Q. No.	Question		Answer 1		Answer2		Answer3		Answer4		your answer
1	Assume no discount is given to any of the total 100 books. What would be output of this query if not all books have discounts? SELECT COUNT (book_discount), COUNT(*) FROM Books;		0, 0		0, 100		100, 100		Will result in error since only one aggregate function can be used in a query		100
2	Output of this query is: SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT Salary) FROM Employee;		Number of distinct salaries in employee table		List of distinct salaries in employee table		All salary figures including duplicates		Error		answer1
3	Which query shows all customers from Mysore along with their sales details even though they have not purchased any book?		SELECT c. cust_id, s. sales_id FROM Book_Customer c, Book_Sales s WHERE c. cust_city = 'Mysore' AND c. cust_id = s. cust_id(+)		SELECT c. cust_id, s. sales_id FROM Book_Customer c, Book_Sales s WHERE c. cust_city = 'Mysore' AND c. cust_id (+) = s. cust_id		SELECT c. cust_id, s. sales_id FROM Book_Customer c RIGHT JOIN Book_Sales s ON c.cust_id = s.cust_id WHERE c. cust_city = 'Mysore'		SELECT c. cust_id, s. sales_id FROM Book_Sales s LEFT JOIN Book_Customer c ON c.cust_id = s.cust_id WHERE c. cust_city = 'Mysore'		Answer4
4	The query: SELECT isbn, COUNT (book_id) FROM Books GROUP BY book_id; Gives error because,		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		GROUP BY column is incorrect		answer4

5	What would be output of below two queries if not all books have discounts? SELECT COUNT (book_discount) FROM Books; SELECT COUNT (*) FROM Books;		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.		1
6	Which is the better version of this query? SELECT book_id, COUNT (author_id) FROM Book_Author GROUP BY book_id HAVING book_id='B019 9';		SELECT book_id, COUNT (author_id) FROM Book_Author GROUP BY book_id HAVING book_id=UPPER ('b0199');		SELECT book_id, ROUND(COUNT (author_id)) FROM Book_Author GROUP BY book_id HAVING book_id='B019 9';		SELECT book_id, COUNT (author_id) FROM Book_Author WHERE book_id='B019 9' GROUP BY book_id;		It cannot be written in any other way		1
7	Which of the following queries outputs the mean of "Salary" and number of employees working in the "Department" 10?		SELECT AVG (Salary) 'AVG. Salary', COUNT (*) 'No. of Emp In Dept 10' FROM Staff;		SELECT MEAN (Salary) , COUNT(*) AS 'No. of Employees' FROM Staff;		SELECT AVG (Salary) 'AVG. Salary', COUNT (*) 'No. of Emp In Dept 10' FROM Staff WHERE Department =10;		SELECT MEAN (Salary) , COUNT(*) AS 'No. of Employees' FROM Staff WHERE Department =10;		3
8	Which of the following queries will print the name of the degrees from column "DegreeName", which are not unique, along with their number of occurences in the table "Degrees"?		SELECT DegreeName, COUNT (DegreeName) FROM Degrees GROUP BY DegreeName HAVING (COUNT (DegreeName) >1);		SELECT DegreeName, COUNT (DegreeName) FROM Degrees GROUP BY DegreeName HAVING (DegreeName NOT UNIQUE);		SELECT NOT DISTINCT (DegreeName), COUNT (DegreeName) FROM Degrees GROUP BY DegreeName;		SELECT NOT DISTINCT (DegreeName), COUNT (DegreeName) FROM Degrees;		1

