SQL

chapter in

DataBase Management System (DBMS)

1 of 15 sets

Chapter: SQL

1. Which SQ1	L function is used to count the number of rows in a SQL query?
A. COUNT()	
B. NUMBER()	
C. SUM()	
D. COUNT(*)	
Answer:D	CO.
• WILL COL	
_	L keyword is used to retrieve a maximum value?
A. MOST	
B. TOP	
C. MAX	
D. UPPER	
Answer:C	
3. Which of that the state of t	ne following SQL clauses is used to DELETE tuples from a database
A. DELETE	
A. DELETE	
A. DELETE B. REMOVE	
A. DELETE B. REMOVE C. DROP	
A. DELETE B. REMOVE C. DROP D. CLEAR Answer:A	removes all rows from a table without logging the individual row
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C. DROP		
D. TRUN	CATE	
Answer:D		
5. Which	of the following is not a DDL command?	
A. UPDA	ΓΕ	
B. TRUN	CATE	
C. ALTER	₹	
D. None of	of the Mentioned	
Answer:A		
6. Which	of the following are TCL commands?	
A. UPDA	TE and TRUNCATE	
B. SELEC	CT and INSERT	
C. GRAN	T and REVOKE	
D. ROLLE	BACK and SAVEPOINT	
Answer:D		
7	is not a category of SQL command.	
A. TCL		
B. SCL		
C. DCL		
D. DDL		
Answer:B		
-	on't specify ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following default	
A. ASC		
B. DESC		
C. There	is no default value	
D. None o	of the mentioned	
Answer:A		
9. Which o	of the following statement is true?	
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A. DELETE does not free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table

- B. Both DELETE and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table
- C. Both DELETE and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table
- D. DELETE free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table

Answer:A

10. What is the purpose of the SQL AS clause?

- A. The AS SQL clause is used to change the name of a column in the result set or to assign a name to a derived column
- B. The AS clause is used with the JOIN clause only
- C. The AS clause defines a search condition
- D. All of the mentioned

Answer:A

11. What does DML stand for?

- A. Different Mode Level
- B. Data Model Language
- C. Data Mode Lane
- D. Data Manipulation language

Answer:D

12. With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" ends with an "a"?

- A. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='a'
- B. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'a%'
- C. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE '%a'
- D. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='%a%'

Answer:C

13. With SQL, how can you return all the records from a table named "Persons" sorted descending by "FirstName"?

- A. SELECT * FROM Persons SORT BY 'FirstName' DESC
- B. SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER FirstName DESC
- C. SELECT * FROM Persons SORT 'FirstName' DESC
- D. SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER BY FirstName DESC

14. With SQL, how can you return the number of not null records in the "Persons" table?

- A. SELECT COUNT() FROM Persons
- B. SELECT COLUMNS() FROM Persons
- C. SELECT COLUMNS(*) FROM Persons
- D. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Persons

Answer:D

15. What does the ALTER TABLE clause do?

- A. The SQL ALTER TABLE clause modifies a table definition by altering, adding, or deleting table columns and/or constraints
- B. The SQL ALTER TABLE clause is used to insert data into database table
- C. THE SQL ALTER TABLE deletes data from database table
- D. The SQL ALTER TABLE clause is used to delete a database table

Answer:A

16. The UPDATE SQL clause can _____

- A. update only one row at a time
- B. update more than one row at a time
- C. delete more than one row at a time
- D. delete only one row at a time

Answer:B

17. The UNION SQL clause can be used with _____

- A. SELECT clause only
- B. DELETE and UPDATE clauses
- C. UPDATE clause only
- D. All of the mentioned

Answer:A

18. Which SQL statement is used to return only different values?

- A. SELECT DIFFERENT
- **B. SELECT UNIQUE**
- C. SELECT DISTINCT

Answer:C

19. Which SQL keyword is used to sort the result-set?

- A. ORDER BY
- B. SORT
- C. ORDER
- D. SORT BY

Answer:A

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

- A. UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nilsen'
- B. MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen'
- C. MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nilsen'
- D. UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen'

Answer:D

21. Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?

- A. ROLLBACK
- B. COMMIT
- C. TRUNCATE
- D. DELETE

Answer:B

22. Which TCL command undo all the updates performed by the SQL in the transaction?

- A. ROLLBACK
- B. COMMIT
- C. TRUNCATE
- D. DELETE

Answer:A

23. SQL query to find all the cities whose humidity is 95.

A. SELECT city WHERE humidity = 95

- B. SELECT city FROM weather WHERE humidity = 95
- C. SELECT humidity = 89 FROM weather
- D. SELECT city FROM weather

Answer:B

24. SQL query to find the temperature in increasing order of all cities.

- A. SELECT city FROM weather ORDER BY temperature
- B. SELECT city, temperature FROM weather
- C. SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY temperature
- D. SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY city

Answer:D

25. What is the meaning of LIKE '%0%0%'?

- A. Feature begins with two 0's
- B. Feature ends with two 0's
- C. Feature has more than two 0's
- D. Feature has two 0's in it, at any position

Answer:D

26. Find the names of these cities with temperature and condition whose condition is neither sunny nor cloudy.

- A. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT IN ('sunny', 'cloudy')
- B. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT BETWEEN ('sunny', 'cloudy')
- C. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition IN ('sunny', 'cloudy')
- D. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition BETWEEN ('sunny', 'cloudy');

Answer:A

27. Find the name of those cities with temperature and condition whose condition is either sunny or cloudy but temperature must be greater than 70.

