DBT Test

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* Indicates required question

Untitled Section

The attributes of a relationship are called as _____ attributes   1 point

○ Relational

○ Conjunctive

○ Descriptive

○ None of the mentioned

Data return using output parameter is _____   1 point

○ Return codes, which are always an integer value

○ A global cursor that can be referenced outside the stored procedure

○ A single cursor that can be referenced inside the stored procedure

○ None of the mentioned

1 point

```
SELECT branch_name, COUNT (DISTINCT customer_name)
FROM depositor, account
WHERE depositor.account_number = account.account_number
      GROUP BY branch_id
      HAVING avg(balance) = 10000;
```

○ The having clause checks whether the query result is true or not

○ The having clause does not check for any condition

○ The having clause allows only those tuples that have average balance 10000

○ None of the mentioned

The join operations that do not retain mismatched tuples are called as _____ operations   1 point

○ outer join

○ natural join

○ full outer join

○ inner join

The _____ clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result of a query.   1 point

○ Where

○ Select

○ From

○ Distinct

What is the difference between a join and an outer join operation?　　　1 point

○ There is no difference

○ Join preserves a few tuples that are otherwise lost in the outer join

○ Outer join preserves a few tuples that are otherwise lost in the join

○ An outer join can be used only on outer queries whereas a join operation can be used in Subqueries

---

1 point

Employee_id Name Salary
1001　　　　　Annie 6000
1009　　　　　Ross　4500
1018　　　　　Zeith　7000

This is Employee table.
Which of the following employee_id will be displayed for the given query?

`SELECT * FROM employee WHERE employee_id>1009;`

○ 1009, 1001, 1018

○ 1009, 1018

○ 1001

○ 1018

Which of the following statements contains an error?   1 point

○ Option 1 Select * from emp where empid = 10003;

○ b) Select empid from emp where empid = 10006;

○ c) Select empid from emp;

○ d) Select empid where empid = 1009 and lastname = 'GELLER';

SELECT name ____ instructor name, course id FROM instructor, teaches   1 point
WHERE instructor.ID= teaches.ID; Which keyword must be used here to
rename the field name?

○ from

○ Rename

○ As

○ Join

SELECT name FROM instructor WHERE dept name = 'Physics' ORDER BY   1 point
name; By default, the order by clause lists items in _____ order.

○ Descending

○ Any

○ Same

○ Ascending

If we want to retain all duplicates, we must write _____ in place of union.   1 point

○ Union all

○ Union some

○ Intersect all

○ Intersect some

. _____ clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result.   1 point

○ Select

○ Group-by

○ Having

○ Order by

SELECT name FROM instructor WHERE salary IS NOT NULL; it will give -----   1 point

○ Tuples with null value

○ Tuples with no null values

○ Tuples with any salary

○ All of the mentioned

. Aggregate functions are functions that take a _____ as input and   1 point
return a single value.

○ Collection of values

○ Single value

○ Aggregate value

○ Both Collection of values & Single value

Which of the following is true about sub-queries? *   1 point

○ They execute after the main query executes

○ They execute in parallel to the main query

○ The user can execute the main query and then, if wanted, execute the sub-query

○ They execute before the main query executes.

Some database columns can be used to create ___. *   1 point

○ Indices

○ files

○ indexes

○ records

Which of the following is true about the result of a sub-query? *   1 point

○   The result of a sub-query is generally ignored when executed.

○   The result of a sub-query doesn't give a result, it is just helpful in speeding up the
    main query execution

○   The result of a sub-query is used by the main query.

○   The result of a sub-query is always NULL

Which of the following clause is mandatorily used in a sub-query? *   1 point

○   SELECT

○   WHERE

○   ORDER BY

○   GROUP BY

Which statement is used to get all data from the student table whose name * 1 point
starts with p?

○   SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p%';

○   SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'p%';

○   SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '_p%';

○   SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p';

Which of the following are the DATETIME data types that can be used in column definitions? * 1 point

○ TIMESTAMP

○ INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY

○ INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

○ TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE

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