

5/31

0705N376

Candidate's Seat No : _____

IMBA in BI/IB/APR Sem.-8 Examination

BI

F.S.Q.L.

May-2025

Time : 2-30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) This paper contains **Thirty Five** questions.
(2) Each Question is of 2 Marks.
(3) Each Question is of multiple choices.
(4) All questions are compulsory.

NO.	QUESTION	Marks
Q.1	Which of the following returns the length of a string in Oracle SQL? a) LENGTH() b) SIZE() c) STRLEN() d) LEN()	2
Q.2	What is the default sorting order of the ORDER BY clause? a) Random b) Descending c) Ascending d) None	2
Q.3	Which of the following is a valid SQL comment syntax? a) /* comment */ b) // comment c) # comment d) \\ comment	2
Q.4	Which operator is used to combine conditions in a WHERE clause? a) IF b) WHERE c) AND/OR d) THEN	2
Q.5	Which function is used to convert characters to uppercase in Oracle SQL? a) UPPER() b) CAPS() c) TOCAPS() d) CAPITALIZE()	2
Q.6	Which SQL data type is best for storing textual data? a) NUMBER b) DATE c) VARCHAR2 d) INTEGER	2

- Q.7** Which command is used to create a new table? **2**
a) CREATE
b) NEW
c) MAKE
d) INSERT
- Q.8** Which of the following is a DCL command? **2**
a) GRANT
b) INSERT
c) ALTER
d) DELETE
- Q.9** What is the use of TO_CHAR() in SQL? **2**
a) Converts date to string
b) Converts string to char
c) Converts number to Boolean
d) Converts int to float
- Q.10** What does the SQL function TRIM() do? **2**
a) Removes spaces from both ends
b) Shortens text
c) Cuts a column
d) Removes nulls
- Q.11** Which command gives read-only access to a user? **2**
a) GRANT SELECT
b) GRANT READ
c) PERMIT READ
d) ALLOW SELECT
- Q.12** Which function can be used to convert a string into a date? **2**
a) TO_DATE()
b) DATE_CONVERT()
c) STR_TO_DATE()
d) CAST_DATE()
- Q.13** What is the use of COMMIT in Oracle SQL? **2**
a) Cancel a transaction
b) Save changes permanently
c) Start a new session
d) View changes
- Q.14** Which command undoes changes made during the current transaction? **2**
a) CANCEL
b) COMMIT
c) ROLLBACK
d) UNDO
- Q.15** Which operator performs pattern matching in SQL? **2**
a) LIKE
b) IN
c) BETWEEN
d) MATCHES

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- Q.16** Which command is used to rename a table? **2**
a) ALTER TABLE old RENAME new;
b) RENAME old TO new;
c) CHANGE TABLE old TO new;
d) MODIFY old TO new;
- Q.17** You have two tables: **2**
employees(emp_id, name, dept_id)
departments(dept_id, dept_name)
You want to list all employees along with their department names. Which join should you use?
a) INNER JOIN
b) LEFT JOIN
c) RIGHT JOIN
d) FULL OUTER JOIN
- Q.18** You want to find all departments, even if they don't have any employees assigned. What should you use? **2**
a) LEFT JOIN
b) INNER JOIN
c) CROSS JOIN
d) SELF JOIN
- Q.19** The UPDATE statement is used to: **2**
a) Add a new table
b) Modify existing records
c) Delete a column
d) Alter table structure
- Q.20** Which clause is used with DELETE to remove specific rows? **2**
a) FROM
b) HAVING
c) WHERE
d) LIMIT
- Q.21** What is the result of omitting the WHERE clause in an UPDATE or DELETE statement? **2**
a) Only the first row is updated/deleted
b) No action is taken
c) All rows are affected
d) Syntax error
- Q.22** Which command is used to define a point in a transaction to which you can later roll back? **2**
a) POINT
b) CHECK
c) MARK
d) SAVEPOINT
- Q.23** What does following query do? **2**
SELECT * FROM users WHERE
email REGEXP '^[a-z0-9._%+~]+@gmail\\.com\$';

- a) Fetches users with Gmail addresses with valid characters
b) Matches any email
c) Filters emails starting with numbers
d) Checks for emails with capital letters only
- Q.24** NoSQL databases are best suited for: **2**
a) Complex joins and multi-table queries
b) Highly structured transactional applications
c) Unstructured or semi-structured data with scalability
d) Applications requiring rigid schema enforcement
- Q.25** What is a benefit of using indexes in SQL? **2**
a) Reduces storage
b) Makes data more secure
c) Improves query performance
d) Prevents duplication
- Q.26** What will happen if a ROLLBACK is issued after a SAVEPOINT? **2**
a) All changes are saved
b) No changes are reverted
c) Changes are reverted up to the last SAVEPOINT
d) Error occurs
- Q.27** Which symbol is used in SQL with LIKE to match any sequence of characters? **2**
a) %
b) _
c) *
d) #
- Q.28** What will the following SQL query return? **2**
SELECT name FROM students WHERE name LIKE 'A%';
a) Names starting with A
b) Names ending with A
c) Names containing A
d) Names with exactly one character A
- Q.29** What does the underscore (_) represent in a LIKE clause? **2**
a) Zero or more characters
b) A space
c) A single character
d) No character
- Q.30** What will the GROUP BY clause do when used with aggregate functions? **2**
a) Sort rows
b) Filter data
c) Group rows to apply aggregate function
d) Remove duplicates
- Q.31** What does SUBSTR('InterviewBit', 2, 5) return? **2**
a) Inter
b) nterv
c) nter
d) tervi

- Q.32** What will the following query return? **2**
SELECT LOWER('SQL ROCKS!');
a) sql rocks!
b) SQL rocks!
c) sql ROCKS!
d) Error
- Q.33** What does ROUND(123.456, 2) return? **2**
a) 123.45
b) 123.46
c) 123.44
d) 124.00
- Q.34** What is the output of FLOOR(5.99)? **2**
a) 5
b) 6
c) 4
d) 5.9
- Q.35** Which query finds all employees with a name that has 'r' as the second letter? **2**
a) LIKE '%r%'
b) LIKE '_r%'
c) LIKE '%_r%'
d) LIKE 'r_%'
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