1. Returning both matched as well as unmatched rows from the second table (among two tables) in a query is:

*( Choose one )*

INNER JOIN

LEFT OUTER JOIN

RIGHT OUTER JOIN

SELF JOIN

ans: RIGHT OUTER JOIN

2. This query output will be:  
  
SELECT empno FROM Employee  
WHERE deptno = 10 OR deptno = 20  
AND location = 'Delhi'

*( Choose one )*

Emp no. of employees working in Delhi in dept 10 or 20

Emp no. of employees working in Delhi in dept 10 and 20

Emp no. of employees from dept 10 working in Delhi

Emp no. of employees from dept 20 working in Delhi as well as emp no. of employees working in dept 10

3. How many minimum tables would be there in a ONE to MANY relationships between two entities?

*( Choose one )*

0

1

2

3

4. What is the output of this query?  
  
SELECT cust\_id, cust\_fname FROM Book\_Customer WHERE cust\_fname IN (SELECT city FROM Book\_customer WHERE city='Delhi');

*( Choose one )*

List of customers living in 'Delhi'

List of customers NOT living in 'Delhi'

May not output any row as cust\_fname and city are being compared

Error, since outer query also should select city.

5. Consider the relation Emp(EmpID, LastName, Salary, MgrID,deptID)  
Dept(deptID,deptname, MgrID)  
Identify the query to retrive the last name of all employees who have managers as managers of departments

*( Choose one )*

select lastName  
from emp e join dept d  
on e.mgrID = d.MgrID

select lastName  
from emp e1 join emp e2  
on e1.mgrID = e2.MgrID

select lastName  
from emp e1 join emp e2  
on e1.empID = e2.MgrID

select lastName  
from emp e1 join emp e2  
on e1.mgrID = e2.empID

6. Which statement is true?

*( Choose one )*

Aggregate functions process single row and return single value

Aggregate functions process single row and return multiple values

Aggregate functions process multiple rows and return single value

Aggregate functions process multiple rows and return multiple values

7. Consider the products and sales tables:  
  
PRODUCTS(PROD\_ID,CUST\_ID,TIME\_ID,QTY\_SOLD)  
SALES(PROD\_ID,PROD\_NAME,PROD\_LIST\_PRICE)  
  
In the SALES table, PROD\_ID is the foreign key referencing PROD\_ID in the PRODUCTS table.  
You want to list each product ID and the number of times it has been sold.  
Evaluate the following query:

SQL>SELECT p.prod\_id, COUNT(s.prod\_id)

FROM products p \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sales s

ON p.prod\_id = s.prod\_id

GROUP BY p.prod\_id;

Which two JOIN options can be used in the blank in the above query to get the required output?  
  
(i) INNER JOIN  
(ii)FULL OUTER JOIN  
(iii)LEFT OUTER JOIN  
(iV)RIGHT OUTER JOIN

*( Choose one )*

(i) and (ii)

(ii) and (iii)

(iii) and (iV)

(iV) and (i)

8. A transaction involving 10 different steps gets rolled back when it fails in its 9th step.  
What property of transaction is it complying to?

*( Choose one )*

Atomicity

Consistency

Isolation

Durability

9. An independent subquery should return only 1 row

*( Choose one )*

Always true

Always false

True, if it's in the WHERE clause; False, in all other cases

Depends upon the clause and condition in the outer query

10. A clustered index determines the order in which the rows of the table are stored on the disk

*( Choose one )*

TRUE

FALSE

11. If the outer query fetches N rows, the independent subquery inside it would run \_\_\_ time(s).

*( Choose one )*

1

N

N+1

Cannot decide

12. Which SELECT query is valid with INNER JOIN?

*( Choose one )*

SELECT cust\_id, cust\_name, book\_title  
FROM Customer  
INNER JOIN Book\_Sales  
ON cust\_id = cust\_id  
INNER JOIN Books  
ON book\_id = book\_id  
WHERE book\_type = 'DB';