- A. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' OR temperature > 70
- B. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' OR temperature > 70

- C. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature > 70
- D. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature > 70

Answer:C

28. Find all the tuples having a temperature greater than 'Paris'.

- A. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT temperature FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris'
- B. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT * FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')
- C. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')
- D. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > 'Paris' temperature

Answer:A

29. Find all the cities with temperature, condition and humidity whose humidity is in the range of 63 to 79.

- A. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity IN (63 to 79)
- B. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT IN (63 AND 79)
- C. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity BETWEEN 63 AND 79
- D. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT BETWEEN 63 AND 79

Answer:C

30. The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is

- A. DROP FROM CUSTOMER
- B. UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER
- C. REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER
- D. DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE

Answer:D

31. What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values?

- A. Equi-join
- B. Natural join

- C. Outer join
- D. All of the Mentioned

Answer:C

32. What type of join is needed when you wish to return rows that do have matching values?

- A. Equi-join
- B. Natural join
- C. Outer join
- D. All of the Mentioned

Answer:D

33. Which of the following is one of the basic approaches for joining tables?

- A. Subqueries
- B. Union Join
- C. Natural join
- D. All of the Mentioned

Answer:D

34. The following SQL is which type of join: SELECT CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, NAME, ORDER_ID FROM CUSTOMER_T,ORDER_T WHERE CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID = ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID?

- A. Equi-join
- B. Natural join
- C. Outer join
- D. Cartesian join

Answer:A

35. A UNION query is which of the following?

- A. Combines the output from no more than two queries and must include the same number of columns
- B. Combines the output from no more than two queries and does not include the same number of columns
- C. Combines the output from multiple queries and must include the same number of columns
- D. Combines the output from multiple queries and does not include the same number of columns

36. Which of the following statements is true concerning subqueries?

- A. Involves the use of an inner and outer query
- B. Cannot return the same result as a query that is not a subquery
- C. Does not start with the word SELECT
- D. All of the mentioned

Answer:A

37. Which of the following is a correlated subquery?

- A. Uses the result of an inner query to determine the processing of an outer query
- B. Uses the result of an outer query to determine the processing of an inner query
- C. Uses the result of an inner query to determine the processing of an inner query
- D. Uses the result of an outer query to determine the processing of an outer query

Answer:A

38. The following SQL is which type of join: SELECT CUSTOMER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_T. CUSTOMER_ID, NAME, ORDER_ID FROM CUSTOMER T,ORDER T?

- A. Equi-join
- B. Natural join
- C. Outer join
- D. Cartesian join

Answer:D

39. Which is not a type of join in T-SQL?

- A. Equi-join
- B. Natural join
- C. Outer join
- D. Cartesian join

Answer:B

40. What is a view?

- A. A view is a special stored procedure executed when certain event occurs
- B. A view is a virtual table which results of executing a pre-compiled guery
- C. A view is a database diagram

D. None of the Mentioned
Answer:B
41. Which of the following is not a limitation of view?
A. ORDER BY Does Not Work
B. Index Created on View Used Often
C. Cross Database Queries Not Allowed in Indexed View
D. Adding Column is Expensive by Joining Table Outside View
Answer:B
42. Which of the following statement is true?
A. Views could be looked as an additional layer on the table which enables us to protect intricate
or sensitive data based upon our needs
B. Views are virtual tables that are compiled at run time
C. Creating views can improve query response time
D. All of the Mentioned
Answer:D
43. SQL Server has mainly how many types of views?
A. one
B. two
C. three
D. four
Answer:B
44. Dynamic Management View is a type of
A. System Defined Views
B. User Defined View
C. Simple View
D. Complex View
Answer:A
45. Syntax for creating views is
A. CREATE VIEW AS SELECT
B. CREATE VIEW AS UPDATE

D. CREA	TE VIEW AS UPDATE
Answer:A	
46. You ca	an delete a view with command.
A. DROP	VIEW
B. DELET	TE VIEW
C. REMO	VE VIEW
D. TRUN	CATE VIEW
Answer:A	
47. What i	is SCHEMABINDING a VIEW?
A. Schem	a binding binds your views to the dependent physical columns of the accessed tables
specified	in the contents of the view
B. These	are stored only in the Master database
C. These	types of view are defined by users on a specified schema
D. These	are used to show database self describing information
Answer:B	
48. Which	of the following is not a SQL Server INFORMATION_SCHEMA view?
A. INFOR	MATION_SCHEMA.CONSTRAINT_TABLE_USAGE
B. INFOR	MATION_SCHEMA.DOMAIN_CONSTRAINTS
C. INFOR	MATION_SCHEMA.KEY_COLUMN_USAGE
D. sys.dm	n_exec_connections
Answer:D	
49	is stored only in the Master database.
A. Databa	ase-scoped Dynamic Management View
B. Comple	ex View
C. Catalo	g View
D. None o	of the mentioned
Answer:D	

C. DROP VIEW AS SELECT