SQL - MCQ Test 2

Total points 34/42

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✓ 1. Which SQL query will retrieve the names of employees from the employees table who have a salary greater than 60,000 and are part of the HR department? *2/2

- (B) SELECT name FROM employees WHERE salary > 60000 AND department = 'HR';
- SELECT name FROM employees WHERE salary > 60000 OR department = 'HR';
- SELECT name FROM employees WHERE salary = 60000 AND department = 'HR';
- SELECT name FROM employees WHERE salary = 60000 AND department = 'HR';

✓ 2. What will the following query return? * 2/2

```
SELECT e.name, d.department_name
FROM employees e
LEFT JOIN departments d
ON e.department_id = d.department_id
WHERE d.department_name IS NULL;
```

- It will return all employees who have a department assigned.
- It will return all employees and their department names.
- (D) It will return employees who are not assigned to any department. ✓
- It will return all departments that have no employees.

✓ 3. In SQL, what does the acronym ACID stand for in the context of transactions? *2/2

- (A) Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability ✓
- Accountability, Consistency, Integrity, Durability
- Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Dependency
- Accountability, Control, Isolation, Durability

✓ 4. What is the primary benefit of using stored procedures in SQL? * 2/2

- They can only execute simple queries.
- (B) They encapsulate complex logic for reuse and can improve performance by reducing the number of queries sent to the database. ✓
- They require less security compared to ad-hoc queries.
- They can be executed only by the database administrator.

✓ 5. Choose the correct order in SQL * 2/2

- SELECT, WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY
- SELECT, GROUP BY, HAVING, WHERE
- SELECT, HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY
- (D) SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING ✓

✓ 6. From the following options for the given Query, which should be placed in the Query's empty portion to choose the 'Department_name' that contains Engineering as its ending string? *2/2

SELECT Student_name FROM College WHERE Department_name LIKE '_____Engineering';

- ?
- %
- (D) _ ✓
- **

✓ 7. Which of the given query should be used to find all the batsmen who participated in ODI World Cup 2015 but not in the 2016 T20 World Cup? *2/2

- SELECT DISTINCT(Batsman_name) FROM Tournament WHERE name NOT IN ('ODIWC', 'T20WC');
- (B) SELECT DISTINCT Batsman_name FROM Cricket WHERE Tournament = 'ODIWC' AND YEAR= 2015 AND Batsman_name NOT IN (SELECT Batsman_name FROM Cricket WHERE Tournament = 'T20WC' AND YEAR= 2016); ✓
- SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT Name) FROM Tournament WHERE (Batsman_name, Tournament, YEAR) IN (SELECT Batsman_name, Tournament, YEAR FROM Cricket WHERE Cricket.Name= World Cup);
- (D) (SELECT Batsman_name FROM Cricket WHERE Tournament = 'T20WC' AND YEAR= 2016)

✓ 8. Consider the given schema Faculties(faculty_code, f_name, l_name, phone_no, date_of_birth, subject_handled). Which of the following query would display the last name of all the Faculties where the second letter in the first name is 'e'? *

- (A) select l_name from Faculties where l_name like '_e%'; ✓
- select l_name from Faculties where l_name like '%e_';
- select l_name from Faculties where l_name like '%e%';
- select l_name from Faculties where l_name like '_';

✓ 9. Correct the syntax error in 2/2
"SELECT FROM Employees HAVING Age > 25;" *

- DELETE keyword
- FROM keyword
- (D) HAVING keyword ✓
- No syntax error

✓ 10. What is missing in the following statement? * 2/2

"INSERT INTO Employees (Name, Department) VALUES ('John', 'Sales');"

- (A) All Correct ✓
- Employee ID
- A WHERE clause
- Additional column names

✓ 11. In SQL, what is the purpose of the WHERE clause in a DELETE statement? *2/2

- Specifies which database to use
- Specifies which table to delete from
- (D) Specifies which records to delete ✓
- Specifies how to order the records

✓ 12. What is the difference between the DROP and TRUNCATE commands in SQL? *2/2

- (A) DROP deletes the table, TRUNCATE deletes only the table data ✓
- TRUNCATE deletes the table, DROP deletes only the table data
- No difference
- Both commands modify table data

✓ 13. What is TRUE about PL/SQL functionalities? * 2/2

- Conditions and loops are fundamental elements of procedural languages like PL/SQL.
- Various types and variables can be declared, as can procedures and functions, as well as types and variables of those types.
- Arrays can be used with it as well as handling exceptions (runtime errors).
- (D) All of the above ✓

✓ 14. Consider the table Employees with columns emp_id, first_name, last_name, and salary. Which query will return all employees with a salary between 30,000 and 50,000? *2/2

- SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE salary BETWEEN 30000 AND 50000;
- SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE salary >= 30000 AND salary <= 50000;
- SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE salary IN (30000, 50000);
- (D) Both a and b. ✓

✓ 15. Consider the following SQL query * 2/2

```
SELECT dept_id, SUM(salary)
FROM Employees
WHERE dept_id > 101
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING SUM(salary) > 500000;
```

What will this query return?

