1. Which of the following statements are true regarding outer join?

A You can use an outerjoin to see only the rows that do not meet the join condition.

B In the WHERE condition, you see (+) following the name of the column in the table without matching rows to perform an outer join

C You cannot link a condition that is involved in an outer join to another condition by using the OR operator.

A A and B only

B A and C

C B and C only

D A,B and C

2 Which of the following statements are true regarding equi join?

A You can join a maximum of two tables through an equijoin.

B You can join n tables ( all having single column primary keys) in a SQL statement by specifying a minimum of n-1 join conditions.

C To join two tables through an equijoin, the columns in the join condition must be primary key and foreign columns.

3 What is true about PreparedStatement?

A Whenever the database executes a query, it first computes a strategy of how to efficiently execute the query.By preparing the query and reusng it, you ensure the planning steps is done only once

B You should use PreparedStatement whenever your query involves variables to guard against injection attacks.

(A) A only

(B) B only

(C) Both A and B

(D) None of the above

4

What is true about type3 JDBC Driver

1. This is a pure java client library.
2. A server component acts as a middleware between driver and the database
3. The driver user a database independent protocol to communicate database requests to a server component.
4. Server component translates the requests into database specific protocol.
5. Which of the following statements on subqueries are true?

A Subqueries can return mutiple columns

B cannot reference a table that is not included in the outer query’s FROM clause

C Subqueries can be nested upto 5 levels

D sub queries must be placed on the right side of the comparison operator.

6

Which of the following are uses of the sub query?

A Create groups of data.

B retrieve data based on an unknown condition

C convert data to a different format

D sort data in a specific order.

7

Arrange the following layers of JDBC Design according to JDBC-to-database communication path

1. Driver
2. DriverManager
3. Java application written according JDBC API
4. Database

A 1-2-3-4

B 3-2-1-4

C 3-1-2-4

D 1-3-2-4

8

If a student table has columns as roll and name and roll type is int and name type is varchar which of the following query will get the name column of the student whose roll is 1234.

A Select name from student where roll =’1234’

B Select name from student where roll =1234

C select roll,name from student where roll like 1234;

D select roll,name from student where roll like ‘123\_’;

9

Suppose Table T1 with a field name n has a single row (10) and table T2 with field name n has three rows (10,5,21).which of the following will return 10.

A select n from T1 where n exists (select n from t2)

B select n from T1 where n in (select n from t2)

C select n from T1 where n is > ALL(select n from T2)

D select n from T1 where n is > ANY(select n from T2)

10

Write the question for the following query.

select first\_name,last\_name from instructor where city NOT IN (select city from address)

A List the first and last name of the instructors with city that donot exist in address table.

instructors with NULL values in the city column do not show in the result.

B Display the instructors’ first and last name. show only those that have a city in the address table.

C List the instructors with the city that do not exist in the address table.

D Select instructors with a NULL value in the address table.

More questions

6

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| --- |
| ON UPDATE CASCADE ensures which of the following? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Normalization | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Data Integrity | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Materialized Views | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | All of the above. | |

Ans : B

7

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| A view is which of the following? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands | |

8

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| The SQL keyword(s) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used with wildcards. |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | LIKE only | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | IN only | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | NOT IN only | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | IN and NOT IN | |

9

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| Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | SELECT, FROM, WHERE | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | FROM, WHERE, SELECT | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | WHERE, FROM,SELECT | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | SELECT,WHERE,FROM | |

10

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| Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME | |

11

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | The SQL -92 wildcards are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ . |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | asterisk (\*); percent sign (%) | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | percent sign (%); underscore (\_) | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | underscore(\_); question mark (?) | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | question mark (?); asterisk (\*) | |

12

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | The SQL -92 wildcards are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ . |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | asterisk (\*); percent sign (%) | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | percent sign (%); underscore (\_) | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | underscore(\_); question mark (?) | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | question mark (?); asterisk (\*) | |

13

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| --- |
| SQL query and modification commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | DDL | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | DML | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | HTML | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | XML | |

