

## 1 Multiple Keys

What do we call a primary key that consists of multiple columns in a table?

**composite key**

**consisting key**

**foreign key**

**double-primary key**

**composting key**

## 2 The UNIQUE constraint requires that values must be

**Unique in the table**

**Uniquely reference a primary key**

**Unique in the row**

**Unique in the column**

## 3 Referential integrity stipulates

**Foreign keys must always reference a valid unique key**

**Explanation :** A PK may reference a Non-Primary Key but only if the Non-Primary Key is unique. Any PK is automatically unique.

**Every table must have a primary key****Joins should only be used with foreign and primary keys****Columns should be atomic**

4 The CHECK constraint is used to

**Require any values placed in a column to satisfy a logical expression**

**Require new data to be manually checked after being committed**

**Require any values placed in a row to satisfy a logical expression**

**Filter selected rows with a logical expression**

5 The ON DELETE clause is used to

**Specify behavior to take when a referenced row is deleted**

**Specify a result set for a DELETE task**

**Schedule a deletion for a future time**

**Specify behavior to take when a table is deleted**

6 A foreign key is

**A constraint which defines that a column references a primary key in another table or row**

**A virtual column which will show data from a another table**

**A value used to uniquely identify a row**

**Data which is loaded from an external database**

7 Constraints

**Used to restrict values that can be placed in a column**

**A limitation to the size of a table**

**Used to limit the operations a user has access to**

**A restriction on the number of operations a database may make in a given period of time**

8 Denormalization is

**The process of adding redundancy to a database**

**Abstracting data**

**Using triggers to automate tasks**

**Putting the database in an exceptional state that prevents public access**

9 A primary key is

**All of these**

**Implicitly UNIQUE**

**Implicitly NOT NULL**

**A value used to uniquely identify a row**

10 MAX(), SUM(), and COUNT() are examples of

**Aggregate functions**

**Explanation :** Aggregate functions work on a whole set of data to generate a value based on the whole set

## Scalar functions

### Operators

### Sequences

- 11 UPPER(), ABS(), CONCAT() are examples of

## Scalar functions

**Explanation :** Scalar functions take in some input and return a single value

### Aggregate Functions

### Constraints

### Filters

- 12 What is required of a primary key? (Select all that apply)

### Unique Value

### Integer Data Type

### Not Null

- 13 Which relationship(s) would be described as a many to many relationship?

**A student and course**

**A student and a professor**

**A student and a textbook**

**A professor and a course**

14 What do we call a field that references a field in another table?

**Primary Key**

**Candidate Key**

**Foreign Key**

**Connection Key**

15 Which of the following joins is best used to return only records that meet a condition?

**inner join**

**left join**

**right join**

**full join**

- 16 Which of the following joins will return all records from the first table despite any condition specified?

**inner join**

**left join**

**right join**

**complex join**

- 17 Which of the following joins will return all records from both tables despite any condition specified?

**inner join**

**left join**

**right join**

**full join**

- 18 A join can be used to combine information from two separate tables

**TRUE**

**Explanation :** Correct.

**FALSE**

**Explanation :** Incorrect.

19 Use the AS keyword to specify an alias

**TRUE**

**Explanation :** Correct.

**FALSE**

**Explanation :** Incorrect.

20 CRUD stands for:

**Create, Read, Update, Delete**

**Create, Retrieve, Update, Derive**

**Create, Retrieve, Undo, Delete**

**Control, Read, Undo, Delete**

21 Which of the following is an aggregate function?

**AVG()**

**HAVING**

**ORDER BY**



**SELECT**

- 22 Which of the following clauses are added to sort the results of a SELECT statement?

**ORDER BY****HAVING****GROUP BY****WHERE**

- 23 The LIKE operator supports % as a wildcard character.

**TRUE**

**Explanation :** Correct.

**FALSE**

**Explanation :** Incorrect.

- 24 A subquery is a SQL query that inserts a record into a table.

**TRUE**

**Explanation :** Incorrect.

**FALSE**

**Explanation :** Correct.

DML statements include commands like CREATE, DROP, and ALTER

25

**TRUE****Explanation :** Incorrect.**FALSE****Explanation :** Correct.

26 DDL is a subset of SQL that deals with data creation and includes commands like CREATE

**TRUE****Explanation :** Correct.**FALSE****Explanation :** Incorrect.

27 Which command is used to remove all data from a table but keep its structure?

**TRUNCATE****DROP****DELETE****REMOVE**

28 DDL Statements include commands like INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE?

**TRUE**

**Explanation :** Incorrect.

**FALSE**

**Explanation :** Correct.

29 In a one-to-one relationship, you typically use a third table as an association or join table.

**TRUE**

**Explanation :** Incorrect.

**FALSE**

**Explanation :** Correct.

30 In a many-to-many relationship, you typically use a third table to manage the actual associations between rows in one table and another.