- All departments with salary greater than 500,000.
- (B) The department with ID 101 if the total salary exceeds 500,000. ✓
- Employees in department 101 with salaries greater than 500,000
- Employees with total salaries exceeding 500,000 across all departments

✓ 16. Consider the following schema Customers(customer_id, first_name, last_name, phone_number) and Orders(order_id, customer_id, order_date). Which query will return the customer first names who have placed orders? *2/2

- SELECT first_name FROM Customers WHERE customer_id IN (SELECT customer_id FROM Orders);
- SELECT first_name FROM Orders WHERE customer_id = customer_id;
- SELECT first_name FROM Customers WHERE customer_id = order_id;
- (D) SELECT first_name FROM Customers INNER JOIN Orders ON Customers.customer_id = Orders.customer_id; ✓

✓ 17. In PL/SQL, which of the following is the correct order of execution for the sections in a PL/SQL block? *2/2

- (A) DECLARE, BEGIN, EXCEPTION ✓
- EXCEPTION, DECLARE, BEGIN
- BEGIN, DECLARE, EXCEPTION
- DECLARE, EXCEPTION, BEGIN

✗ 18. Which SQL statement will return the third highest salary from the Employees table? *0/2

- SELECT MAX(salary) FROM Employees WHERE salary < (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM Employees);
- (B) SELECT salary FROM Employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 1 OFFSET 2; ✗
- SELECT salary FROM Employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 3;
- SELECT salary FROM Employees WHERE salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM Employees);

Correct answer

- (B) SELECT salary FROM Employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 2, 1;

✓ 19. Consider the table Students(student_id, name, score). Which query would return the number of students who scored above 75? *2/2

- SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Students WHERE score > 75;
- SELECT * FROM Students WHERE score > 75;
- SELECT COUNT(score) FROM Students WHERE score > 75;
- (D) Both a and c. ✓

✗ 20. Which statement will create a new table called Customers with a primary key on customer_id? *0/2

- (A) CREATE TABLE Customers (customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(100)); ✗
- CREATE TABLE Customers (customer_id INT, name VARCHAR(100) PRIMARY KEY);
- CREATE TABLE Customers (customer_id INT NOT NULL, name VARCHAR(100), PRIMARY KEY(customer_id));
- CREATE TABLE Customers (customer_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT, name VARCHAR(100));

Correct answer

- (C) CREATE TABLE Customers (customer_id INT NOT NULL, name VARCHAR(100), PRIMARY KEY(customer_id));

✗ 21. What does the following SQL statement return? SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employees WHERE department IS NULL; *0/2

- The total number of employees.
- The number of departments in the Employees table. Answer: c) The number of employees with a NULL value in the department column.
- (C) The number of employees with a NULL value in the department column. ✗
- The number of employees in the Employees table.

Correct answer

- (C) The number of departments in the Employees table. Answer: c) The number of employees with a NULL value in the department column.

✓ 22. What is the purpose of the RAISE statement in PL/SQL? * 2/2

- To declare a new variable.
- (B) To throw an exception. ✓
- To execute a loop.
- To define a cursor.

✓ 23. Which of the following is the correct syntax for creating a stored procedure in MySQL? *2/2

- CREATE PROCEDURE procedure_name IS BEGIN ... END;
- (B) CREATE PROCEDURE procedure_name() BEGIN ... END; ✓
- CREATE PROCEDURE procedure_name() RETURNS INT BEGIN ... END;
- CREATE PROCEDURE procedure_name BEGIN ... END;

✓ 24. How can you pass parameters to a stored procedure in MySQL? * 2/2

- By using global variables.
- (B) By defining them in the procedure definition. ✓
- By creating a temporary table.
- By calling the procedure without any parameters.

✓ 25. In a MySQL query with a LEFT JOIN between two tables, A and B, what happens if there are no matching rows in table B for the rows in table A? *2/2

- The query will return only the matching rows from both tables.
- (B) The query will return all rows from table A, and for the non-matching rows, it will return NULL values for columns from table B. ✓
- The query will return an error indicating that the JOIN condition is invalid.
- The query will return all rows from both tables, with NULL values where there is no match.

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