SELECT c.cust\_id, cust\_name, book\_title  
FROM Customer c  
INNER JOIN Book\_Sales s  
INNER JOIN Books b  
WHERE book\_type = 'DB';

SELECT c.cust\_id, cust\_name, book\_title  
FROM Customer c  
INNER JOIN Book\_Sales s  
ON c.cust\_id = s.cust\_id  
INNER JOIN Books b  
ON b.book\_id = s.book\_id  
WHERE book\_type = 'DB';

SELECT c.cust\_id, cust\_name, book\_title  
FROM Customer c  
INNER JOIN Book\_Sales s, Books b  
ON c.cust\_id = s.cust\_id  
ON b.book\_id = s.book\_id  
WHERE book\_type = 'DB';

13. INNER JOIN keyword returns rows

*( Choose one )*

when there is a match in one of the tables

when there is at least one match in both tables

even if there are no matches in the right table

even if there are no matches in the left table

14. How many tables can be OUTER JOINed together?

*( Choose one )*

Only one

Two

Outer join either side of a table; hence Three

Any number of tables

15. SELECT t1.a, t1.b, t2.c FROM t1 INNER JOIN t2 ON t1.a = t2.b INNER JOIN t3 ;  
  
This query results in an error. Because:

*( Choose one )*

It is using 3 tables in the FROM clause

Joining condition to join table t3 is missing

Columns used for joining should not appear in SELECT list

Table names are too short!

16. Which clause is used to compare the aggregate function values?

*( Choose one )*

where

order by

groupby

having

17. What is output of this query?  
  
SELECT s1.bill\_id, s2.product\_id  
FROM Sales s1 INNER JOIN Sales s2  
ON s1.bill\_id = s2.bill\_id  
WHERE s1.product\_id = 'P0123'  
AND s1.product\_id <> s2.product\_id ;

*( Choose one )*

Shows how many times the product 'P0123' is sold

Shows how many times products other than 'P0123' is sold

Shows all bill ids of product 'P0123' whenever it was sold

Shows products and bill ids that were sold along with product 'P0123'

18. Output of this query is:   
  
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Salary) FROM Employee;

*( Choose one )*

Number of distinct salaries in employee table

List of distinct salaries in employee table

All salary figures including duplicates

Error

19. A COMMIT statement is required to store the newly created table into the database permanently

*( Choose one )*

Yes. Otherwise it will be lost if a ROLLBACK is issued

Yes. Otherwise it will be lost if the user logs out immediately

No. DDL statements are autocommit.

None of these.

20. To join n no of tables we must at least have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number of JOIN conditions.

*( Choose one )*

n-1

n

n+1

n\*n

21. Error in this query can be corrected by:  
  
SELECT book\_id, COUNT(author\_id)  
FROM Book\_Author  
WHERE COUNT(author\_id) > 5  
GROUP BY book\_id;

*( Choose one )*

Changing "> 5" to ">=5"

Changing "GROUP BY book\_id" to "GROUP BY author\_id"

Moving ">5" condition to HAVING clause

Using Authors table instead of Book\_Author table

22. The query "SELECT a, b, c FROM t WHERE a > b and b > c ORDER BY 3" will:

*( Choose one )*

display cols a, b, c from all rows

display cols a, b, c from rows as per the condition sorted in all 3 column orders

display cols a, b, c from rows as oer the condition

display cols a, b, c from rows as per the condition sorted in order of 3rd column

23. What would be output of below two queries if not all books have discounts?  
  
SELECT COUNT(book\_discount) FROM Books;  
SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Books;

*( Choose one )*

Both will show the same value

Both will show different values

Both will show count of books that have discounts

2nd query will result in error.

24. To inner join two tables, they should have common column with the same name in both tables.

*( Choose one )*

TRUE

FALSE

25. Given a table with the structure:   
  
EMPLOYEE (EmpNo, Name, Salary, HireDate)   
  
Which of the following is not a valid SQL command?

