QUESTIONS – Multiple Choices

1) _____ clause creates temporary relation for the query on which it is defined.

    A. WITH
    B. FROM
    C. WHERE
    D. SELECT

2) The SQL statement:

    1. SELECT ROUND (65.726, -1) FROM DUAL;

Prints:

    A. is illegal
    B. garbage
    C. 726
    D. 70

3) Which of the following is true about the SQL AS clause?

    A. The AS clause in SQL is used to change the column name in the output or assign a name to a derived column.
    B. The SQL AS clause can only be used with the JOIN clause.
    C. The AS clause in SQL is used to defines a search condition.
    D. All of the mentioned

4) _____ command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?

    A. ROLLBACK
    B. COMMIT
    C. TRUNCATE
    D. DELETE

5) How can you change "Thomas" into "Michel" in the "LastName" column in the Users table?

    A. UPDATE User SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
    B. MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'
    C. MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
    D. UPDATE Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'

6) Which command is used to change the definition of a table in SQL?

    A. CREATE
    B. UPDATE
    C. ALTER
    D. SELECT

7) Which type of JOIN is used to returns rows that do not have matching values?

    A. Natural JOIN
    B. Outer JOIN
    C. EQUI JOIN
    D. All of the above

8) A CASE SQL statement is _____?

    A. A way to establish a loop in SQL.
    B. A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL
    C. A way to establish a data definition in SQL
    D. All of the above.

9) Which statement is true regarding routines and triggers?

    A. Both run automatically.
    B. Both are stored in the database.
    C. Both consist of procedural code.
    D. Both have to be called to operate.

10) Which statement is true regarding procedures?

    A. They include procedural and SQL statements.
    B. They work similarly to the functions.
    C. It does not need unique names.
    D. It cannot be created with SQL statements.

11) What happens if you submit the following program?
proc print data=work.newsalesemps;
run;

    A. SAS does not execute the step.
    B. It displays an error message
    C. It displays no error
    D. SAS assumes that the keyword PROC is misspelled and executes the PROC PRINT step.

12) Does this comment contain syntax errors?
/*
Report created for budget
presentation; revised October 15.
*/
proc print data=work.newloan;
run;

    A. No. The comment is correctly specified
    B. Yes. Every comment line must end with a semicolon.
    C. Yes. The comment text incorrectly begins on line one.
    D. Yes. The comment contains a semicolon, which causes an error message.

13) In this PROC CONTENTS output, what is the default length of the variable Month?

    A. 2 bytes
    B. 8 bytes
    C. 16 bytes
    D. 32767 bytes

14) Which of the following is not true of SAS date values?

    A. They are numeric
    B. They can be positive or negative values.
    C. They represent the number of days between the day being stored and a base date.
    D. The base date is January 1, 1900

15) What statement is used to read a SAS data set in a DATA step?

    A. DATA
    B. WHERE
    C. SET
    D. ASSIGNMENT

16) Which data manipulation command is used to combines the records from one or more tables?

    A. SELECT
    B. PROJECT
    C. JOIN
    D. PRODUCT

17) Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values?

    A. ANY
    B. BETWEEN
    C. ALL
    D. IN

18) What operator tests column for absence of data

    A. NOT Operator
    B. Exists Operator
    C. IS NULL Operator
    D. None of the above

19) In which of the following cases a DML statement is not executed?

    A. When existing rows are modified.
    B. When a table is deleted.
    C. When some rows are deleted.
    D. All of the above

20) If we have not specified ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default

    A. DESC
    B. ASC
    C. There is no default value
    D. None of the mentioned

21) Which of the following statement is true?

    A. TRUNCATE free the table space while DELETE does not.
    B. Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statements free the table's space.
    C. Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statement does not free the table's space.
    D. DELETE free the table space while TRUNCATE does not.

22) What is returned by INSTR ('JAVAT POINT', 'P')?

    A. 6
    B. 7
    C. POINT
    D. JAVAT

23) A command that lets you change one or more field in a table is:

    A. INSERT
    B. MODIFY
    C. LOOK-UP
    D. All of the above

24) Which of the following is also called an INNER JOIN?

    A. SELF JOIN
    B. EQUI JOIN
    C. NON-EQUI JOIN
    D. None of the above

25) Which of the following is true about the HAVING clause?

