DBT Test

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* Indicates required question

Untitled Section

The attributes of a relationship are called as _____ attributes

1 point

○ Relational

○ Conjunctive

● Descriptive

○ None of the mentioned

Clear selection

Data return using output parameter is _____

1 point

○ Return codes, which are always an integer value

○ A global cursor that can be referenced outside the stored procedure

● A single cursor that can be referenced inside the stored procedure

○ None of the mentioned

Clear selection

1 point

```sql
SELECT branch_name, COUNT (DISTINCT customer_name)
FROM depositor, account
WHERE depositor.account_number = account.account_number
     GROUP BY branch_id
        HAVING avg(balance) = 10000;
```

○ The having clause checks whether the query result is true or not

○ The having clause does not check for any condition

● The having clause allows only those tuples that have average balance 10000

○ None of the mentioned

Clear selection

The join operations that do not retain mismatched tuples are called as _____ operations

1 point

○ outer join

○ natural join

○ full outer join

● inner join

Clear selection

The _____ clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result of a query.

1 point

○ Where

● Select

○ From

○ Distinct

Clear selection

What is the difference between a join and an outer join operation?

1 point

○ There is no difference

○ Join preserves a few tuples that are otherwise lost in the outer join

● Outer join preserves a few tuples that are otherwise lost in the join

○ An outer join can be used only on outer queries whereas a join operation can be used in Subqueries

Clear selection

Employee_id Name Salary

1001	Annie	6000
1009	Ross	4500
1018	Zeith	7000

This is Employee table.
Which of the following employee_id will be displayed for the given query?

`SELECT * FROM employee WHERE employee_id>1009;`

1 point

○ 1009, 1001, 1018

○ 1009, 1018

○ 1001

● 1018

Clear selection

Which of the following statements contains an error?   1 point

○ Option 1 Select * from emp where empid = 10003;

○ b) Select empid from emp where empid = 10006;

○ c) Select empid from emp;

● d) Select empid where empid = 1009 and lastname = 'GELLER';

Clear selection

SELECT name ____ instructor name, course id FROM instructor, teaches   1 point
WHERE instructor.ID= teaches.ID; Which keyword must be used here to
rename the field name?

○ from

○ Rename

● As

○ Join

Clear selection

SELECT name FROM instructor WHERE dept name = 'Physics' ORDER BY   1 point
name; By default, the order by clause lists items in _____ order.

○ Descending

○ Any

○ Same

● Ascending

Clear selection

If we want to retain all duplicates, we must write _____ in place of union.   1 point

● Union all

○ Union some

○ Intersect all

○ Intersect some

Clear selection

. _____ clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result.   1 point

○ Select

○ Group-by

● Having

○ Order by

Clear selection

SELECT name FROM instructor WHERE salary IS NOT NULL; it will give -----   1 point

○ Tuples with null value

● Tuples with no null values

○ Tuples with any salary

○ All of the mentioned

Clear selection

. Aggregate functions are functions that take a _____ as input and   1 point
return a single value.

(●) Collection of values

( ) Single value

( ) Aggregate value

( ) Both Collection of values & Single value

Clear selection

Which of the following is true about sub-queries? *   1 point

( ) They execute after the main query executes

( ) They execute in parallel to the main query

( ) The user can execute the main query and then, if wanted, execute the sub-query

(●) They execute before the main query executes.

Some database columns can be used to create ___. *   1 point

( ) Indices

( ) files

(●) indexes

( ) records

Which of the following is true about the result of a sub-query? *   1 point

( ) The result of a sub-query is generally ignored when executed.

( ) The result of a sub-query doesn't give a result, it is just helpful in speeding up the
main query execution

(●) The result of a sub-query is used by the main query.

( ) The result of a sub-query is always NULL

Which of the following clause is mandatorily used in a sub-query? *   1 point

(●) SELECT

( ) WHERE

( ) ORDER BY

( ) GROUP BY

Which statement is used to get all data from the student table whose name * 1 point
starts with p?

( ) SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p%';

(●) SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'p%';

( ) SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '_p%';

( ) SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p';

Which of the following are the DATETIME data types that can be used in   * 1 point
column definitions?

(●) TIMESTAMP

( ) INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY

( ) INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

( ) TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE

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