MCQ QUESTION

1. To see all the databases which command is used?

a) Show database;
b) Show databases;
c) Show database();
d) Show_all database;

2. In the following statement, what do you mean by the 'student'?

```
USE student;
```

A. Database name
B. Row name
C. Column name
D. Table name

3. Which of the following command is used to delete a database?

A. DELETE DATABASE_NAME;
B. DROP DATABASE_NAME;
C. DROP DATABASE DATABASE_NAME;
D. DELETE DATABASE DATABASE_NAME;

4. ALTER command is a type of which SQL command?

A. DML
B. DDL
C. DCL
D. DQL

5. Which of the following is the correct syntax to add a field using alter command?

A. ALTER TABLE table_name ADD field_name data type;
B. ALTER TABLE table_name, field_name data type;
C. ALTER TABLE field_name data type;
D None of the above

6. Can you change the column name using alter command?

A. Yes
B. No
C. may be

7. What does the show tables command do?

A. It displays all the tables of all the databases in the machine.
B. It displays all the tables of a particular database.
C. It only displays the current table.
D. None of the Above.

8. What is the function of DESCRIBE statement?

A. This statement helps us to get the details of the entire row.
B. This statement helps us to get the definition of a particular table at a time.
C. This statement helps us to get the definition of all the tables.
D. None of the above.

9. If you are asked to delete the entire data of a table without disturbing the table definition then in such case which statement you will use?

A. DELETE
B. TRUNCATE
C. DROP
D. CLEAR

10. Which key helps us to establish the relationship between two tables?

A. Candidate key
B. Foreign key
C. Primary key
D. Unique key

11. When maintaining the integrity and structure of a database table, which of the following SQL statements correctly alters a table to enforce a new unique constraint on two columns, ensuring that the combination of values in these columns is unique across all rows in the table?

A) ALTER TABLE customer ADD UNIQUE (email, phone_number);

B) UPDATE customer SET email = CONCAT(email, '_unique') WHERE EXISTS (SELECT * FROM customer GROUP BY email, phone_number HAVING COUNT(*) > 1);

C) ALTER TABLE customer ADD unique(phone) UNIQUE(email);

D) CREATE INDEX unique_email_phone_idx ON customer (email,

phone_number);

12.Which SQL commands are used for modifying the data present in the table?

A. DML
B. DDL
C. DCL
D. DQL

13.Which of the following statements is used to give permission to a user in MySQL?

a. GRANT
b. REVOKE
c. DENY
d. ALLOW

14. In MySQL, what does the DEFAULT constraint do?

a) Sets the default value for a column
b) Ensures uniqueness of values in a column
c) Restricts NULL values in a column
d) Enforces referential integrity between tables

15. You are designing a database table for an application that manages employee records. The table named 'employees' needs to enforce the following conditions: Each employee has a unique employee ID, must belong to a department, and their salary must be within a predefined range. Given these requirements, which set of constraints should you apply to ensure data integrity and correctness

in the 'employees' table?

A) Apply a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the employee ID column, a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the department column referencing the departments table, and a CHECK constraint on the salary column to ensure it falls within the predefined range.

B) Use a UNIQUE constraint on the employee ID and department columns together, and a DEFAULT constraint on the salary column to set a fixed salary value for all employees.

C) Implement a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the employee ID column referencing the departments table, a UNIQUE constraint on the department column, and a CHECK constraint on the salary column to ensure uniqueness.

D) Add a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the department column, a UNIQUE constraint on the employee ID column, and use a TRIGGER to enforce the salary range upon inserting or updating records.

Query Question

Ques.1 Create a table name “Employees” with column name ‘Emp_id’ as primary key and autoincremented , ‘Emp_name’ not accept null value, ‘Salary’ , ‘D_o_j ’ not accept null value , ‘City’ have default value Mumbai, ’Mobile’ only accept

unique value ?

Ques.2 Insert 2 records?

Ques.3 Create table name ‘Manager’ with column name ‘m_id’ , M_name not accepted null,

dept_name ?(emp_id and m_id have same data value , create the relationship between them)?

Ques-4 Suppose you have column named sname inside table ‘student_details’ and you are asked to update the value of these columns where ID=4 then what statement you will write?

Ques-5 write a SQL query to delete all records from the ‘orders’ table where the ‘status’ is ‘cancelled’?

Ques.6 Write a SQL query to delete all records from the ‘orders’ table, and roll back the deleted row?

Ques.7 Write a SQL query to retrieve all the data values of a table “Orders”?

Ques.8 Write a SQL query to add constraint Unique to Column 'mobile' employee table?

Ques.9 write a SQl query to drop constraint unique and primary key from column 'mobile' and 'u_id' respectively?

Ques.10 create ER Diagram?

Scenario:
A University contains many Faculties. The Faculties in turn are divided into several Schools. Each School offers numerous programs and each program contains many courses. Lecturers can teach many different courses and even the same course numerous times. Courses can also be taught by many lecturers. A student is enrolled in only one program but a program can contain many students. Students can been rolled in many courses at the same time and the courses have many students enrolled.

Clearly mention Entity, attributes and cardinality (relationship).