2(20),salary number(12,2),noOfClasses number(3),date\_of\_birth date);

* + - 1. **What is wrong in the following code?**

DECLARE

teacher\_id := 1;

teacher\_name teachers.teacher\_name%type;

email teachers.email%type;

BEGIN

SELECT teachername, email INTO teacher\_name, email

FROM teachers

WHERE teacherid = teacher\_id;

END;

A - You cannot use the SELECT INTO statement of SQL to assign values to PL/SQL variables.

B - The SELECT INTO statement here is wrong. It should be: SELECT c\_name, c\_address INTO name, addr

C - The WHERE statement is wrong. It should be: WHERE id := c\_id;

**D - The variable c\_id should be declared as a type-compatible variable as −**

**c\_id customers.id%type := 1;**

1. **Choose an option from below to replace the blank line ?**

**1 DECLARE**

**2 x number := 4;**

**3 BEGIN**

**4 LOOP**

**5 dbms\_output.put\_line(x);**

**6 x := x + 1;**

**7 -------------------------;**

**8 END LOOP;**

**9 dbms\_output.put\_line(x);**

**10 END;**

**11 /;**

1. exit
2. **exit WHEN x > 5;**
3. No code should be added
4. None of the above
5. **What is wrong in the following code snippet?**

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION totalTeachers

total number(2) := 0;

BEGIN

SELECT count(\*) into total

FROM teachers;

RETURN total;

END;

[**A - It doesn’t have the RETURN clause in function declaration.**](javascript:void(0);)

[B - The RETURN statement is wrong.](javascript:void(0);)

[C - Function definition should not use the IS keyword](javascript:void(0);)

[D - Nothing wrong.](javascript:void(0);)

1. **Observe the following code and fill in the blanks –**

DECLARE

total\_rows number(2);

BEGIN

UPDATE item

SET item\_unit\_price = 500;

IF \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ THEN

dbms\_output.put\_line('no items selected');

ELSIF \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ THEN

total\_rows := \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

dbms\_output.put\_line( total\_rows || ' items selected ');

END IF;

END;

A - %notfound, %found, %rowcount.

**B - sql%notfound, sql%found, sql%rowcount.**

C - sql%found, sql%notfound, sql%rowcount.

D - %found, %notfound, %rowcount.

1. A developer would like to use referential datatype declaration on a variable. The variable name is TNAME, and the corresponding table and column is TEACHERS and TEACHERNAME, respectively. How would the developer define this variable using referential datatypes?

**A. Use TEACHERS.TEACHERNAME%type.**

B. Use TEACHERS.TEACHERNAME %rowtype.

C. Look up datatype for TEACHER column on TEACHERNAME table and use that.

D. Declare it to be type LONG.

1. What is line of should be filled in the blank to execute the procedure ?

1 CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE get\_teacher\_by\_salary(

2 min\_salary NUMBER

3 )

4 AS

5 ---------------------------------------;

6 BEGIN

7 -- open the cursor

8 OPEN cur\_teacher FOR

9 SELECT teacherid, salary, teachername

10 FROM teachers

11 WHERE salary > min\_salary

12 ORDER BY salary;

13 -- return the result set

14 dbms\_sql.return\_result(cur\_teacher);

15 END;

16 /

SQL> exec get\_teacher\_by\_salary(45000);

A. teacher SYS\_REFCURSOR;

**B. cur\_teacher SYS\_REFCURSOR;**

C. **SYS\_REFCURSOR;**

D. None of the above

1. Which predefined exception can be filled in the blank line

SQL> DECLARE

2 t\_name teachers.teachername%TYPE;

3 t\_id teachers.teacherid%TYPE := &teacher\_id;

4 BEGIN

5 -- get the teacher

6 SELECT teacherNAME INTO t\_name

7 FROM teachers

8 WHERE teacherid = t\_id;

9

10 -- show the teacher name

11 dbms\_output.put\_line('teacher name is ' || t\_name);

12

13 EXCEPTION

14 WHEN --------------THEN

15 dbms\_output.put\_line('Teacher ' || t\_id || ' does not exist');

16 END;

17 /

A. DATA\_NOT\_FOUND;

B. TOO\_MANY\_ROWS;

**C. NO\_DATA\_FOUND;**

D. None of the above

1. Which normal form is considered adequate for relational database design?

A. 1 NF

B. 2 NF

**C. 3 NF**

D. 4 NF

1. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ normal form, a composite attribute is converted to individual attributes.