**TRUE**

**Explanation :** Correct.

**FALSE**

**Explanation :** Incorrect.

31 In a one-to-many relationship, rows in one table can refer to multiple rows in another, but that other table can only refer to at most one row in the former table

**TRUE**

**Explanation :** Correct.

**FALSE**

**Explanation :** Incorrect.

32 In a one-to-one relationship, a record in one table can at most refer to one record in another table.

**TRUE**

**Explanation :** Correct.

**FALSE**

**Explanation :** Incorrect.

33 A constraint is applied to a row and not a column

**TRUE**

**Explanation :** Incorrect.

**FALSE**

**Explanation :** Correct.

34 SQL stands for:

**Structured Query Language**

**Explanation :** Correct.

**Structured Query Lambda**

**Explanation :** Incorrect.

**Shorthand Query Language**

**Explanation :** Incorrect.

**Structured Query Lines**

**Explanation :** Incorrect.

35 What is not a use of the WHERE clause?

**WHERE can be used with UPDATE statements**

**WHERE can be used with DELETE statements**

**WHERE locates which database/schema/table where a row is located**

**WHERE places a restriction on the rows returned by a query**

36 What is the difference between UNION and UNION ALL?

**A. UNION will join two tables, whereas UNION ALL joins all tables**

**B. UNION ALL returns only distinct rows, while UNION returns duplicate rows**

**UNION returns only distinct rows, while UNION ALL returns all rows**

**UNION ALL will join two tables, whereas UNION joins only rows in the tables**

37 The SQL UPDATE statement can...

**Update only one row at a time**

**Update multiple rows at a time**

**Delete a row based on a where clause**

**Update the current system time of the database**

38 What is SQL Injection?

**Using inline queries in a SqlCommand object**

**Injecting a SQL Statement as user input**

**Using Parameters to take inputs from users**

**Installing a plugin to SQL Server Management Studio**

39 With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the "LastName" is alphabetically between (and including) "Hansen" and "Pettersen"?

With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the "LastName" is alphabetically between (and including) "Hansen" and "Pettersen"?

**SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE LastName>'Hansen' AND LastName<'Pettersen'**

**SELECT LastName>'Hansen' AND LastName<'Pettersen' FROM Persons**

**SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE LastName BETWEEN 'Hansen' AND 'Pettersen'**

**SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE LastName BETWEEN 'Hansen' AND 'Pettersen'**

40 What are the different events in Triggers?

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**Define, Create**

**Drop, Comment**

**Insert, Update, Delete**

**Select, Commit**

41 The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used:

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**for ranges.**

**to limit the columns displayed.**

**as a wildcard.**

**None of the above is correct.**

42 Transaction Control Statements (TCL) manages changes made by which type of statements?

**DML**

**DDL**

**Transactions**

43 What is the purpose of the SQL AS clause?

**The AS clause is used with the JOIN clause only.**

**The AS SQL clause is used change the name of a column in the result set or to assign a name to a derived column.**

**All the above.**

**None of the above.**

**The AS clause defines a search condition.**

44 What does the CREATE TABLE statement do?

**Creates a new database table**

**Creates a stored procedure**



**Creates a database view**

**All the above.**

**None of the above.**

45 Which of the following SQL statements has correct syntax?

**SELECT \* FROM Table1 WHERE Column1 = = 10**

**SELECT \* FROM Table1 WHERE Column1 >= 10**

**SELECT \* FROM Table1 WHERE Column1 => 10**

46 The OR operator displays a record if ANY conditions listed are true. The AND operator displays a record if ALL of the conditions listed are true

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

47 Which one of these does not represent an aggregate function?

**Combine**

**Count**

**Max**

**Avg**

48 Constraints are used to specify rules for data in a table.

**True**

**False**

49 With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the "LastName" is alphabetically between (and including) "Hansen" and "Pettersen"?

**SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE LastName BETWEEN 'Hansen' AND 'Pettersen'**

**SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE LastName>'Hansen' AND LastName<'Pettersen'**

**SELECT LastName>'Hansen' AND LastName<'Pettersen' FROM Persons**

**SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE LastName BETWEEN 'Hansen' AND 'Pettersen'**

50 With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the "FirstName" is "Peter" and the "LastName" is "Jackson"?

**SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter' AND LastName='Jackson'**

**SELECT FirstName='Peter', LastName='Jackson' FROM Persons**

**SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName<>'Peter' AND LastName<>'Jackson'**

**SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter' AND LastName='Jackson'**

- 51 The Primary Key and Foreign Key constraints allow for relationships to be created between tables.

**True**

**False**

- 52 The INNER JOIN is used in order to return all rows and selected columns which satisfy a certain condition.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

- 53 The Check constraint ensures each row for that column must have a unique value.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

54 Which constraint is used to uniquely identify each row?

**Primary key**

**Foreign Key**

**Unique Key**

**Default**

55 True or False: A Statement has no innate protection against SQL injection

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

56 What symbol is use to represent everything when selected from a table.

**\***

**%**

**\$**

**@**

57 What SQL statement is used to update data in a database?

**update**

**modify**

**select**

**save**

58 Which SQL statement is used to delete data from a database?

**delete**

**remove**

**collapse**

**select**

59 Which SQL statement is used to insert new data in a database?

**insert into**

**add new**

**insert new**

**add record**

60 Which of the following SQL statements will select all records with all their columns from a table called Sales.

**DELETE FROM Sales**

**SELECT \* FROM Sales**

**SELECT \* FROM SALES WHERE OrderID < 1**

**None of the above**

**All the above.**

61 How do you drop a table?

**DROP TABLE**

**DROP TABLE column\_list**

**DROP TABLE WHERE TABLE = table\_name**

**DROP TABLE table\_name**

62 What is the difference between Order By and Group By?

**ORDER BY is used for sorting results, whereas GROUP BY is used with aggregate functions to group results**

**GROUP BY is used for sorting results, whereas ORDER BY is used with aggregate functions to group results**

**ORDER BY is used for sorting results, however SQL does not have a GROUP BY statement**

**GROUP BY is used with aggregate functions to group results, however SQL does not have an ORDER BY statement**

63 What is the difference between WHERE and HAVING?

**No difference.**

**WHERE clause is used while fetching data. HAVING clause is used later to filter grouped data**

**WHERE clause specifies a filtering condition in SQL. HAVING is a type of join.**

**HAVING clause specifies a filtering condition in SQL. WHERE is a type of join.**