SQL Modular Exam

E MARKS (/PACKAGE-COST-DETAILS/REGENERATE-MARKS?STUDENTID=23586&ASSESSMENTID=208538)

Score Obtained:
30/44 (60%)

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Which of the following are the synonyms for Column and ROW of a table?

1.   Row = [Tuple, Record]

2.   Column = [Field, Attribute]

3.   Row = [Tuple, Attribute]

4.   Columns = [Field, Record]

1/1   ATTEMPTED

○   1 and 2

○   3 and 4

○   only 1

○   only 2

2. Which among the following command will add a new column marks to student table

1/1   ATTEMPTED

○   alter table student(marks int)

○   alter table student(marks int)

◉   alter table student add marks int

○ alter table student modify marks int

3. Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Database structures, including tables?

◉ Data Definition Language(DDL)

○ Data Manipulation Language(DML)

○ DML and DDL

○ None of the Mentioned

4.
Which of the following is/are the DDL statements?

○ Create

○ Drop

○ Alter

◉ All of the Mentioned

5. What does 'name' represent in the following SQL code snippet?

```
CREATE TABLE student
(
    name CHAR(30),
    roll_num INT,
    address CHAR(30),
    phone CHAR(12)
);
```

○ A table   0/1   ATTEMPTED

● A row

○ A column

○ An object

6. Which command is used to change the definition of a table in SQL?

                                                                       0/1   ATTEMPTED

○ CREATE

● UPDATE

○ ALTER

○ SELECT

7. What does the following statement in SQL do? DROP TABLE student;

                                                                       1/1   ATTEMPTED

● Deletes a table called student

○ Creates a table called student

○ Check if there is a table called student

○ None of the above

8. Which of the following is the full form of DDL?   1/1   ATTEMPTED

● Data definition language

○ Data derivation language

○ Dynamic data language

○ Detailed data language

9.
The language used application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred to as _____

◉ DML   0/1   ATTEMPTED

○ DDL

○ DCL

○ All of the Mentioned

10. Which keyword is used to specify the foreign key after the table is created?   0/1   ATTEMPTED

○ SETUP

○ SET

○ ALTER TABLE

◉ SPECIFY

11. In the following MySQL command how many rows will be updated?

```
UPDATE person
```

```
   SET lname='s',
```

```
    Fname = 'p',
```

```
    WHERE person_id = 1;
```

```
    /* person_id is a primary key */
```

0/1 ATTEMPTED

○ Single row

● Double row

○ No row

○ None of the mentioned

12. Which of the following commands is used to delete all rows and free up space from a table?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

● TRUNCATE

○ DROP

○ DELETE

○ ALTER

13. In SQL which of the following is not a Data manipulation Language command.

0/1 ATTEMPTED

○ Delete

● Insert

○ Truncate

○ Update

14. Which Of the SQL Statements Is Correct?

○ DELETE * from user WHERE Username = 'user1'

◉ DELETE from user WHERE Username = 'user1'

○ DELETE user1 from user WHERE Username = 'user1'

○ All of the above

15.

Which of the following columns in a table cannot be updated?

○ DATE type columns in the table

○ Columns which allows NULL values in the table

◉ A primary key column which also serves as foreign key reference in another table

○ All of the above

16.

To delete a particular column in a relation the command used is:

○ UPDATE TABLE

○ TRUNCATE COLUMN

◉ ALTER , DROP

○ DELETE COLUMN

17. What does 'name' represent in the following SQL code snippet?

```
CREATE TABLE student
(
    name CHAR(30),
    roll_num INT,
    address CHAR(30),
    phone CHAR(12)
);
```

0/1 ATTEMPTED

○ A table

● A row

○ A column

○ An object

18. Which of the following keyword is used to add a new column at the beginning of the existing table

0/1 ATTEMPTED

○ start

● initial

○ first

○ all of the above

19. Which of the following is the full form of DDL?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

● Data definition language

○ Data derivation language

○ Dynamic data language

○ Detailed data language

20.
Which statement is TRUE about the WHERE Clause?

○ In order to retrieve rows, WHERE Clause is used.   0/1   ATTEMPTED

○ In order to group the rows, WHERE Clause is used.

◉ In order to select the defined groups, WHERE Clause is used.

○ In order to return the rows, WHERE Clause is used.

21.
Which statement is TRUE about the GROUP BY Clause?

○ In order to retrieve rows, GROUP BY Clause is used.   0/1   ATTEMPTED

○ In order to group the rows that share the same property, GROUP BY Clause is used.

◉ In order to select the defined groups, GROUP BY Clause is used.

