1. In MySQL, the upper limit for nested functions is upto \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ levels.

a. 0

b. 32

c. 64

**d. 255**

1. Wildcards used for pattern matching are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. \* and ?

b. $ and #

c. @ and !

**d. % and \_**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ functions can be used to make your queries case-insensitive.

**a. Upper and lower**

b. Lpad and rpad

c. Ltrim and rtrim

d. Replace and translate

1. Which of the following is not a group function?

a. Avg( )

**b. Sqrt( )**

c. Sum( )

d. Max( )

1. The value of INSTR(‘CALIFORNIA’,’A’,1,2) is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. 2

b. 1

**c. 10**

d. 9

1. To lock the rows of a table manually, you can use a Select statement with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.

**a. For Update**

b. For Delete

c. For Insert

d. For Lock

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function can be used to make character column data as right-justified.

**a. Lpad**

b. Rpad

c. Ljustify

d. Rjustify

1. Null value is independent of datatype. (**True**/False)
2. You can commit to a savepoint. (True/**False**)
3. MySQL ifnull( ) function can be used only with number datatype. (True/**False**)
4. Log(m,n) will return the Log of m to the base n. (True/**False**)
5. The default date format in MySQL is ‘YYYY-MM-DD’. (**True**/False)
6. Group functions are not allowed in the WHERE clause of Select statement. (**True**/False)
7. Any operation done with null, returns null. (**True**/False)

15. Which of the following is not a number function?

1. sin()

2. **to\_number()**

3. sqrt()

4. round()

16. Which line in the following SELECT statement will produce an error?

1. select dept, avg(salary)

2. from emp

**3. group by empid;**

4. No errors in this statement

1. Which of the following is the correct order of precedence of SQL clauses?

1. HAVING, GROUP BY, WHERE

**2. WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING**

3. GROUP BY, HAVING, WHERE

4. HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY

18. Fill in the blank with a numeric function to get 15 as the output.

SELECT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(-15) "Absolute" FROM DUAL;

1. FLOOR

2. MOD

3. EXP

4. **ABS**

19. Which of the following is NOT a GROUP function?

**1. LENGTH()**

2. AVG()

3. MAX()

4. COUNT()

20. Which of the following is the correct syntax for using the HAVING clause?

1. SELECT (column\_name)

HAVING (function condition)

GROUP BY (column\_name)

FROM (entity\_name);

**2. SELECT (column\_name)**

**FROM (entity\_name)**

**GROUP BY (column\_name)**

**HAVING (function condition);**

3. SELECT (column\_name)

FROM (entity\_name)

HAVING (function condition)

GROUP BY (column\_name);

4.SELECT (column\_name)

HAVING (function condition)

FROM (entity\_name)

GROUP BY (column\_name);

1. Which of the following SQL functions can operate on any datatype?

A) TO\_CHAR

B) LOWER

C) LPAD

D) **MAX**

1. Which of the following uses of the HAVING clause are appropriate? 1. To put returned data into sorted order. 2. To execute certain data groups based on known criteria. 3. To include certain data groups based on unknown criteria. 4. **To include certain data groups based on known criteria**
2. Which of the following is not a group function. 1. **LTRIM**2. MAX 3. MIN 4. STDDEV
3. Select CEIL(MOD(POWER(2,3), FLOOR(3.5))) from dual;

What is the result of the above statement?

1. 0
2. 1
3. **2**
4. 4

|  |
| --- |
| 25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes a string of certain length by adding a certain set of characters to the left |
| 1.  LTRIM |
| 2.  **LPAD** |
| 3.  SUBSTR |
| 4.  INSTR |

26. In an RDBMS, another word for Column is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Row

b. Tuple

c. **Attribute**

d. Applet

1. Evaluate the SQL statements

CREATE TABLE dept (dept\_idINT (2), dname VARCHAR (14), Loc VARCHAR (13));

ROLLBACK;

DESCRIBE DEPT

What is true about the statements?

1. The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupied by the DEPT table.

2. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error.

3. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table only if there

is a COMMIT statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement.