*( Choose one )*

SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Name LIKE 'Ja%';

SELECT COUNT (EmpNo) FROM EMPLOYEE;

SELECT COUNT (\*) FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Salary < 30000;

SELECT HireDate, COUNT (\*) FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Salary < 30000;

26. Which query shows title of the book costing > 100 whose type is either 'DB' or 'PR'?

*( Choose one )*

SELECT book\_title FROM Books  
WHERE book\_type = 'DB' OR 'PR'  
AND book\_cost > 100;

SELECT book\_title FROM Books  
WHERE book\_type = 'DB'   
OR book\_cost = 'PR'  
AND book\_cost > 100;

SELECT book\_title FROM Books  
WHERE book\_type = 'DB'   
OR book\_cost = 'PR'  
OR book\_cost > 100;

SELECT book\_title FROM Books  
WHERE (book\_type = 'DB'   
OR book\_type = 'PR')  
AND book\_cost > 100;

27. What is the degree of a relation with 1000 unique rows and 10 unique columns?

*( Choose one )*

1000

10

10000

100

28. Give output for the following query:  
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Salary) FROM Employee;

*( Choose one )*

Gives number of distinct salaries in employee table

Gives list of distinct salaries in employee table

Gives all salary figures including duplicates

Error as DISTINCT cannot be used inside brackets

29. Which of the where clause syntax retrieves a list of department names that end with the three letters “ing” and second character is “a” from the DEPARTMENTS table.

*( Choose one )*

where department\_name like '\_aing'

where department\_name like '\_a%ing'

where department\_name like '\_aing'

where department\_name like '\_a%ing%'

30. Which DML statement is used for deleting a constraint on a column of a table?

*( Choose one )*

DELETE table\_name.constraint\_name WHERE column\_name = column name to be deleted

UPDATE table SET column\_name.constraint\_name = NULL

DELETE column\_name.constraint\_name FROM table

There is no DML statement to delete a constraint from a table

31. A table can be self-joined if

*( Choose one )*

There is a unique key

If there is a primary key

There is a self referencing foreign key

If there is a foreign key

32. Predict the output of below query :  
SELECT Empno, Ename, Sal, Comm FROM Emp WHERE Comm = NULL;

*( Choose one )*

Query will run successfully displaying all rows having COMM as NULL

Query will show error “NULL - Invalid Identifier”

Query will run successfully displaying “No Rows Selected”

Query will show error “invalid SELECT command”

33. To remove a constraint of a table, use \_\_\_\_ statement

*( Choose one )*

DELETE CONSTRAINT

ALTER TABLE

ALTER CONSTRAINT

TRUNCATE CONSTRAINT

34. Which query will output all rows from T1 and only matching rows from T2?

*( Choose one )*

SELECT T1.a, T2.b  
FROM T1 LEFT OUTER JOIN T2  
ON T1.a = T2.a;

SELECT T1.a, T2.b  
FROM T2 LEFT OUTER JOIN T1  
ON T1.a = T2.a;

SELECT T1.a, T2.b  
FROM T1 RIGHT OUTER JOIN T2  
ON T1.a = T2.a;

SELECT T1.a, T2.b  
FROM T1 INNER JOIN T2  
ON T1.a = T2.a;

35. A programmer could not ROLLBACK the changes that he had done on the definition of Employee table after dropping the TEMP table. This is because:

*( Choose one )*

That TEMP table had the updates made on Employee table

Database might have ran out of disk space

DDL statements result in auto commit

TEMP tables should not be dropped

36. What does this DELETE statement do?

DELETE FROM Publisher p WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM Books b

WHERE b.publ\_id = p.publ\_id AND publ\_date > '01/01/2000' GROUP BY b.publ\_id

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1);

*( Choose one )*

Deletes all publisher who have published books after 1-Jan-2000

Deletes all publisher who have published books after 1-Jan-2000 and supplier more than one book

Deletes books which were published before 1-Jan-2000 having COUNT NOT > 1

Deletes publishers who have published books before 1-Jan-2000 and supplied 1 book.