**A. 1st**

B. 2nd

C. 3nd

D. 4nd

1. - Triggers are written to be executed in response to any of the following events −

A - A database manipulation (DML) statement (DELETE, INSERT, or UPDATE).

B - A database definition (DDL) statement (CREATE, ALTER, or DROP).

C - A database operation (SERVERERROR, LOGON, LOGOFF, STARTUP, or SHUTDOWN).

**D - All of the above.**

1. The candidate key is that you choose to identify each row uniquely is called ……………..

A) Alternate Key

B) Primary Key

C) Foreign Key

D) None of the above

2. …………….. is used to determine whether a table contains duplicate rows.

A) Unique predicate

B) Like Predicate

C) Null predicate

D) In predicate

3. To eliminate duplicate rows ……………… is used

A) NODUPLICATE

B) ELIMINATE

C) DISTINCT

D) None of these

4. State true or false

i) A candidate key is a minimal super key.

ii) A candidate key can also refer to a surrogate key.

A) i-true, ii-false

B) i-false, ii-true

C) i-true, ii-true

D) i-false, ii-false

5. DCL stands for

A) Data Control Language

B) Data Console Language

C) Data Console Level

D) Data Control Level

6. …………………… is the process of organizing data into related tables.

A) Normalization

B) Generalization

C) Specialization

D) None of the above

7. A ………………. does not have a distinguishing attribute if its own and most are dependent entities, which are part of some another entity.

A) Weak entity

B) Strong entity

C) Non-attributes entity

D) Dependent entity

8. …………….. is the complex search criteria in the where clause.

A) Substring

B) Drop Table

C) Predict

D) Predicate

9. ………………… is the preferred method for enforcing data integrity

A) Constraints

B) Stored Procedure

C) Triggers

D) Cursors

10. The number of tuples in a relation is called its …………. While the number of attributes in a relation is called it’s ………………..

A) Degree, Cardinality

B) Cardinality, Degree

C) Rows, Columns

D) Columns, Rows

11) The language that requires a user to specify the data to be retrieved without specifying exactly how to get it is

A. Procedural DML

B. Non-Procedural DML

C. Procedural DDL

D. Non-Procedural DDL

12) Which two files are used during the operation of the DBMS?

A. Query languages and utilities

B. DML and query language

C. Data dictionary and transaction log

D. Data dictionary and query language

13) The database schema is written in

A. HLL

B. DML

C. DDL

D. DCL

14) The way a particular application views the data from the database that the application uses is a

A. module

B. relational model

C. schema

D. subschema

15) The relational model feature is that there

A. is no need for primary key data

B. is much more data independence than some other database models

C. are explicit relationships among records.

D. are tables with many dimensions

16) Which one of the following statements is false?

A. The data dictionary is normally maintained by the database administrator

B. Data elements in the database can be modified by changing the data dictionary.

C. The data dictionary contains the name and description of each data element.

D. A data dictionary is a tool used exclusively by the database administrator.

17) Which of the following are the properties of entities?

A. Groups

B. Table

C. Attributes

D. Switchboards

18) Which database level is closest to the users?

A. External

B. Internal

C. Physical

D. Conceptual

19) Which are the two ways in which entities can participate in a relationship?

A. Passive and active

B. Total and partial

C. Simple and Complex

D. All of the above

20) …….. data type can store unstructured data

A. RAW

B. CHAR

C. NUMERIC

D. VARCHAR

Answers:

1. B. Primary Key

2. A. Unique predicate

3. C. DISTINCT

4. C. i-true, ii-true

5. A. Data Control Language

6. A. Normalization

7. A. Weak entity

8. D. Predicate

9. A. Constraints

10. B. Cardinality, Degree

11. B. Non-Procedural DML

12.C. Data dictionary and transaction log

13. C. DDL

14. D. subschema

15. B. is much more data independence than some other database models

16. B. Data elements in the database can be modified by changing the data dictionary.

17. C. Attributes

18. A. External

19. B. Total and partial

20. A. RAW

1. State true or false.

i) The select operator is not a unary operator.

ii) The project operator chooses a subset of attributes or columns of a relation.

A) i-True, ii-False

B) i-True, ii-True

C) i-False, ii-True

D) i-False, ii-False

2. …………… database is used as a template for all databases created.

A) Master

B) Model

C) Tempdb

D) None of the above

3. One aspect that has to be dealt with by the integrity subsystem is to ensure that only valid values can be assigned to each data item. This is referred to as

A) Data Security

B) Domain access

C) Data Control

D) Domain Integrity

4. ………………….. operator is basically a join followed by a project on the attributes of the first relation.