**4. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table**

1. If five tables are given & three join conditions are given & select Query is applied then what will happen?
2. Cartesian product of first 3 tables
3. **Three joins make relation between four tables& keep the fifth independent**
4. We cannot apply 3 joins on 5 tables
5. None of above
6. The BLOB datatype stores what type of data? a. Character data b.**Binary data**

c. Numeric data d. ASCII data

1. In a correlated query a. The inner query fires first b. The outer query fires first **c. inner query fires for every row returned by outer query** d. no order

|  |
| --- |
| 1. The limit of level of nesting is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subqueries in SQL |
| **1.  255** |
| 2.  1024 |
| 3.  1000 |
| 4.  2000 |

|  |
| --- |
| 32. EXISTS, SOME, ANY are Special operators in SQL. (**True**/False) |
| 33. COUNT(expr)function returns the number of rows where expr is not null. (**True**/False) |

34. A Rollback statement cannot be used to close a transaction. (True/**False**)

|  |
| --- |
| 35. Which of the following is auto committed? |
| 1.  insert |
| 2.  delete |
| 3.  update |
| **4.  truncate** |

|  |
| --- |
| 36. Which SQL commands are used to create, modify and delete database structure but not data? |
| **1.  DDL** |
| 2.  DML |
| 3.  DCL |
| 4.  DQL |

37. The second parameter in the ROUND function specifies the number of digits after the decimal point. (**True**/False)

38. The join which performs Cartesian product is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Left join

b. Left outer join

c. Right outer join

**d. Cross join**

### 39. [Evaluate this SQL statement: SELECT e.employee\_id, (.15\* e.salary) + (.5 \* e.commission\_pct) + (s.sales\_amount \* (.35 \* e.bonus)) AS CALC\_VALUE FROM employees e, sales WHERE e.employee\_id = s.emp\_id; What will happen if you remove all the parentheses from the calculation?](http://www.atoziq.com/2012/08/evaluate-this-sql-statement-select.html)

A. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be lower.  
B. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be higher.  
**C. There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column.**D. An error will be reported.

### 40. [The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns: EMPLOYEE\_ID INT(4), ENAME VARCHAR (25), JOB\_ID VARCHAR(10). Which SQL statement will return the ENAME, length of the ENAME, and the numeric position of the letter "a" in the ENAME column, for those employees whose ENAME ends with a the letter "n"?](http://www.atoziq.com/2012/08/the-employees-table-contains-these.html)

**A. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, 'a') FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';**B. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, ,-1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';  
C. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, 1, 1) = 'n';  
D. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';

### 41. [Evaluate this SQL statement: SELECT ename, sal, 12\*sal+100 FROM EMP; The SAL column stores the monthly salary of the employee. Which change must be made to the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary plus a monthly bonus of $100, multiplied by 12"?](http://www.atoziq.com/2012/08/evaluate-this-sql-statement-select_25.html)

A. No change is required to achieve the desired results.  
**B. SELECT ename, sal, 12\*(sal+100) FROM emp;**C. SELECT ename, sal, (12\*sal) +100 FROM emp;  
D. SELECT ename, sal+100,\*12 FROM emp;

### 42. [Which describes the default behaviour when you create a table?](http://www.atoziq.com/2012/08/which-describes-default-behavior-when.html)

A. The table is accessible to all users.  
B. Tables are created in the public schema.  
**C. Tables are created in your schema.**D. Tables are created in the DBA schema.

### 43. [Evaluate the SQL statement: SELECT ROUND (TRUNCATE (MOD (1600, 10),-1), 2) FROM dual; What will be displayed?](http://www.atoziq.com/2012/08/evaluate-sql-statement-select-round.html)

**A. 0**B. 1  
C. 0.00  
D. an error statement

### 44. [You added a PHONE-NUMBER column of INT data type to an existing EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table already contains records of 100 employees. Now, you want to enter the phone numbers of each of the 100 employees into the table some of the employees may not have a phone number available. Which data manipulation operation do you perform?](http://www.atoziq.com/2012/08/you-added-phone-number-column-of-number.html)

A. MERGE  
B. INSERT  
**C. UPDATE**D. ADD

### 45. [You define a multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of an SQL query with a comparison operator"=" What happens when the main query is executed?](http://www.atoziq.com/2012/08/you-define-multiple-row-subquery-in.html)

A. the main query executes with the first value returned by the subquery  
B. the main query executes with the last value returned by the subquery  
C. the main query executes with all the values returned by the subquery  
**D. The main query fails because the multiple-row subquery cannot be used with the comparison operator.**

### 46. [A subquery can be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.](http://www.atoziq.com/2012/08/a-subquery-can-be-used-to-oracle.html)

