

**This question paper contains five sections, Section A to E.**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A has 18 questions carrying 01 mark each.
3. Section B has 07 Very Short Answer type questions carrying 02 marks each.
4. Section C has 05 Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each.
5. Section D has 03 Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each.
6. Section E has 02 questions carrying 04 marks each.

**Section-A**

1. Which operator is used to check nulls in MySQL.
2. Which command is used to add a new column?  
a) Input                      b) create                      c) update                      d) alter
3. Command to remove the table student is  
a. drop table student;  
b. drop from student;  
c. remove from student;  
d. delete from student;
4. Name the keyword used with the alter table command to rename the column of a table.
5. Out of these, which of the following is not an advantage of SQL.  
a) Easy to use    b) portable    c) slow speed                      d) No coding required
6. Write the correct command after removing the errors :-  
Select \* from student where stream = "null" ;
7. LIKE operator is used for \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Candidate key is \_\_\_\_\_ defined as the Primary key.
9. Write any two examples of TCL commands.
10. A table consists of 15 rows and 10 columns. Later on 5 columns were deleted and 5 rows were added. What will be the latest degree and cardinality?
11. Which keyword is used to specify empty or missing values?
12. Name the command used to see all the databases in mysql.
13. \_\_\_\_\_command is used to display information from the table.
14. State true or false. → Update is a DDL command.
15. Distinct keyword is used to remove duplicate rows from the result of SQL statement. (True or False)
16. \_\_\_\_\_keyword is used to arrange the records in descending order.
17. Which SQL aggregate function is used to find maximum value of a column of a table.
18. Fill in the blank with proper operator  
Select pname from product where manufacturer \_\_\_\_\_ ('Fit express', 'Avon Fitness') ;

**Section B**

19. Write difference between :  
a) substr and instr functions  
b) round and trunc functions
20. Underline and correct the errors in the given query  
mysql> select \*, Docid from hospital whose docid ≠ 'D5' ;
21. Name the function used to display  
a) Current Date and Time  
b) Result like "Monday" "Tuesday" etc.
22. What are Multi-row function?

23. The Pincode column of table 'Post' is given below- (Write output of following commands)

| Pincode |
|---------|
| 110001  |
| 120012  |
| 300048  |
| 281001  |

- i. SELECT Pincode from Post where Pincode LIKE "%12";
- ii. SELECT Pincode from Post Where Pincode LIKE "\_0%";

24. Define data type? How is int different from float?

**OR**

What is order by clause? Name two keywords used with it.

25. Write the purpose of using Pattern matching characters \_\_ and %?  
Explain them with example.

**Section C**

26. Create a table Doctor from the structure given below:

| Column name  | datatype | Size |
|--------------|----------|------|
| Deptno       | char     | 5    |
| Dname        | varchar  | 20   |
| JoinDate     | date     |      |
| NoOfPatients | int      | 4    |

27. Write commands in SQL for (a) to (c).

Table : **Emp**

| Eid | Name      | Qualification | Gender | Points | Basic |
|-----|-----------|---------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 101 | Siddharth | MCA           | F      | 20     | 6000  |
| 104 | Raghav    | BCA           | M      | 15     | 2000  |
| 107 | Naman     | B.A           | M      | 15     | 1000  |

- a) To Count the total number of records.
- b) To display the total points and minimum basic of the employees.
- c) To display the average points of employees whose name starts with "Ra".

**OR**

- a) To Count unique qualifications.
- b) To display the sum of total Pay of the employees (Total Pay = Points +basic).
- c) To display the total number of employees whose name ends with "an".

28. Write SQL commands based on the table movie:-

| MNO | TITLE                       | TYPE   | RATING | STAR   | QTY | PRICE | ENTRY_DATE |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|-------|------------|
| 1   | Gone with the wind          | drama  | G      | GABLE  | 4   | 39.50 | 21-01-2001 |
| 2   | Friday the 13 <sup>th</sup> | horror | R      | JASON  | 2   | 69.00 | 27-01-2001 |
| 3   | Top gun                     | drama  | PG     | CRUISE | 7   | 49.00 | 13-02-2001 |
| 4   | Splash                      | comedy | PG13   |        | 3   | 29.50 | 21-11-2010 |
| 5   | Independence Day            | drama  | R      | TURNER | 3   | 19.00 | 01-01-2008 |

- i. Delete the movie whose quantity is less than 2
- ii. Increase the quantity of all comedy movies by 3
- iii. Display all movies whose title starts with C or T

29. Write output of following commands based on the table "student" given below:-

| AdmNo | Name  | Stream   | Fees    |
|-------|-------|----------|---------|
| 120   | Arun  | Science  | 3000.00 |
| 121   | Suman | Science  | 2800.00 |
| 122   | Rajan | Commerce | 2000.00 |
| 123   | Rohan | Commerce | 1800.00 |
| 124   | Disha | Science  | 2800.00 |