○ In order to return the rows, GROUP BY Clause is used.

22.
By default, sorting by ORDER BY clause is done in which order?

◉ Ascending   1/1   ATTEMPTED

○ Descending

○ -

○ -

23.

The query given below will not give an error. Which one of the following has to be replaced to get the desired output?

SELECT ID, name, dept name, salary * 1.1

  WHERE instructor;

0/1   ATTEMPTED

● Salary*1.1

○ ID

○ Where

○ Instructor

24. Which Clause is used to sort the stored data in alphabetical order?

0/1   ATTEMPTED

● MODIFY

○ ALTER

○ ORDER by CLAUSE

○ UPDATE

25. Which of the following is the correct order of a SQL statement?

1/1   ATTEMPTED

○ SELECT, GROUP BY, WHERE, HAVING

○ SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING

○ SELECT, HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY

○ SELECT, WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY

26. Which statement is used to get all data from the student table whose name starts with p?

1/1   ATTEMPTED

○ 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';

27. Which among the following will insert data into only name and mark columns in student table (consider total 4 columns are there in student table)

1/1   ATTEMPTED

○ insert into student ("abc",70);

○ insert into student values ("abc",70);

○ insert into student name,mark values ("abc",70);

◉ insert into student (name,mark) values ("abc",70);

28. In SQL which of the following is not a Data manipulation Language command.

0/1   ATTEMPTED

○ Delete

○ Insert

○ Truncate

● Delete

29.

The language used application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred to as _____

○ DML

0/1   ATTEMPTED

● DDL

○ DQL

○ All of the Mentioned

30.

Which of the following is not a type of SQL statement?

○ DML

0/1   ATTEMPTED

○ DDL

● DCL

○ DCI

31.

Which of the following is not included in DML (Data Manipulation Language)?

○ Insert   1/1   ATTEMPTED

○ Update

○ Delete

⦿ Alter

32. In which of the following cases a DML statement is not executed?

1/1   ATTEMPTED

○ When existing rows are modified

⦿ When a table is deleted

○ When some rows are deleted

○ All of the above

33. Which of the following languages is used in application programs, to retrieve, store, modify, delete, insert and update data in database?

1/1   ATTEMPTED

⦿ DML

○ DDL

○ DCL

○ TCL

34. Which of the following commands is used to delete all rows and free up space from a table?

1/1   ATTEMPTED

⦿ TRUNCATE

○ DROP

○ DELETE

○ ALTER

35.

If we want to filter or restrict some rows from the output produced by GROUP BY then we
use _____ clause

1/1   ATTEMPTED

○ FILTER

○ WHERE

◉ HAVING

○ JOIN

36.

____ value is returned by the SQL Aggregate functions?

1/1   ATTEMPTED

◉ Single

○ Twice

○ NULL

○ Infinite

37.

What does COUNT() function returns?

1/1   ATTEMPTED

○ Average value

- ○ Largest value

- ○ Smallest value

- ◉ Number of rows

38.
What will be output of following code

SELECT SUBSTR("QWERTY",2,4)

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- ○ WER

- ◉ WERT

- ○ WERTY

- ○ ERTY

39. _____ clause is used to join tables where the column names don't match in both tables

0/1 ATTEMPTED

- ○ USING

- ○ ON

- ○ CLUB

- ◉ IS

40.
Relation R1 has 10 tuples and 5 attributes. Relation R2 has 0 tuples and 7 attributes. When a CROSS JOIN is achieved between R1 and R2, how many tuples would the resultant set have?

○ 28   0/1   ATTEMPTED

◉ 10

○ 0

○ 35

41.

Which join is to be used between two tables A and B when the resultant
table needs rows from A and B that matches the condition and rows from
A that does not match the condition?

○ Left Outer Join   0/1   ATTEMPTED

◉ Cross Join

○ Inner Join

○ None of the above

42.

Which join is equivalent to Cartesian Product?

○ INNER JOIN   1/1   ATTEMPTED

○ OUTER JOIN

◉ CROSS JOIN

○ NATURAL JOIN

43.

Which of the following statements are true?

○ INNER JOIN only retrieves those rows from Cartesian Product that satisfy the JOIN condition

○ FULL OUTER JOIN is same as CROSS JOIN

○ SELF JOIN is a special type of OUTER JOIN

○ Both A and C

44.

Relation R1 has 10 tuples and 5 attributes. Relation R2 has 0 tuples and 7 attributes. When a CROSS JOIN is achieved between R1 and R2, how many tuples would the resultant set have?

○ 28

○ 10

◉ 0

○ 35