A) Join

B) Semi-Join

C) Full Join

D) Inner Join

5. Which of the following is not a binary operator in relational algebra?

A) Join

B) Semi-Join

C) Assignment

D) Project

Table of Contents

READ ALSO: MCQ QUESTIONS ON DBMS WITH ANSWER

6. Centralizing the integrity checking directly under the DBMS ………….. duplication and ensures the consistency and validity of the database.

A) Increases

B) Skips

C) Does not reduce

D) Reduces

7. Which of the following is/are the DDL statements?

A) Create

B) Drop

C) Alter

D) All of the above

8. In snapshot, …………………. clause tells oracle how long to wait between refreshes.

A) Complete

B) Force

C) Next

D) Refresh

9. ……………… defines rules regarding the values allowed in columns and is the standard mechanism for enforcing database integrity.

A) Column

B) Constraint

C) Index

D) Trigger

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

i) % matches zero or more characters.

ii) \_ matches exactly one character.

A) i-only

B) ii-only

C) Both of them

D) None of them

ANSWERS:

1. C) i-False, ii-True

2. B) Model

3. D) Domain Integrity

4. B) Semi-Join

5. D) Project

6. D) Reduces

7. D) All of the above

8. D) Refresh

9. B) Constraint

10. C) Both of them

2. Anything that affects the database schema is a part of

A) DML

B) DCL

C) DDL

D) All of the above

3. An instance of a relation is a time-varying set of ………………….

A) Tuples

B) Rows

C) Both of them

D) None of them

4. In the ………………… mode any record in the file can be accessed at random

A) Sequential access

B) Random access

C) Standard access

D) Source access

5. Which can be used to delete all the rows if a table?

A) Delete \* from table\_name

B) Delete from table\_name

C) Delete table\_name

D) all rows cannot be deleted at a time.

6. Which if the following is not the type of data integrity.

A) Key integrity

B) Domain integrity

C) Entity integrity

D) Referential integrity

7. 4NF stands for ..

A) Fourth Normal File

B) Fourth Normal Form

C) Fourth Normal Fraction

D) Fourth Negative File

8. A ……………… allows making copies of the database periodically to help in the cases of crashes & disasters.

A) Recovery utility

B) Backup Utility

C) Monitoring utility

D) Data loading utility

9. ………………. Allows definitions and query language statements to be entered; query results are formatted and displayed.

A) Schema Processor

B) Query Processor

C) Terminal Interface

D) None of the above

10. The main task carried out in the …………… is to remove repeating attributes to separate tables.

A) First Normal Form

B) Second Normal Form

C) Third Normal Form

D) Fourth Normal Form

ANSWERS:

2. C) DDL

3. C) Both of them

4. B) Random access

5. A) Delete \* from table\_name

6. A) Key integrity

7. B) Fourth Normal Form

8. B) Backup Utility

9. C) Terminal Interface

10. D) Fourth Normal Form

1. The relational model is based on the concept that data is organized and stored in two-dimensional tables called ……………………….

A) Fields

B) Records

C) Relations

D) Keys

2. ……………….. contains information that defines valid values that are stored in a column or data type.

A) View

B) Rule

C) Index

D) Default

3. Which of the syntax is correct for insert statement?

i) insert into <table\_name> values <list of values>

ii) insert into <table\_name> (column list) values <list of values>

A) i-only

B) ii-only

C) Both of them

D) None of them

4. ………………. first proposed the process of normalization in DBMS.

A) Edgar. W

B) Edgar F. Codd

C) Edward Stephen

D) Edward Codd

5. For using a specific database …………… command is used.

A) use database

B) database name use

C) Both A &B

D) None of them

6. Which of the following is not comparison operator?

A) <>

B) <

C) =<

D) >=

7. An outstanding functionality of SQL is its support for automatic ………… to the target data.

A) programming

B) functioning

C) navigation

D) notification

8. ………………… is a special type of integrity constraint that relates two relations & maintains consistency across the relations.

A) Entity Integrity Constraints

B) Referential Integrity Constraints

C) Domain Integrity Constraints

D) Domain Constraints

E) Key Constraints

9. ……………..specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate.

A) GROUP BY Clause

B) HAVING Clause

C) FROM Clause

D) WHERE Clause

10. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a …………… constraint.