A. create groups of data  
B. sort data in a specific order  
C. convert data to a different format  
**D. retrieve data based on an unknown condition**

### 47. [You need to display the last names of those employees who have the letter "A" as the second character in their names. Which SQL statement displays the required results?](http://www.atoziq.com/2012/08/you-need-to-display-last-names-of-those.html)

**A. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last\_name LIKE'\_A%;**B. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last name='\*A%  
C. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last name ='\* \_A%;  
D. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last name LIKE '\* a%

48. How should a many-to-many relationship be handled?

A: By adding a join table

**B: By adding an intersection table**

C: By adding union table

D: By adding Cartesian table

1. Within MySQL block, screen input and screen output are not recommended.
2. **True**
3. False
4. DCL commands are allowed within a MySQL block.
5. True
6. **False**
7. To break and come out of a loop in MySQL, we can use LEAVE statement.
8. **True**
9. False
10. MySQL is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ GL.
11. 1 GL
12. 2 GL
13. 3 GL
14. **4 GL**
15. When you create a variable in MySQL that has not been initialized, it stores a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ value.
16. Blank
17. 0
18. **Null**
19. Garbage
20. The if elseif else end if construct is similar to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function of SQL.
21. **Case**
22. Round
23. Trunc
24. Sign
25. In MySQL, we can use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for single line comment.
26. \*\*
27. **- -**
28. \\
29. ||
30. In MySQL, A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable can store a logical true or false value.
31. Char
32. Binary
33. **Boolean**
34. Logical
35. Which of the following statements is true about while loops?

a. Explicit exit statements are required in while loops.

**b. Counter variables are required in while loops.**

c. An if-then statement is needed to signal when a while loop should end.

d. All exit conditions for while loops are handled in the exit when clause.

1. Comments in a MySQL code are inserted using

a. - -

b. /\* \*/

c. **Both (1) and (2)**

d. #

1. Which of the following is true?

a. For nested blocks an object defined in a parent block is available within all its child blocks (nested blocks).

b. The reverse is not true; objects defined in a child block are not visible to the parent.

c. If a nested block defines an object with the same name as an object in its parent block then only the local object is visible.

**d. All of the above**

1. The MySQL blocks can contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statements a. DML,DCL b. DML,DDL c. GRANT,REVOKE d. **TCL,DML**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. MySQL extends SQL by adding control structures found in other procedural language. 2. **True** 3. False |
| 1. DDL commands can be used in MySQL block. 2. **True** 3. False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. MySQL supports boolean data type. 2. **True** 3. False   63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a compulsory section of a MySQL block.  a. Declaration section marked by the keyword DECLARE  **b. Executable section marked by the keyword BEGIN …. END**  c. Exception section marked by the keyword EXCEPTION  d. All of the above  64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ loop if used properly can be used to ensure that the statements within the loop are executed iteratively but at least once.  **a. Repeat**  b. While loop …….end loop;  c. for I in 1..10 loop ……… end loop;  d. All of the above | |
|  | |
| 65. Identifiers in MySQL can contain upto \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characters. |
| a.  255 |
| **b.  30** |
| c.  1000 |
| d.  none |

1. You can fetch backwards in MySQL cursors.
2. True
3. **False**
4. You can create a cursor based on a join of two tables.
5. **True**
6. False
7. No upper limit on the number of indexes per table.
8. **True**
9. False
10. Null values are stored in an index.
11. True
12. **False**

70. Dropping a table has the following effects on a non-unique index created for the table.

a. No effect

**b. The index will be dropped**

c. The index will be rendered invalid

d. The index will contain NULL values

71. The query associated with a cursor is executed in

a. Declare phase

**b. Open phase**

c. Fetch phase

d. Close phase

72. When we combine multiple columns in a single index, it is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ index.

**a. Composite**

b. Multiple

c. Multicol

d. Complicated

1. In MySQL if you need to deal with a group of rows, then you must place returned data into
2. Select statement
3. **Cursors**
4. into clause
5. Code storage
6. Which of the following database objects stores table column data and row reference information?

a. Tables

b. Sequences

c. **Indexes**

d. Views

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement retrieves the current row and advances the cursor to the next row. a. SET b. GET c. MOVE d. **None of the above**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. The close statement disables the cursor and the active set becomes undefined. 2. **True** 3. False |