9	Which of the following SQL statements will generate an error?		SELECT Workers, SUM (Days) FROM WorkingDays GROUP BY Workers HAVING SUM (Days) > 60;		SELECT Workers, SUM (Days) FROM WorkingDays GROUP BY Workers WHERE SUM (Days) > 60;		SELECT Workers, SUM (Days) AS TotalDays FROM WorkingDays GROUP BY Workers ORDER BY TotalDays;		SELECT Workers, SUM (Days) AS TotalDays FROM WorkingDays GROUP BY Workers;		2
10	Find the temperature in increasing order of all cities		SELECT city FROM weather ORDER BY temperature;		SELECT city, temperature FROM weather;		SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY temperature;		SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY city;		1
11	Find the name of cities with all entries whose temperature is in the range of 71 and 89		SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT IN (71 to 89);		SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT IN (71 and 89);		SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT BETWEEN 71 to 89;		SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature BETWEEN 71 AND 89;		4
12	When a query contains another query , it is known as_____ __		Subquery		Join		Pseudo-column				1
13	When using SQL*Plus, Oracle com		are case sensitive.		must always be in lower case.		must always be in upper case.		are case insensitive.		4
14	Evaluate the following SQL statem DELETE FROM sales; There are no other uncommitted t Which statement is true about the		It removes all the rows as well as t		It removes all the rows in the table		It removes all the rows in the table		It would not remove the rows if th		3
15	Predict Output? SELECT * FROM employee WHERE (title='Head') OR (start_da		All columns and rows belong to ta		All columns but only those rows w		Both a and b				2
16	Which of the following will return the result excluding the duplicates rows? (i) UNION (ii) UNION ALL		Only (i)		Only (ii)		Both (i) and (ii)		Neither (i) nor (ii)		1

17	Which of the following is not true about indexes?		Indexes are created to enforce uniqueness on columns.		Indexes are created to enable fast retrieval by column values.		Columns that are frequently used with equal conditions in WHERE clauses are good candidates for indexes.		Indexes are created with the ALTER TABLE command.		4
18	Which SQL statement is used to update data in a database?		Save		Update		Save as		Modify		2
19	The SQL statement SELECT SUBSTR ('123456789', INSTR ('abcabcabc', 'b'), 4) FROM DUAL;		6789		2345		1234		456789		3
20	Which of the following group functions ignore NULL values?		Max		Count		Sum		All of the above		2
21	Meaning of the “WHERE” clause?		Filtering out unwanted rows from result set		Filtering out unwanted columns from result set						1
22	Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL?		SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME		SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN		SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT		COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN		4
23	The wildcard in a WHERE clause is		An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement.		An exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement.		An exact match is necessary in a CREATE statement.		An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.		1
24	The SQL keyword(s) _____ is used with wildcards.		In Only		Between Only		Like Only		NOT In Only		3

25	Which statement is true regarding constraints?		A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data		A foreign key cannot contain NULL values		A constraint is enforced only for the INSERT operation on a table					1
26	TRUNCATE TABLE is a ____ statement. DROP TABLE is a ____ statement		DDL, DDL		DDL, DML		DML, DDL		DML, DML			1
27	Predict the output of the following statement: DELETE Empno, Comm FROM Emp;		It will delete Empno and Comm fr		Deletes the columns EmpNo and		Syntax error		Will set the values in the columns Empno and Comm to null			2
28	What will be the output of the following query? SELECT DeptNo, COUNT(*) FROM Emp GROUP BY DeptNo HAVING SUM (Sal) > 10000;		The above query will retrieve each department and total number of employees working in each department for those departments whose total salary > 10000 from the emp table		Lead to error because sum (salary) is not in the select column list		Lead to error because sum (salary) is not in the group by list					2
29	Predict the output of the following query. SELECT SUM (Sal), DeptNo FROM Emp WHERE SUM (Sal) > 1500 GROUP BY DeptNo;		It will display the sum of salary and deptno for each department where the total salary is greater than 1500		The query will lead to syntax error as group by is not allowed after the where clause		The query will lead to syntax error as aggregate function is not allowed with the where clause					2

30	What will be the output of the given statement ? : select min (salary) from employee where department <> 'agriculture';		It finds the largest salary from the given table.		It finds the lowest salary of among employees who are not from agriculture department.		NO OUTPUT		None of the above.		2