1. You have two tables employee as primary and department as foreign table. Which type of join will you use that includes all the types of comparision operators >=, <=, <, > as per the need?

* Equi join
* Non-equi join
* INNER join
* OUTER join

1. Which of the following cannot be included in the WHERE and HAVING clauses?

* Comparison operators, such as: =, < >, <, and >
* Ranges (BETWEEN and NOT BETWEEN)
* Lists (IN, NOT IN)
* Unicode string
* None of the given option

1. Which of the following statement can be used to create stored Procedure

a) CREATE PROCEDURE

b) CREATE PROC

c) EXEC

* only a
* only c
* a and c
* b and a

1. Which of the following is a DDL Statement :

a) Create Index

b) Drop Index

c) Revoke

* a and b
* b and c
* c and a
* only a

1. Which of the following sql statement Withdraws user’s access privileges to database given with the GRANT command?

* Rollback
* Delete
* Revoke
* None of the above options

1. Which of the following type of JOIN returns the Cartesian product of two tables — in other words, each individual row of the left table matched with each individual row of the right table?

* FULL JOIN
* CROSS JOIN
* RIGHT JOIN
* LEFT JOIN

1. Which of the following statement is correct about SET NOCOUNT ON

* It gives performance. When SET NOCOUNT is ON, the count (indicating the number of rows affected by a Transact-SQL statement) is not returned.
* When SET NOCOUNT is OFF, the count is returned. It eliminates the sending of ONE\_IN\_PROC messages to the client for each statement in a stored procedure.
* For stored procedures that contain several statements that do not return much actual data, this can provide a significant performance boost because network traffic is greatly reduced. The setting of SET NOCOUNT is set at execute or run time and not at parse time.
* None of the above options

1. Which of the following data types is the least expensive for indexed column in SQL Server?

* BIGINT
* CHAR
* int,Varchar
* NVARCHAR

1. What does INSERT INTO SELECT statement do?

* Deletes existing data from the table
* Selects data from one table and inserts it into a new table
* Selects data from one or more tables and inserts it into an existing table
* None of the given options

1. Which of the following statements are Data Manipulation Language commands?

* INSERT and UPDATE
* UPDATE and CREATE
* GRANT and INSERT
* CREATE and TRUNCATE

1. Which of the following commands will you use to update the ID of the student to '123' whose lastname is John?

* SET student UPDATE ID = '123' WHERE lastname = 'John';
* UPDATE student SET ID = '123' WHERE lastname is 'John';
* UPDATE student SET ID = '123' , WHERE lastname = 'John';
* UPDATE student SET ID = '123' WHERE lastname = 'John';

1. Which of the following operators is used to rename a column name in SQL query?

* LIKE
* AS
* BY
* WITH

1. Which of the following statements would you use to insert a new record into the "Persons" table?

* INSERT VALUES ('Jimmy', 'Jackson') INTO Persons;
* INSERT INTO Persons VALUES ('Jimmy', 'Jackson');
* INSERT ('Jimmy', 'Jackson') INTO Persons;
* INSERT INTO Persons ('Jimmy', 'Jackson');

1. How can you change value "Hansen" into "Nilsen" in the "LastName" column in the "Persons" table?

* UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nilsen';
* MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen';
* UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen';
* MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nilsen;

1. Which of the following operators can be used with a multiple row subquery?

* =
* LIKE
* BETWEEN
* NOT IN

1. Assume that you are a database developer working for a large healthcare organization. Your team has been tasked with creating a report that shows the number of patients who have received a specific type of medical treatment, along with the total cost of the treatment and the average number of days between the date of the treatment and the patient's last visit to the hospital. Which MySQL subquery type will be most appropriate for this report? Select the right option from the given choices.

* Correlated subquery which is used to retrieve data from a table based on values in another table.
* Scalar subquery which is used to retrieve a single value from a subquery
* Nested subquery which is used to retrieve data from one or more subqueries.
* Derived table subquery which is used to create a temporary table that can be used to retrieve data