    A. Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
    B. Similar to WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.
    C. Similar to WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.
    D. Acts exactly like a WHERE clause.

26) A KEEP statement in a DATA step omits all variables except Name, Color, and Price from the output
    data set. Are the omitted variables included in the PDV?
    A. Yes
    B. No

27) Which procedure can be used to view the permanent labels and formats stored in a data set?

    A. PROC PRINT
    B. PROC FORMAT
    C. PROC CONTENTS
    D. PROC UNIVARIATE

28) Which of the following SAS functions returns a number from 1 to 12?
    A. YEAR(SAS-Date)
    B. MONTH (SAS-Date)
    C. WEEKDAY (SAS-Date)
    D. TODAY (SAS-Date)

29) A command that lets you change one or more fields in a record is?

A Insert
B Modify
C Look-up
D All of the above

30) This is an authorization command of SQL :
A Access
B Grant
C Allow
D None of these

31) What is the full form of SQL?

   A. Structured Query List

   B. Structure Query Language

   C. Sample Query Language

   D. None of these.

32) Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?

   A. FLOAT

   B. NUMERIC

   C. DECIMAL

   D. CHARACTER

33) Which of the following is not a DDL command?

   A. TRUNCATE

   B. ALTER

   C. CREATE

   D. UPDATE

34) Which of the following are TCL commands?

A. COMMIT and ROLLBACK

B. UPDATE and TRUNCATE

C. SELECT and INSERT

D. GRANT and REVOKE

35) Which statement is used to delete all rows in a table without having the action logged?

A. DELETE

B. REMOVE

C. DROP

D. TRUNCATE

36) SQL Views are also known as

A. Simple tables

B. Virtual tables

C. Complex tables

D. Actual Tables

37) How many Primary keys can have in a table?

A. Only 1

B. Only 2

C. Depends on no of Columns

D. Depends on DBA

38) Which datatype can store unstructured data in a column?

A. CHAR

B. RAW

C. NUMERIC

D. VARCHAR

39) Which of the following is not Constraint in SQL?

   A. Primary Key

   B. Not Null

   C. Check

   D. Union

40) Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?

   A. COUNT

   B. COMPUTE

   C. SUM

   D. MAX

41) What is the name of the input data set in the program below?

data work.us;

set orion.sales;

where Country='US';

run;

   A. work.us

   B. orion.sales

   C. country

   D. sales

42) What is the name of the output data set in the program below?

data work.us;

set orion.sales;

where Country='US';

run;

A. work.us

B. orion.sales

C. country

D. sales

43) In SAS, one can test single or joint hypothesis after successful completion of

A. Data portion

B. Descriptor portion

C. First observation

D. PDV

44) The data set orion.sales contains nine variables. Given this DATA step, how many variables does the descriptor portion of work.comp contain?

data work.comp;

   set orion.sales;

   drop Gender Salary Birth_Date;

run;

A. Six

B. Seven

C. Nine

D. Ten

45) The data set orion.sales contains nine variables. Given this DATA step, how many variables does the descriptor portion of work.comp contain?

data work.comp;

   set orion.sales;

   keep Employee_ID Gender Job_Title Salary;

run;

A. Four

B. Thirteen

C. Nine

D. Ten

46) Which of the following is correct ?
A A SQL query automatically eliminates duplicates.
B SQL permits attribute names to be repeated in the same relation
C A SQL query will not work if there are no indexes on the relations.
D None of these

47) Which type of join returns all rows that satisfy the join condition ?
A Inner join
B Outer join
C Semi Join
D Anti join

48) Which of the following returns the average value of any numeric column in SQL?

A. Average function

B. AVG() function

C. Average_Value function

D. None of these

49) Which of the following query uses the Default constraint to set the default value of experience to 0?

A. CREATE TABLE DataFlair (name varchar(50), experience int DEFAULT 0);

B. CREATE TABLE DataFlair(name varchar(50), experience int 0);

C. CREATE TABLE DataFlair(name varchar(50), experience int SET 0);

D. None of these

50) Below are some constraint classes of SQL given. Find the one which is not a constraint class in SQL.

A. UNIQUE

B. NOT NULL

C. IFNULL

D. NULL