SQL MOCK TEST
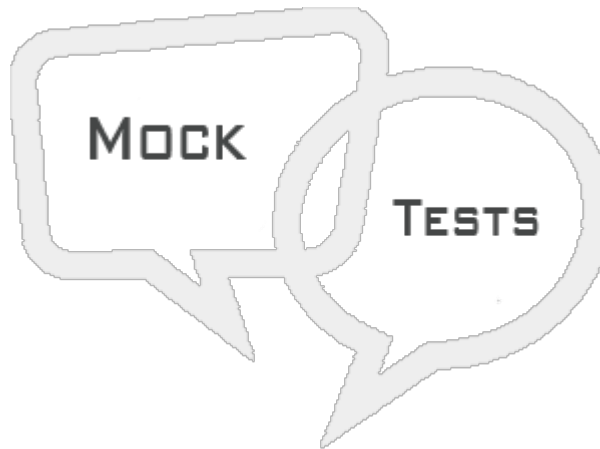
This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **SQL**. You can download these sample mock tests at your local machine and solve offline at your convenience. Every mock test is supplied with a mock test key to let you verify the final score and grade yourself.

SQL MOCK TEST III

Q 1 - Which of the following is not true about multiple-row subqueries?

A - Multiple row subqueries return multiple rows from the outer SELECT statement.

B - Multiple row subqueries return multiple rows from the inner SELECT statement.

C - Multiple row subqueries use multiple-row comparison operators.

D - All of the above.

Q 2 - Which of the following comparison operators could be used in a multiple row query?

A - IN operator

B - ANY operator

C - ALL operator

D - All of the above

Q 3 - In which of the following cases a DML statement is executed?

A - When new rows are added to a table.

B - When a table is created.

C - When a transaction is committed.

D - None of the above.

Q 4 - In which of the following cases a DML statement is not executed?

A - When existing rows are modified

B - When some rows are deleted

C - When a table is deleted

D - All of the above

Q 5 - Which of the following is not true about inserting news rows to a table?

A - The INSERT INTO statement is used for inserting new rows to a table

B - You cannot insert rows with NULL values to a table.

C - You may insert a new row containing values for each column.

D - All of the above.

Q 6 - Which of the following is true about inserting news rows to a table?

A - You must list values in the default order of the columns in the table.

B - You can also list the columns in the INSERT clause.

C - You can use the INSERT statement to add rows from one table to another.

D - All of the above.

Q 7 - Which of the following is not true about modifying rows in a table?

A - Existing rows in a table are modified using the UPDATE statement.

B - You can update more than one row at a time.

C - All the rows in a table are modified if you omit the WHERE clause.

D - None of the above.

Q 8 - Which of the following is true about modifying rows in a table?

A - You can update some rows in a table based on values from another table.

B - If you try to update a record related to an integrity constraint, it raises an error.

C - You can modify multiple columns.

D - All of the above.

Q 9 - Which of the following is true about removing rows from a table?

A - You remove existing rows from a table using the DELETE statement

B - No rows are deleted if you omit the WHERE clause.

C - You cannot delete rows based on values from another table.

D - All of the above.

Q 10 - Which of the following is not true about removing rows from a table?

A - You can use a subquery in a DELETE statement.

B - Specific rows are deleted based on the WHERE clause condition.

C - A statement like, DELETE , would cause deletion of the table from the database.

D - All of the above.

Q 11 - Which statement allows conditional update, or insertion of data into a table simultaneously?

A - INSERT statement

B - MERGE statement

C - UPDATE statement

D - None of the above

Q 12 - A transaction starts when

A - A COMMIT statement is issued

B - A ROLLBACK statement is issued

C - A CREATE statement is used

D - All of the above

Q 13 - Which of the following is true about the SQL transaction control statements?

A - They ensure data consistency.

B - They allow preview of data changes before making permanent changes in data.

C - They group logically related operations.

D - All are true.

Q 14 - Which of the following is NOT true about the SQL transaction control statements?

A - The COMMIT statement ends the current transaction and makes all data changes permanent.

B - The ROLLBACK statement ends the transaction and discards all the pending data changes.

C - Each DML statement is automatically committed.

D - All are true.

Q 15 - Which of the following is not true about the database objects?

A - Indexes improve performance of queries.

B - Views give alternative names to objects.

C - Sequences are numeric value generators.

D - Tables are the basic unit of storage.

Q 16 - Which of the following is true about the CREATE TABLE statement?

A - This is a DML statement.