A) Local Key

B) Primary Key

C) Composite Key

D) Foreign Key

**ANSWERS:**

1. C) Relations

2. C) Index

3. C) Both of them

4. B) Edgar F. Codd

5. A) use database

6. C) =<

7. C) navigation

8. B) Referential…..Constraints

9. B) HAVING Clause

10. D) Foreign Key

1. Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL Delete statements?

**A. delete, FROM, WHERE**

B. FROM, WHERE, delete

C. WHERE, FROM,delete

D. delete,WHERE,FROM

2. The Group By clause does which of the following?

A. used for groups rather than rows.

B. used to filter the columns and rows.

C. used for columns rather than groups.

D. Acts EXACTLY like a WHERE clause.

Ans: A

3. The result of a SQL Delete statement is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. number of rows updated in the table  
B. number of rows removed in the table  
C. number of rows modified in the table  
D. None of the above  
Ans: A

1. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ normal form, a composite attribute is converted to individual attributes.

**A. 1st**

B. 2nd

C. 3nd

D. 4nd

1. Triggers are written to be executed in response to any of the following events −

A - A database manipulation (DML) statement (DELETE, INSERT, or UPDATE).

B - A database definition (DDL) statement (CREATE, ALTER, or DROP).

C - A database operation (SERVERERROR, LOGON, LOGOFF, STARTUP, or SHUTDOWN).

**D - All of the above.**

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2. insert into <table\_name> values <list of values>
3. insert into <table\_name> (column list) values <list of values>
   1. i-only
   2. ii-only
   3. **Both of them**
   4. None of them
4. Which can be used to delete all the rows if a table?

A) Delete \* from table\_name

**B) Delete from table\_name**

C) Delete table\_name

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B) Primary Key

C) Composite Key

**D) Foreign Key**

1. **State true or false**

i) A candidate key is a minimal super key.

ii) A candidate key can also refer to a surrogate key.

A) i-true, ii-false

B) i-false, ii-true

**C) i-true, ii-true**

D) i-false, ii-false

1. The candidate key is that you choose to identify each row uniquely is called ……………..

A) Alternate Key

**B) Primary Key**

C) Foreign Key

D) None of the above

1. Searching for matches are allowed in SQL by using the keyword

**A. Like Operator**

B. As Operators

C. Not Like Operator

D. Not As Operator

1. Searching for rows with wild character are allowed in SQL by using the keyword

**A. LIKE Keyword**

B.AS Keyword

C.IN Keyword

D.Escape Keyword

1. A SQL command through which the structure of a relation is retained but may delete all fo its tuples is called

A. Abort command

B. Eliminate command

**C. Delete command**

D. Drop command

1. What does UNION do?
2. UNION merges the contents of two structurally-compatible tables into a single combined table.
3. UNION merges the contents of two structurally-compatible tables into a single combined table along with duplicates
4. **Only i true**
5. Only ii true
6. Both
7. None of the above
8. Assume a schema of Emp ( Id, Name, DeptId ) , Dept ( Id, Name).

If there are 10 records in the Emp table and 5 records in the Dept table, how many rows will be displayed in the result of the following SQL query:

Select \* From Emp, Dept;

**A. 50**

B. 10

C. 5

D. 25

1. Given a table TBL with a field Nmbr that has rows with the following values:

1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1

Write a query to multiply 5 where Nmbr is 1.

**A. update TBL set Nmbr = Nmbr \* 5 when Nmbr = 1;**

B. update TBL set **Nmbr = Nmbr \* 5** when Nmbr != 0;

C. update TBL set **Nmbr = Nmbr \* 5** when Nmbr == 1;

D. None of the above

1. What is the true about IN?

i. Works on List of result rows

ii. Compares every value in the result list

A. only i true

B. only ii true

**C. Both**

D. None of the above

1. Find the SQL statement below that is equal to the following:

SELECT name FROM customer WHERE state = 'VA';

A.SELECT name IN customer WHERE state IN ('VA');

B.SELECT name IN customer WHERE state = 'VA';

C.SELECT name IN customer WHERE state = 'V';

**D.SELECT name FROM customer WHERE state IN ('VA');**

1. **What is the meaning of LIKE ‘%i%i’**
2. Column values begins with two i’s
3. Column values ends with two i’s
4. Feature has more than two i’s
5. **Column has two i’s in it ,at any position**
6. **The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used:**
7. To limit the columns displayed
8. **For ranges**
9. As a wild card
10. None of these
11. The SELECT statement SELECT ‘Hi’ FROM DUAL WHERE NULL = NULL; Outputs
12. Hi
13. Flase
14. True
15. **Nothing**