IRC_RDBMS_D5_DQL_KQ_MCQ

Test Summary

- No. of Sections: 1
- No. of Questions: 30
- Total Duration: 30 min

Section 1 - DQL

Section Summary

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- Duration: 30 min

Additional Instructions:

None

Q1.   Orders table:
O_Id OrderDate OrderPrice Customer
1 2009/12/12 1000 Harry
2 2008/03/23 1600 Nancy
3 2008/09/02 700 Harry
4 2008/09/03 300 Harry
5 2008/08/30 2000 Jensen
6 2008/03/04 100 Nancy

We want to find the total sum (total order) of each customer. Which of the below statement should we use:

SELECT Customer,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Order GROUP BY Customer

SELECT Customer,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Orders GROUP BY Orders

SELECT Customer,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Orders GROUP BY Customer

SELECT Customer,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Orders GROUP BY OrderPrice

Q2.   Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values?

ANY

BETWEEN

ALL

IN

Q3.   What operator tests column for absence of data

NOT Operator

Exists Operator

IS NULL Operator

None of the above

Q4.   Which of the following operators can be used to check if all elements in a list are True?

any()

all()

in()

exists()

Q5.   If we have not specified ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default

DESC

ASC

There is no default value

None of the mentioned

Q6.   Which of the following keywords is used to filter data in SQL queries after grouping?

where

having

select

group by

Q7.   Which of the following statement is true?

TRUNCATE free the table space while DELETE does not.

Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statements free the table's space.

Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statement does not free the table's space.

DELETE free the table space while TRUNCATE does not.

Q8.   What is returned by INSTR ('JAVAT POINT', 'P')?

6
7
POINT
JAVAT

Q9.   An SQL statement with the Having clause may or may not include the .... clause

Group By
Select
From
All of above

Q10.   A command that lets you change one or more field in a table is:

INSERT
MODIFY
LOOK-UP
All of the above

Q11.   Which of the following operators can be used to combine two sets and return all unique elements?

union()
intersection()
difference()
symmetric_difference()

Q12.   Which of the following operators can be used to find common elements between two sets?

union()
intersection()
difference()

symmetric_difference()

Q13.   The GROUP BY statement is used in conjunction with the .... to group the result-set by one or more columns.

Wildcards

Aggregate functions

Date functions

Joins

Q14.   Which of the following is also called an INNER JOIN?

SELF JOIN

EQUI JOIN

NON-EQUI JOIN

None of the above

Q15.   Which of the following operators can be used to find elements that are in one set but not the other?

union()

intersection()

difference()

symmetric_difference()

Q16.   Which of the following operators can be used to check if an element does not exist in a list?

any()

all()

not in()

non exists()

Q17.   _____ clause creates temporary relation for the query on which it is defined.

WITH

FROM

WHERE

SELECT

Q18.   SELECT ROUND (65.726, -1) FROM DUAL;

What will be the output of above SQL statement.

is illegal

garbage

726

70

Q19.   _____ command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?

ROLLBACK

COMMIT

TRUNCATE

DELETE

Q20.   Checkpoints are a part of

Recovery measures.

Security measures.

Concurrency measures.

Authorization measures.

Q21.   The clause in SQL that specifies that the query result should be sorted in ascending or descending order based on the values of one or more columns is

View

Order by

Group by

Having

Q22.   What is a disjoint less constraint?

It requires that an entity belongs to no more than one level entity set.

The same entity may belong to more than one level.

The database must contain an unmatched foreign key value.

An entity can be joined with another entity in the same level entity set.

Q23.   The operation which is not considered a basic operation of relational algebra is

Join

Selection

Union

Cross product

Q24.   In which case would you use a FULL OUTER JOIN?

Both tables have NULL values.

You want all unmatched data from one table.

You want all matched data from both tables.

You want all records (both matched and unmatched) from both tables.

Q25.   Consider the below tables:

Table 1: Foods

```
+-------------+----------------+---------------+
| COMPANY_ID  | COMPANY_NAME   | COMPANY_CITY  |
+-------------+----------------+---------------+
| 18          | Order All      | Boston        |
| 15          | Jack Hill Ltd  | London        |
| 16          | Akas Foods     | Delhi         |
+-------------+----------------+---------------+
```

Table 2: Company

```
+---------+--------------+------------+------------+
| ITEM_ID | ITEM_NAME    | ITEM_UNIT  | COMPANY_ID |
+---------+--------------+------------+------------+
| 1       | Chex Mix     | Pcs        | 16         |
| 6       | Cheez-It     | Pcs        | 15         |
| 2       | BN Biscuit   | Pcs        | 15         |
| 3       | Mighty Munch | Pcs        |            |
+---------+--------------+------------+------------+
```

How many rows fetched when the below query is executed?

