

1. What does the following code snippet do?

*Delete from customer where id = 1;
Rollback;*

- a) Performs an undo operation on the delete operation.
- b) Delete row from customer having id = 1
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

2. Which one is faster in terms of performance: UNION or UNION ALL?

- a) UNION
- b) UNION ALL
- c) Both have same performance
- d) None

3. What will be the output for following SQL query?

*select * from employees where rownum = 5;*

- a) Print record of 5th Row from employee's table
- b) No rows selected
- c) Print record of 1st to 5th Rows from employee's table
- d) SQL query error

4. Which of the following command will search for NULL values?

- a) IS NULL
- b) = NULL
- c) IS EMPTY
- d) = ' '

5. When multiple columns are active collectively as the Primary Key, it is referred to as

- a) Primary Key
- b) Composite Key
- c) Alternate Key
- d) Surrogate Key

6. What will be the output for following Command?

```
SELECT department_id, AVG(salary)
FROM employees
WHERE AVG(salary) > 8000
GROUP BY department_id;
```

- a) Display department_id and average salary having average salary more than 8000.
- b) Error as there should be salary in group by clause
- c) Error as query must use join with aggregate functions
- d) Error at line 3 as group function is not allowed here

7. If Select count(product_id) from order; gives 15 outputs then what will be the number of outputs for following query:

Select count(distinct product_id) from order;

- a) 15
- b) <= 15
- c) >15
- d) 0

8. Which SQL keyword is used to combine the results of two or more SELECT statements?

- a) JOIN
- b) UNION
- c) MERGE
- d) COMBINE

9. Which SQL JOIN type will return all records from the left table and matching records from the right table?

- a) INNER JOIN
- b) LEFT JOIN
- c) RIGHT JOIN
- d) FULL JOIN

10. Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve data from a database table?

- a) GET
- b) EXTRACT
- c) FETCH
- d) SELECT

11. Which SQL statement is used to make permanent changes to the database?

- a) COMMIT
- b) SAVE
- c) PERMANENT
- d) ALTER

12. In SQL, which operator is used to check for matching values in a specified list?

- a) LIKE
- b) BETWEEN
- c) IN
- d) MATCH

13. Which of the following command is equivalent to given query?

Select e.name, d.name from employees e join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id;

- a) Select e.name, d.name from employees e natural join departments d;
- b) Select e.name, d.name from employees e left join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id;
- c) Select e.name, d.name from employees e right join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id;
- d) Select e.name, d.name from employees e full join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id;

14. Which of the following is a single-row function?

- a) Concat
- b) min
- c) max
- d) None of the above

15. What will be the output of following function?

select substr('helloworld', -1, instr('helloworld', 'l', 3, 2)) from dual;

- a) d
- b) rld
- c) hel
- d) error

16. SQL Aggregate function always return _____ values.

- a) Single

- b) multiple
- c) Null
- d) Infinite

17. We can use literal in the CONCAT function. What does literal refer to?

- a) Number
- b) Character
- c) Date
- d) All of the above

18. What is the symbol of Concatenation Operator?

- a) |
- b) ||
- c) //
- d) Concat

19. Which of the following query find the total number of employees working on 'HR' departments?

- a) Select name from departments where name = 'HR';
- b) select count(*) from employees where department_id = (Select id from departments where name = 'HR');
- c) Select count(*), d.name from employees e join departments d on e.department_id = d.id;
- d) Select count(*), d.name from employees e join departments d on e.department_id = d.id group by d.name;

20. Which of the following query finds the total rating of the sailors who have reserved boat 103?

- a) SELECT SUM(s.rating) FROM sailors s, reserves r AND r.bid = 103;
- b) SELECT s.rating FROM sailors s, reserves r WHERE s.sid = r.sid AND r.bid = 103;
- c) SELECT COUNT(s.rating) FROM sailors s, reserves r WHERE s.sid = r.sid AND r.bid = 103;
- d) SELECT SUM(s.rating) FROM sailors s, reserves r WHERE s.sid = r.sid AND r.bid = 103;