B - This statement also record information in the data dictionary.

C - You don't need any privilege to use this statement.

D - All of the above.

Q 17 - Which of the following is not true about the ALTER TABLE statement?

A - It can add a new row.

B - It can add a new column.

C - It can modify existing columns.

D - It can define a default value for the new column.

Q 18 - Consider the following schema −

```
LOCATIONS(subject_code, department_name, location_id, city);
```

Which code snippet will alter the table LOCATIONS and add a column named Address, with datatype VARCHAR2100?

A - ALTER TABLE locations ADD $address varchar2(100)$;

B - ALTER TABLE locations ADD COLUMN$address varchar2(100)$;

C - MODIFY TABLE locations ADD COLUMN $address varchar2(100)$;

D - None of the above.

Q 19 - Consider the following schema −

```
LOCATIONS(subject_code, department_name, location_id, city);
```

Which code snippet will alter the table LOCATIONS and change the datatype of the column CITY to varchar230?

A - ALTER TABLE locations MODIFY COLUMN $city varchar2(30)$;

B - MODIFY TABLE locations ADD $city varchar2(30)$;

C - ALTER TABLE locations MODIFY $city varchar2(30)$;

D - None of the above.

Q 20 - Consider the following schema −

```
LOCATIONS(subject_code, department_name, location_id, city);
```

Which code snippet will alter the table LOCATIONS and delete the column named CITY?

A - MODIFY TABLE locations DROP *cityvarchar2(30)*;

B - ALTER TABLE locations DROP COLUMN city;

C - ALTER TABLE locations DROP *city*;

D - None of the above.

Q 21 - Which of the following code will successfully delete the table LOCATIONS from the database?

A - DROP TABLE locations;

B - DELETE TABLE locations;

C - TRUNCATE TABLE locations;

D - None of the above.

Q 22 - Which of the following is true about deleting a table from the database?

A - All the data in the table are deleted

B - The table structure is removed

C - The indexes in the table are deleted

D - All of the above.

Q 23 - Which of the following code will remove all the rows from the table LOCATIONS?

A - DROP TABLE locations;

B - DELETE TABLE locations;

C - TRUNCATE TABLE locations;

D - None of the above.

Q 24 - Which of the following is not true about constraints?

A - A NOT NULL constraint specifies that the column cannot have a null value.

B - A UNIQUE constraint specifies that a column or a combination of column must have unique values for all rows.

C - A PRIMARY KEY is same as UNIQUE.

D - A FOREIGN KEY enforces a foreign key relationship between a column and a referenced table.

Q 25 - Which of the following is not true about creating constraints?

A - Constraints are defined using the CREATE CONSTRAINT statement.

B - They are created at the same time when the table is created.

C - They could be created after the table is created.

D - All the constraints are stored in data dictionary.

Q 26 - Which of the following is not true about a FOREIGN KEY constraint?

A - It is a referential integrity constraint.

B - It establishes a relationship between a primary key or a unique key in the same table or a different table.

C - A foreign key value cannot be null.

D - A foreign key value must match an existing value in the parent table.

Q 27 - Which of the following is not true about use of a database view?

A - It restricts data access.

B - It makes queries easy.

C - It provides data independence.

D - It prevents different views of same data.

Q 28 - Which of the following is not true about simple views?

A - They derive data from one table.

B - They contain no functions or grouping.

C - You cannot perform DML operations through a simple view.

D - All of the above are true.

Q 29 - Which of the following is not true about complex views?

A - They derive data from more than one table.

B - They contain no functions or grouping.

C - You cannot perform DML operations through a complex view.

D - All of the above are true.

Q 30 - Consider the following schema −

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,
         phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

Which of the following code will create a simple view named all_marks_english that contains the names and percentage of marks of the students in the honours_subject 'Eng01'?

A - create view all_marks_english as select first_name, last_name, percentage_of_marks from students where honours_subject = 'Eng01';

B - create view all_marks_english as

$first_name, last_name, percentage_of_marks from students where honours_subject = 'Eng01';$

C - select view all_marks_english as select first_name, last_name, percentage_of_marks from students where honours_subject = 'Eng01';

D - None of the above.

Q 31 - Which of the following code will retrieve data from the view all_marks_english, created in the previous question?

A - select view all_marks_english;

B - select from all_marks_english;

C - retrieve from all_marks_english;

D - select * from all_marks_english;

Q 32 - Which of the following code will delete a view named all_marks_english?

