**Q 1 - 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 query would display all the students whose first name starts with the character ‘A’?**

A - select first\_name from students where first\_name like ‘A%’;

B - select first\_name from students where first\_name like ‘%A’;

C - select first\_name from students where first\_name like ‘%A%’;

D - select first\_name from students where first\_name like ‘A’;

**Q 2 - 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 3 - 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 query would display names of all the students whose honours subject is English, or honours subject is Spanish and percentage of marks more than 80?**

A - select first\_name, last name from students where (honours\_subject = “English” or honours\_subject = “Spanish” ) and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;

B - select first\_name, last name from students where honours\_subject = “English” or honours\_subject = “Spanish” and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;

C - select first\_name, last name from students where honours\_subject = “English” and honours\_subject = “Spanish” or percentage\_of\_marks > 80;

D - select first\_name, last name from students where (honours\_subject = “English”) and honours\_subject = “Spanish” and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;

**Q 4 - Consider the following schema −**

HONOURS\_SUBJECT(subject\_code, subject\_name, department\_head);

LOCATIONS(subject\_code, department\_name, location\_id, city);

**Select the right query for retrieving records from the tables HONOURS\_SUBJECT and LOCATIONS with a right outer join**

A - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h on right outer join location l where(h.subject\_code = l.subject\_code);

B - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h outer join location l on(subject\_code);

C - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h right outer join location l on(h.subject\_code = l.subject\_code);

D - None of the above.

**Q 5 - Which of the following is not true about the PL/SQL language?**

A - It supports SQL statements.

B - It has all the features of a modern structured programming language.

C - It is not a block-structured language.

D - Applications developed using PL/SQL are not portable.

**Q 6 - For which of the following purpose Triggers are not required ?**

A - To maintain complex integrity constraints

B - Auditing table information by recording the changes

C - To maintain the integrity of the database.

D - Signaling other program actions when changes are made to table

**Q 7 - You're designing a new query that will eventually be used by a new software application. It's important that the application knows the id value of the last row that was inserted. Rather than re-run another query just to get the maximum id value, your friend has told you to include an inbuilt function. What might that function be?**

A - \_IDENTITY

B – ROWCOUNT

C - @@ROWCOUNT

D - @@ IDENTITY

**Q 8 – You are creating a new query that will select rows from a products tables. The query works out the count of products within each category by grouping on the category, filtering by categories that contain more than one product and then sorting the results in category order.**

**In Which order should these clauses be used in the query?**

1. GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY
2. HAVING, GROUP BY, ORDER BY
3. ORDER BY, GROUP BY, HAVING
4. GROUP BY, ORDER BY, HAVING

**Q 9 – A DML trigger is an action programmed to execute when a data manipulation language (DML) event occurs in the database server. DML events include UPDATE, INSERT, Or DELETE statements issued against a table or view. Which of the following is true regarding INSTEAD OF triggers?**

1. INSTEAD OF triggers fire in place of the triggering action and before constraints are processed
2. If the constraints are violated, the AFTER trigger is not executed.
3. If there are AFTER triggers on the table, they will fire after constraint processing.
4. All of these.

**Q 10 - You're designing a new query that will return all of the medical records from the patients table. This could run into millions of rows so you need to find a way to limit the results to include only the top 100 most recent records. What is the best way to achieve this?**

A – Use select TOP and ORDER BY date

B – Use select TOP and GROUP BY date

C – Use select TOP and GROUP BY date

D – Use ROWCOUNT and GROUP BY date