- Select max(fees) from student where stream="Science" ;
- Select count(\*) from student ;
- Select avg(fees) from student where stream="Commerce" ;

30. Write Select statements to do the following:

- Print left five character from the string "Xavier-Play-Fest".
- Concat the words "Xavier", "#Play#" and "Fest" produce the following output:  
"Xavier#Play#Fest"
- Display the length of the string "Xavier Play-Fest # 2023"

### Section - D

31. What will be the output of following SQL queries :

- SELECT Month( '2023-09-14' ) ;
- SELECT ROUND(453.345,2) ;
- SELECT UPPER('Window 8 RT') ;
- Select Instr('Window 8 RT', 'do');
- Select POWER(4,2);

32. Consider the table "projects" and write SQL queries for the tasks that follow:

| ID | ProjName     | Projsize | StartDate  | EndDate    | Cost   |
|----|--------------|----------|------------|------------|--------|
| 1  | Payroll-MMS  | Medium   | 2006-03-17 | 2006-09-16 | 60000  |
| 2  | Payroll-ITC  | Large    | 2008-02-12 | 2008-01-11 | 500000 |
| 3  | IDMgmt-LITL  | Large    | 2008-06-13 | 2009-05-21 | 300000 |
| 4  | Recruit-LITL |          | 2008-03-18 | 2008-06-01 | 50000  |
| 5  | IDMgmt-MTC   | Small    | 2007-01-15 | 2007-01-29 | 20000  |
| 6  | Recruit-ITC  | Medium   | 2007-03-01 | 2007-06-28 | 50000  |

- Display ID and project Name of all projects whose project name ends with "ITC".
- Display project name, cost and start date whose project size is not entered.
- Display ID, project name, cost whose project size is "Large".
- Insert record with ID 4 shown in above table project.
- Display the details of all projects whose cost is between 50000 to 60000.

33. Answer the following based on table and database given below:

**Name of the database - Xavier**

**Name of the table - JOB**

| Job_ID | Name  | JoinDate   | Dept     | Salary   |
|--------|-------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1      | Albin | 1980-04-17 | Sales    | 19000.00 |
| 2      | Jacob | 1990-05-27 | Computer | 25000.00 |
| 3      | Aryan | 2001-11-25 | Sales    | 14000.00 |
| 4      | Albin | 2001-11-25 | Accounts | 19900.00 |

- Identify the attribute best suitable to be declared as a primary key.
- Which of the following command(s) will display all employees whose date of joining is before 1<sup>st</sup> November 2000.

- i. Select \* from Job where JoinDate < "01-11-2000";
- ii. Select \* from Job where JoinDate < "2000-01-11";
- iii. Select \* from Job where JoinDate < "2000-11-01";
- iv. Select \* from Job where JoinDate < "2000/11/01";
- c) Insert data in the table JOB → JobId = 5 , Name= "Pramiti" and Price = 25000.00
- d) Lavanya wants to remove a record whose JobId is 4 from the JOB table.  
Write command she will use to delete that records.
- e) Now Lavanya wants to display the structure of the table JOB\_ID, name of the attributes and their respective data types that she has used in the table. Write the query to display the same.

**Section E**

34. Answer the following:

**Name of the Database: Exam**  
**Table: Doctor**

| Deptno | Dname   | JoinDate   | NoofPatients |
|--------|---------|------------|--------------|
| D1     | Rohan   | 2018-02-21 | 5            |
| D2     | Alan    | 2018-05-24 | 7            |
| D3     | Himesh  | 2018-07-15 | 10           |
| D4     | Brijesh | 2018-04-25 | 3            |
| D5     | Clijo   | 2018-03-03 | 9            |

- a) Which command will display the structure of the table.
    - i) Use Doctor    ii) Desc    iii) Desc Doctor    iv) Show tables
  - b) Command to display all the records in descending order of number of patients.
    - i) Select \* from Doctor reverse by NoofPatients;
    - ii) Select \* from Doctor order by desc NoofPatients;
    - iii) Select \* from Doctor order by NoofPatients desc;
    - iv) Select \* from Doctor group by NoofPatients desc;
  - c) What will be the cardinality and degree of the table?
    - i) Cardinality = 5, Degree =4
    - ii) Cardinality = 4, Degree =5
    - iii) Cardinality = 6, Degree =4
    - iv) Cardinality = 5, Degree =5
  - d) command to delete the record of deptno D4
    - i) Delete \* from Doctor where Deptno== 'D4' ;
    - ii) Delete \* from Doctor where Deptno = 'D4' ;
    - iii) Drop from Doctor where Deptno = 'D4' ;
    - iv) Delete from Doctor where Deptno = 'D4' ;
35. A department store has to maintain the details of product in the kids zone. Categories available in the kids zone are food, play, clothes.
- a) Create a database "Kids\_Zone".
  - b) Insert the value prodID --> 101, prod\_name --> 'skirt' in table product.
  - c) Show the structure of the table Product.
  - d) Show the contents of the table Product.

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