DBT Practice Quiz 2

Total points 18/20 ?

The respondent's email (**pranjalchirmade05@gmail.com**) was recorded on submission of this form.

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Questions   18 of 20 points

✓ With MySQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" starts with an "a"? *1/1

⦿ A) SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'a%' ✓

◯ B) SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='a'

◯ C) SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE '%a'

◯ D) SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='%a%'

✓ Consider the following SQL query: *   1/1
SELECT *
FROM Orders
WHERE OrderDate BETWEEN '2023-01-01' AND '2023-12-31';
What does this query retrieve?

◯ A) All orders placed till December 31st, 2023.

⦿ B) All orders placed between January 1st, 2023, and December 31st, 2023. ✓

◯ C) All orders placed after January 1st, 2023.

◯ D) All orders placed before December 31st, 2023.

✓ Which SQL clause is used to calculate aggregate functions such as *1/1
COUNT(), SUM(), AVG(), etc.?

○ A) SELECT

○ B) WHERE

◉ C) GROUP BY ✓

○ D) HAVING

✓ You need to retrieve the total number of orders placed by each customer *1/1
from the "Orders" table. Which SQL statement would you use?

○ A) SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID;

◉ B) SELECT COUNT(OrderID) FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID; ✓

○ C) SELECT SUM(OrderID) FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID;

○ D) SELECT AVG(OrderID) FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID;

✓ Developer MANJU executed the following statement: create table *1/1
animals as select * from Master.animals; What is the effect of this
statement?

○ A) A table named animals will be created in the Master schema with the same data
as the animals table owned by ANJU

○ B) Syntax error in the statement

◉ C) A table named animals will be created in ANJU's default schema with the ✓
same data as the animals table owned by Master

○ D) None of the above

✓ With MySQL, how can you return all the records from a table named *1/1
"Persons" sorted descending by "FirstName"?

○ A) SELECT * FROM Persons SORT BY 'FirstName' DESC

○ B) SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER FirstName DESC

◉ C) SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER BY FirstName DESC ✓

○ D) SELECT * FROM Persons SORT 'FirstName' DESC

✓ With MySQL, how can you insert "SKY" as the "LastName" in the *1/1
"Persons" table?

○ A) INSERT INTO Persons ('SKY') INTO LastName

◉ B) INSERT INTO Persons (LastName) VALUES ('SKY') ✓

○ C) INSERT ('SKY') INTO Persons (LastName)

○ D) NONE

✓ You are writing a SQL query to retrieve data from two tables, "Orders" and *1/1
"Customers." Each order is associated with a customer, but not all
customers have placed orders. Which type of join would you use to
retrieve all customers, including those who haven't placed orders?

○ A) INNER JOIN

◉ B) LEFT JOIN ✓

○ C) RIGHT JOIN

○ D) FULL JOIN

✓ The _____ construct evaluates to true only when the sub-query lacks any instances of duplicate values. *1/1

○ A) Not null

○ B) Not unique

◉ C) Unique ✓

○ D) Null

✓ Which SQL statement is used to roll back the current transaction and undo its changes, create a new savepoint within the current transaction and commit the current transaction and make its changes permanent? *1/1

◉ ROLLBACK TRANSACTION, SAVEPOINT, COMMIT TRANSACTION ✓

○ SAVEPOINT, COMMIT TRANSACTION, ROLLBACK TRANSACTION

○ COMMIT TRANSACTION, ROLLBACK TRANSACTION, SAVEPOINT

○ COMMIT TRANSACTION, SAVEPOINT, ROLLBACK TRANSACTION

✓ How can you change "Kohli" into "Rohit" in the "LastName" column in the Persons table? *1/1

○ A) MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Rohit' WHERE LastName='Kohli'

○ B) MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Kohli' INTO LastName='Rohit

○ C) UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Kohli' INTO LastName='Rohit'

◉ D) UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Rohit' WHERE LastName='Kohli' ✓

✗ CROSS JOIN and JOIN are similar to _____ * 0/1

○ A) INNER JOIN

○ B) NATURAL JOIN

○ C) OUTER JOIN

◉ D) CARTESIAN JOIN ✗

Correct answer

◉ A) INNER JOIN

✓ Which SQL command is used to add a new column to an existing table? * 1/1

○ A) ADD COLUMN

○ B) NEW COLUMN

○ C) INSERT COLUMN

◉ D) ALTER TABLE ✓

✗ You want to ensure that each employee is assigned to only one department. Which type of constraint would you apply to enforce this rule? *0/1

○ A) PRIMARY KEY

○ B) FOREIGN KEY

◉ C) UNIQUE constraint ✗

○ D) CHECK constraint

Correct answer

◉ B) FOREIGN KEY

✓ State whether the following statement is true or false:
It is not possible to include a WHERE clause in an UPDATE command. * 1/1

○ A) True

◉ B) False ✓

✓ A table can contain how many individual primary keys? * 1/1

◉ A) Only One ✓

○ B) Only Two

○ C) Depends on the user

○ D) None

✓ Which SQL clause is used to filter the results returned by a query? *   1/1

○ A) SORT BY

○ B) FILTER BY

◉ C) WHERE   ✓

○ D) HAVING

✓ Consider the following SQL query: *   1/1
SELECT AVG(Salary)
FROM Employees
GROUP BY DepartmentID;
What does this query calculate?

○ A) The total salary of all employees in each department.

◉ B) The average salary of all employees in each department.   ✓

○ C) The average salary of all employees of all departments.

○ D) The lowest salary of all employees of all department.

✓ What is the default sort order of the ORDER BY clause? *   1/1

○ A) DESC

◉ B) ASC   ✓

○ C) RANDOM

○ D) NONE

✓ You want to add a constraint to the "Age" column in the "Students" table *1/1
to ensure that the age of a student must be greater than or equal to 18.
Which SQL statement would you use?

○ a) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) TO Students;

◉ b) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18);   ✓

○ c) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) ON Students;

○ d) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CHECK (Age >= 18);

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