37. Predict the output of below query:  
SELECT Ename FROM Emp WHERE ename like "%I\_";

*( Choose one )*

This will list Employee Names having I as second character

This will list Employee Names having I as second last character

This will list Employee Names having I as a character

Query will show error " invalid operator LIKE"

38. Predict the output of below/above code:

CREATE TABLE ORDERS

(

ONUM INT PRIMARY KEY,

AMT NUMERIC(6,2),

ODATE DATE,

CNUM INT FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES CUSTOMERS(CNUM),

SNUM INT FOREIGN KEY  REFERENCES SALESPEOPLE(SNUM)

);

Assume that the customers table exists in the current schema

*( Choose one )*

Table will be created successfully

Table will not be created showing error “Table cannot have more than one  
foreign key” Foreign Keys

Table will not be created showing error "missing right parenthesis"

Table will not be created showing error "invalid CREATE command"

39. A user accidentally deleted all rows of a table using TRUNCATE. To get back the rows:

*( Choose one )*

Use ROLLBACK statement

Use COMMIT statement

First ROLLBACK and then COMMIT

you cannot rollback the deletion

40. SELECT query output can be sorted on \_\_\_\_.

*( Choose one )*

Any no. of columns

only one column

Only columns which are listed in the SELECT list

Maximum two columns

41. SELECT b.book\_id, a.author\_id FROM Books b JOIN Book\_Author ba ON b.book\_id = ba.book\_id JOIN Authors a   
  
This query may not give expected output. Because:

*( Choose one )*

We cannot join 3 tables

Joining condition to join Authors table is missing

Columns used for joining should not appear in SELECT list

INNER JOIN clause should be used

42. Which statement is/are true?  
  
i. A committed transaction cannot be rolled back  
ii. A rolled back transaction cannot be committed

*( Choose one )*

i only

ii only

Both are true

Both are false

43. The query:   
  
SELECT isbn, COUNT(book\_id) FROM Books;  
Gives error because,

*( Choose one )*

Another column with COUNT should not be specified

It has to be COUNT(isbn) instead of COUNT(book\_id)

It is missing a HAVING clause

It is missing a GROUP BY clause

44. Which of the queries rectifies the error in the below query  
  
SELECT department\_id, job\_id,   
COUNT(last\_name)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY department\_id;

*( Choose one )*

SELECT department\_id, job\_id,   
COUNT(last\_name)  
FROM employees  
ORDER BY department\_id;

SELECT department\_id, job\_id,   
COUNT(last\_name)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY department\_id,job\_id;

SELECT department\_id, job\_id  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY department\_id,job\_id;

SELECT department\_id, job\_id,   
COUNT(last\_name)  
FROM employees

45. When can following query fail?  
INSERT INTO Temp\_Cust  
SELECT \* FROM Customer WHERE cust\_type = 'A';

*( Choose one )*

When there is no data in Temp\_Cust table

When there is no data in Customer table

When column list of both tables differ

It will never fail.

46. What is the output of this query?  
  
SELECT Empno, Name, Salary FROM Employee WHERE deptno = (SELECT DNo FROM Department WHERE Name = 'Research');

*( Choose one )*

Empno, name and salary of employees working in dept no = 'Research'

Empno, name and salary of employees working in Research dept.

Empno, name and salary of employees working in other than Research dept.

This query thwors an error

47. No. of tables that can be INNER JOINed together is:

*( Choose one )*

1

2

3

Any

48. Which of the following can be considered as a transaction?

*( Choose one )*

Swiping ATM card into ATM machine slot

Applying interest to a savings account

Selecting a seat while reserving a train ticket

Entering a credit card number in a field

49. A sub-query

*( Choose one )*

is executed before the parent query that includes it

is executed after parent query is executed

not executed before the parent query is executed

all these statements are true

50. Not all agents receive commission. What will be outcome of the below expression for agents who do not receive commission  
commission\*salary\*100

error

NULL

multiply salary and commission