14

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| --- |
| Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | SORT BY | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | ALIGN BY | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | ORDER BY | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | GROUP BY | |

15

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

1. They execute after the main query executes
2. They execute in parallel to the main query
3. The user can execute the main query and then, if wanted, execute the sub-query
4. They execute before the main query executes

16

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

1. SELECT
2. WHERE
3. ORDER BY
4. GROUP BY

17

**In the given scenarios, which one would appropriately justify the usage of sub-query?**

1. When we need to sum up values
2. When we need to convert character values into date or number values
3. When we need to select rows from a table with a condition that depends on the data from the same or different table.
4. None of the above

18

**.You need to find the salaries for all the employees who have a higher salary than the Vice President of a company 'ABC'.Which of the following queries will give you the required result? (Consider the table structure as given)**

SQL> DESC employees

Name Null? Type

----------------------- -------- ----------------

EMPLOYEE\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

LAST\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25)

EMAIL NOT NULL VARCHAR2(25)

PHONE\_NUMBER VARCHAR2(20)

HIRE\_DATE NOT NULL DATE

JOB\_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)

SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

COMMISSION\_PCT NUMBER(2,2)

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER(6)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER(4)

1. SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary
2. FROM employees
3. WHERE salary > (SELECT salary
4. FROM employees
5. WHERE job\_id = 'VICE-PRESIDENT');
6. SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary
7. FROM employees
8. WHERE salary = (SELECT salary
9. FROM employees
10. WHERE job\_id = 'VICE-PRESIDENT');
11. SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary
12. FROM employees
13. WHERE job\_id = 'VICE-PRESIDENT');
14. None of the above

**Answer: A.**In the option 'A', the inner sub-query gives the VP's salary as a result to the outer query.

19

**.What is true about multi-row sub-queries?**

1. They can return more than one column as the result of the inner query
2. They return multiple rows in the main query but only a single result set in the inner query
3. They return single row in the main query but multiple rows in the inner sub-query
4. They return more than one row from the inner SELECT statement

**Answer: D.**Multi-column sub-queries return more than one column in their result set, multi-row sub-queries return more than one row from the inner query.

**You need to find out the employees which belong to the department of 'Jessica Butcher' and have salary greater than the salary of 'Jessica Butcher' who has an employee ID of 40. Which of the following queries will work?**

1. SELECT first\_name, last\_name
2. FROM employees
3. WHERE last\_name = 'Butcher'
4. AND first\_name = 'Jessica'
5. AND salary > 10000;
6. SELECT first\_name, last\_name
7. FROM employees
8. WHERE department = 100;
9. SELECT first\_name, last\_name
10. FROM employees
11. WHERE department = (SELECT department
12. FROM employees
13. WHERE first\_name = 'Jessica'
14. AND last\_name = 'Butcher'
15. AND employee\_id = 40)
16. AND salary > (SELECT salary
17. FROM employees
18. WHERE first\_name = 'Jessica'
19. AND last\_name = 'Butcher'
20. AND employee\_id = 40);
21. SELECT first\_name, last\_name
22. FROM employees
23. WHERE department = (SELECT department
24. FROM employees
25. WHERE first\_name = 'Jessica'
26. AND last\_name = 'Butcher'
27. AND department = 100);

**Answer: C.**More than one sub-query can be written in one SQL statement to add more than one condition.

20

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

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, min(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id

HAVING MIN(salary) >

(SELECT min(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 100);

1. It executes successfully and gives the names and minimum salary greater than department 100 of all employees
2. It executes successfully and gives the salaries of the employees in department 100
3. It executes successfully and gives the names and minimum salaries of all the employees.
4. It throws an error.

**Answer: A.**HAVING clause can be used in sub-queries as shown

21

**.What is true about sub-queries in general?**

1. Sub-queries have to be executed separately from the main queries
2. Sub-queries can be executed at the will of the user, they are not related to the main query execution
3. Sub-queries are equal to two sequential queries where the results of inner query are used by the main query
4. All of the above

**Answer: C**