SELECT *
FROM
Company a
LEFT OUTER JOIN
Foods b
ON a.company_id = b.company_id
WHERE a.company_id IS NULL
OR b.company_id IS NULL
ORDER BY company_name;

4

3

1

7

Q26.   What is the function of a full outer join?

It preserves tuples only in the relation named before the operation

It preserves tuples only in the relation named after the operation

It preserved tuples in the relations named on both the sides of the operation

It does not preserve any tuples on either side of the relation

Q27.   Which view that contains more than one table in the top-level FROM clause of the SELECT statement:

Join view

Datable join view

Updatable join view

All of the listed options

Q28.
        Consider the table as below:

table_A

A	M
1	m
2	n
4	o

table_B

A	N
2	p
3	q
5	r

How many rows fetched after performing full outer join?

SELECT * FROM table_A
FULL OUTER JOIN table_B
ON table_A.A=table_B.A;

5

6

1

No rows

Q29.   Choose the query that matches the below image.
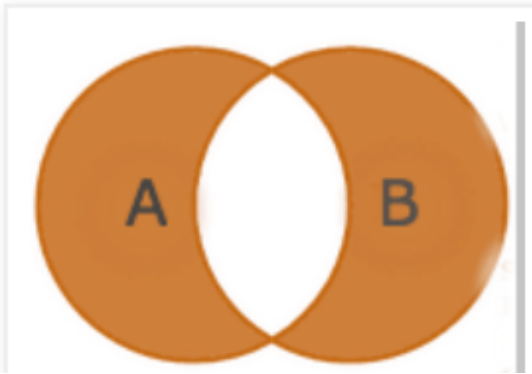
Select [List]
from [Table A] A
inner join
 [Table B] B
on A.value=B.value

Select [List]
from [Table A] A
full outer join
 [Table B] B
on A.value=B.value
where A.value is null
or B.value is null

Select [List]
from [Table A] A
right join
 [Table B] B
on A.value=B.value
where A.value is null

```
Select [List]
from [Table A] A
full outer join
 [Table B] B
on A.value=B.value
```

Q30.   How many tables may be included with a join?

One

Two

Three

No limit

Section 1 - DQL

Q1

SELECT Customer,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Orders GROUP BY Customer

Solution

No Solution

Q2

IN

Solution

No Solution

Q3

NOT Operator

Solution

No Solution

Q4

all()

Solution

No Solution

Q5

ASC

Solution

No Solution

Q6

having

Solution

No Solution

Q7

TRUNCATE free the table space while DELETE does not.

Solution

No Solution

Q8

7

Solution

No Solution

Q9   From

Solution

No Solution

Q10   MODIFY

Solution

No Solution

Q11   union()

Solution

No Solution

Q12   intersection()

Solution

No Solution

Q13   Joins

Solution

No Solution

Q14   EQUI JOIN

Solution

No Solution

Q15   difference()

Solution

No Solution

Q16   not in()

Solution

No Solution

Q17

WITH

Solution

No Solution

Q18

70

Solution

The query "SELECT ROUND(65.726, -1) FROM DUAL;" would round the number 65.726 to the nearest 10, because the second argument (-1) specifies that the rounding should be done to the nearest multiple of 10.

The result would be 70, since 65.726 is closer to 70 than to 60, which would be the next multiple of 10 below it.

Note that the "DUAL" table is a special one-row, one-column table in some database management systems (such as Oracle), which can be used for testing queries without accessing real tables.

Q19

COMMIT

Solution

No Solution

Q20

Recovery measures.

Solution

No Solution

Q21

Order by

Solution

No Solution

Q22

It requires that an entity belongs to no more than one level entity set.

Solution

No Solution

Q23

Join

Solution

No Solution

Q24

You want all records (both matched and unmatched) from both tables.

Solution

No Solution

Q25

1

Solution

No Solution

Q26

It preserved tuples in the relations named on both the sides of the operation

Solution

No Solution

Q27

All of the listed options

Solution

All of the listed options - Join view, Datatable join view, and Updatable join view - can contain more than one table in the top-level FROM

clause of the SELECT statement.

A Join view is a view that combines columns from two or more tables, using a JOIN operation in the view's SELECT statement.

A Datatable join view is a view that is created by joining tables, and it can be used to query the joined tables as if they were a single table.

An Updatable join view is a view that allows you to modify data from multiple tables, using a single UPDATE statement.

In all cases, the view can include multiple tables in the FROM clause of the SELECT statement.

Q28

5

Solution

No Solution

Q29

Select [List]

from [Table A] A

full outer join

[Table B] B

on A.value=B.value

where A.value is null

or B.value is null

Solution

No Solution

No limit

Solution

No Solution

No Solution

No limit

Solution

No Solution