

5/46

0705N377

Candidate's Seat No : _____

MBA in BI Sem.-2 Examination

BI-206

F.S.Q.L.

May-2025

Time : 1-30 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	You are tasked with retrieving all employee names from a table but only those starting with 'A'. Which query will you use? a) SELECT name FROM employees WHERE name = 'A'; b) SELECT name FROM employees WHERE name LIKE 'A%'; c) SELECT name FROM employees WHERE name IN ('A'); d) SELECT name FROM employees WHERE name IS 'A';	2
Q.2	A manager wants the employee list sorted by salary from highest to lowest. Which clause should you use? a) ORDER BY salary ASC b) ORDER BY salary c) ORDER BY salary DESC d) SORT BY salary DESC	2
Q.3	You are asked to convert names in the 'customers' table to uppercase in a report. Which function do you use? a) TO_UPPER(name) b) UPPER(name) c) CAPITALIZE(name) d) NAME.UP()	2
Q.4	You need to add a new column 'bonus' to an existing 'employees' table. Which command do you use? a) ALTER TABLE employees ADD bonus NUMBER; b) UPDATE TABLE employees ADD bonus; c) INSERT bonus TO employees; d) MODIFY TABLE employees SET bonus;	2
Q.5	A client wants to delete all rows from a table but retain the structure. What should you use? a) DELETE TABLE employees; b) TRUNCATE TABLE employees;	2

N377-2

- c) DROP TABLE employees;
d) CLEAR TABLE employees;
- Q.6** You are updating salaries of employees in department 10. Which query is correct? **2**
a) UPDATE employees SET salary = salary + 1000 WHERE dept_id = 10;
b) SET salary = salary + 1000 ON employees WHERE dept_id = 10;
c) MODIFY salary ADD 1000 FROM employees WHERE dept = 10;
d) ALTER salary = salary + 1000 IN employees WHERE dept = 10;
- Q.7** You need to combine results from two similar SELECT statements and remove duplicates. Which operator do you use? **2**
a) JOIN
b) UNION
c) MERGE
d) ALL
- Q.8** You need to revoke the UPDATE privilege on the 'products' table from user 'John'. **2**
a) REVOKE UPDATE ON products TO John;
b) REMOVE UPDATE FROM John ON products;
c) REVOKE UPDATE ON products FROM John;
d) DELETE GRANT UPDATE TO John ON products;
- Q.9** To retrieve rows from one table that don't exist in another, you would use: **2**
a) JOIN
b) INTERSECT
c) MINUS
d) UNION
- Q.10** You need to create a virtual table from a SELECT statement. What do you use? **2**
a) TEMP TABLE
b) VIEW
c) DUAL
d) SESSION
- Q.11** A SELECT query should display the alias 'Annual Salary' for a calculated column. **2**
a) salary * 12 = 'Annual Salary'
b) salary * 12 AS Annual_Salary
c) salary * 12 AS "Annual Salary"
d) salary * 12 RENAME Annual Salary
- Q.12** You want to change the name of a column in an existing table. **2**
a) RENAME COLUMN
b) MODIFY COLUMN
c) ALTER TABLE ... RENAME COLUMN
d) UPDATE COLUMN
- Q.13** Which command marks the end of a successful transaction? **2**
a) SAVEPOINT
b) ROLLBACK

- c) COMMIT
d) END
- Q.14** You want to fetch employees whose name starts with 'S' and ends with 'a'. Which SQL pattern fits? **2**
a) LIKE 'S_a'
b) LIKE 'S%a'
c) LIKE 'S*a'
d) REGEXP_LIKE(name, '^S.a\$')
- Q.15** You want to ensure that a user cannot insert a salary below 1000. Which clause helps? **2**
a) DEFAULT 1000
b) CHECK (salary >= 1000)
c) CONSTRAINT salary
d) IF salary > 1000
- Q.16** Which query will retrieve the second highest salary in the 'employees' table? **2**
a) SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees WHERE salary < MAX(salary);
b) SELECT salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 1 OFFSET 1;
c) SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees WHERE salary < (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees);
d) SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE ROWNUM = 2;
- Q.17** Which of these commands is used to permanently remove a table and all of its data? **2**
a) DROP TABLE
b) DELETE FROM table
c) TRUNCATE TABLE
d) REMOVE TABLE
- Q.18** Which query retrieves the current system date in Oracle? **2**
a) SELECT GETDATE();
b) SELECT CURRENT_DATE;
c) SELECT SYSDATE FROM dual;
d) SELECT DATE();
- Q.19** Which SQL command is used to retrieve data from a database? **2**
a) GET
b) SELECT
c) FETCH
d) DISPLAY
- Q.20** Which symbol is used for a single-line comment in SQL? **2**
a) //
b) #
c) --
d) /*
- Q.21** What does RDBMS stand for? **2**
a) Relational Database Management System
b) Remote Database Management Software

N377-4

- c) Random Database Memory Structure
d) Reliable Database Management Software
- Q.22** Which SQL keyword is used to filter records? **2**
a) FROM
b) WHERE
c) HAVING
d) ORDER
- Q.23** Which is a valid SQL data type? **2**
a) string
b) integer
c) varchar2
d) decimaler
- Q.24** Which operator is used to check for inequality in SQL? **2**
a) !=
b) <>
c) ^=
d) All of the above
- Q.25** Which function converts a string to lowercase? **2**
a) LOWER()
b) TO_LOWER()
c) LCASE()
d) MINUS()
- Q.26** Which SQL statement is used to create a new table? **2**
a) ADD TABLE
b) CREATE TABLE
c) MAKE TABLE
d) NEW TABLE
- Q.27** What does DML stand for in SQL? **2**
a) Data Mode Language
b) Data Modification Language
c) Data Manipulation Language
d) Data Mapping Language
- Q.28** Which of these is a DCL command? **2**
a) GRANT
b) INSERT
c) ALTER
d) CREATE
- Q.29** Which clause is used to group records in SQL? **2**
a) GROUPEd
b) GROUP
c) GROUP BY
d) BATCH BY
- Q.30** 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.31** Which join returns all records from the left table and matching ones from the right? **2**
a) INNER JOIN
b) LEFT JOIN
c) RIGHT JOIN
d) FULL OUTER JOIN
- Q.32** Which clause is used to filter grouped data? **2**
a) WHERE
b) HAVING
c) ORDER BY
d) GROUP BY
- Q.33** 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.34** 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.35** 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
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