A - delete view all_marks_english;

B - drop view all_marks_english;

C - delete all_marks_english;

D - drop all_marks_english;

Q 33 - Which of the following is not true about a sequence?

A - They are used for generating sequential numbers.

B - Sequences are created by the CREATE SEQUENCE statement.

C - You cannot modify a sequence.

D - None of the above.

Q 34 - Which of the following minimal code would create a sequence named loc_seq as a primary key of the LOCATIONS table?

A - create sequence loc_seq;

B - create sequence loc_seq on locations;

C - create loc_seq;

D - None of the above.

Q 35 - Which of the following statement is used to modify a sequence?

A - ALTER SEQUENCE

B - SELECT SEQUENCE

C - DROP SEQUENCE

D - None of the above.

Q 36 - Which of the following is not true about the Pseudocolumns that return the sequence values?

A - NEXTVAL returns the next available sequence value.

B - CURRVAL gets the current sequence value.

C - PREVVAL gets the previous sequence value.

D - None of the above.

Q 37 - Which of the following code will delete a sequence named loc_seq?

A - delete sequence loc-seq;

B - drop sequence loc_seq;

C - delete primary key loc_sec;

D - drop primary key loc_sec;

Q 38 - Which of the following is true about database indexes?

A - You can create an index on one or more columns.

B - Indexes always slow down the speed of query process.

C - Indexes are always created automatically.

D - Indexes should ideally be created on small tables.

Q 39 - Which of the following code will create an index named stu_marks_ind on the columns student_code and percentage_of_marks of the STUDENTS table?

A - It's not possible to create an index on two columns.

B - create index stu_marks_ind from students$student_code, percentage_of_marks$;

C - create index stu_marks_ind on students$student_code, percentage_of_marks$;

D - create index stu_marks_ind $student_code, percentage_of_marks$ on students;

Q 40 - Which of the following code will create an index named

stu_marks_ind on the columns student_code and percentage_of_marks of the STUDENTS table.

Now which will delete the index stu_marks_ind.

Which of the following code will delete an index stu_marks_ind on the columns student_code and percentage_of_marks of the STUDENTS table?

A - drop index stu_marks_ind;

B - delete index stu_marks_ind;

C - drop stu_marks_ind;

D - drop index stu_marks_ind on students;

Q 41 - Which of the following is not true about database synonyms?

A - Synonyms are used for shortening lengthy object names.

B - A synonym is just an alternative name.

C - Synonyms can be created for tables, views, sequences, procedures and other database objects.

D - None of the above.

Q 42 - A database administrator can

A - Create users.

B - Create privileges.

C - Grant privileges.

D - All of the above.

Q 43 - Which of the following is a system privilege?

A - Creating new users

B - Removing users

C - Removing tables

D - All of the above.

Q 44 - Which of the following is not a developer's privilege?

A - CREATE USER

B - CREATE TABLE

C - CREATE VIEW

D - CREATE SEQUENCE

Q 45 - Which statement is used for allocating system privileges to the users?

A - CREATE

B - GRANT

C - REVOKE

D - ROLE

Q 46 - Which of the following is true about a role?

A - A role is a named group of related privileges.

B - It can be it can be created and assigned to a user.

C - It can be revoked from a user.

D - All of the above.

Q 47 - Which of the following code would create a role named *student_admin?*

A - CREATE student_admin;

B - GRANT student_admin;

C - CREATE ROLE student_admin;

D - ROLE student_admin;

Q 48 - Which of the following code would allocate the privileges of creating tables and view to the role named student_admin?

A - grant create table, create view to student_admin;

B - grant to student_admin create table, create view;

C - grant role student_admin create table, create view;

D - None of the above.

Q 49 - Which of the following code would grant the role student_admin to a user named william?

A - grant student_admin to william;

B - grant to william student_admin;

C - grant william student_admin;

D - None of the above.

Q 50 - Which of the following statements allows William to change his database user account password to bill?

A - create user william identified by bill;

B - alter user william identified by bill

C - create user william password bill;

D - alter user william password bill;

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
1	B
2	D
3	A
4	C

5	B
6	D
7	D
8	D
9	A
10	C
11	B
12	D
13	D
14	C
15	B
16	B
17	A
18	A
19	C
20	B
21	A
22	D
23	C
24	C
25	A
26	C
27	D
28	C
29	B
30	A
31	D
32	B
33	C
34	A
35	A
36	C
37	B
38	A

39	C
40	A
41	D
42	D
43	D
44	A
45	B
46	D
47	C
48	A
49	A
50	B

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