**Studytonight – Advanced SQL – Aditya Jain**

1. **Database system compiles query when it is:**
   * + - 1. Executed
         2. Initialized
         3. **Prepared**
         4. Invoked
2. **A trigger can be dropped by using command:**
3. **drop trigger**
4. alter trigger drop
5. define drop trigger
6. declare drop trigger
7. **A Java application program does not include declarations for:**
8. Data retrieved of database
9. Data executed
10. **Data stored in database**
11. Data manipulated
12. **In language constructs for procedures, PSM stands for:**
13. Permanent Storage Module
14. **Persistent Storage Module**
15. Prepared Statement Module
16. Prepared Storage Module
17. **SQL structures permitted in host language constitute:**
18. **Embedded SQL**
19. Prepared SQL
20. Structured SQL
21. Processed SQL
22. **Interface ResultSet has a method, getMetaData(), that returns a/an:**
23. Tuple
24. Value
25. **Object**
26. Result
27. **Variables of a general programming language corresponds roughly to value of a/an:**
28. Tuple
29. **Attribute**
30. Relation
31. Entity
32. **To execute a statement, we invoke which of the following methods?**
33. **executeUpdate method**
34. executeRel method
35. executeStmt method
36. executeConn method
37. **Construct that a recursive query should not use on recursive view, is:**
38. **Aggregation**
39. Unions
40. Comparisons
41. Booleans
42. **For identification of procedure, name is used along with the:**
43. Attributes
44. Values
45. **Arguments**
46. Initialization
47. **Older systems allow multiple statements to be executed in a single call, with statements separated by a:**
48. Question mark
49. Colon
50. **Semicolon**
51. $ sign
52. **Preprocessor replaces embedded SQL requests with:**
53. Host language declarations
54. Host language procedure calls
55. **Both A and B**
56. Host language definitions
57. **For fixed-length types such as integer or float, maximum length field is:**
58. Accepted
59. Allotted
60. **Ignored**
61. Implemented
62. **Aggregation function such as ranking and windowing queries, allows efficient:**
63. Implementation
64. Execution
65. Testing
66. **Evaluation**
67. **Alternative way of expressing recursion is usage of clause definition of:**
68. Like clause
69. As clause
70. **with clause**
71. without clause
72. **A major challenge in mixing SQL with a general-purpose language is mismatching in the:**
73. Definition of data
74. **Manipulation of data**
75. Execution of data
76. Output of data
77. **To maintain materialized views, we can use:**
78. **Triggers**
79. Pointers
80. Clone objects
81. Cascading
82. **Method on result set that tests whether or not there remains at least one unfetched tuple in result set, is said to be:**
83. Fetch method
84. Current method
85. **Next method**
86. Access method
87. **JDBC stands for:**
88. Java Database Communication
89. Java Database Connection
90. Java Database Consistency
91. **Java Database Connectivity**
92. **Any recursive view must be defined as union of:**
93. Subsets
94. **Subqueries**
95. Subprocesses
96. Subdomains
97. **JDBC driver can be loaded by invoking the:**
98. Class.fromName
99. Class.ofName
100. Class.Name
101. **Class.forName**
102. **First step in accessing a database from a Java program is to:**
103. **Open a connection**
104. Open a query
105. Open a statement
106. Open a database
107. **Once connection is set up, program can send SQL commands to database by using:**
108. SQLExcelConn
109. **SQLExcelDirect**
110. SQLDirect
111. SQlConnect
112. **A language in which SQL queries are embedded is referred to as a:**
113. Server language
114. **Host language**
115. Structure language
116. Procedural language
117. **For triggers in SQL, statement that specifies a condition is said to be:**
118. While statement
119. From statement
120. Where statement
121. **When statement**
122. **C language variables can be bound to attributes of query result using function:**
123. getSQLCol function
124. SQLBind function
125. **SQLBindCol function**
126. getSQLBind function
127. **A general-purpose program can connect to and communicate with a database server using a collection of:**
128. Variables
129. Schemas
130. Models
131. **Methods**
132. **Transitive closure query can be performed by using:**
133. Structural SQL queries
134. Procedural SQL queries
135. **Recursive SQL queries**
136. None of the above
137. **To define a temporary view whose definition is available only to query in which it is defined, clause used is:**
138. Declare clause
139. **With clause**
140. Define clause
141. While clause
142. **After turning off automatic commit, transactions must be committed or rolled back explicitly using method:**
143. **conn.commit()**
144. conn.setCommit()
145. conn.getCommit()
146. conn.setAuto()