**MCQS (10)**

1. **What is the full form of SQL?**
2. Structured Query List
3. My Structure Query Language
4. Sample Query Language
5. None of these.
6. **Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?**
7. FLOAT
8. NUMERIC
9. DECIMAL
10. CHARACTER
11. **Which of the following is not a DDL command?**
12. TRUNCATE
13. ALTER
14. CREATE
15. UPDATE
16. **How many Primary keys can have in a table?**
17. Only 1
18. Only 2
19. Depends on no of Columns
20. Depends on DBA
21. **MySQL is**
22. Programming language
23. A technique for writing reliable Program
24. A Relational Database management system
25. None of the Above
26. **Which of the following is not Constraint in SQL?**
27. Primary Key
28. Not Null
29. Check
30. Union
31. **Which of the following is true about the HAVING clause?**
32. Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
33. Similar to WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.
34. Similar to WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.
35. Acts exactly like a WHERE clause.
36. **Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?**
37. COUNT
38. MIN
39. COMPUTE
40. MAX
41. **Which of the following is true about the SQL AS clause?**
42. The AS clause in SQL is used to change the column name in the output or assign a name to a derived column.
43. The SQL AS clause can only be used with the JOIN clause.
44. The AS clause in SQL is used to defines a search condition.
45. All of the mentioned
46. **Which of the following is not a DML command?**
47. Update
48. Insert Into
49. Delete
50. Create Table

Galaxy Airlines is a newly launched airline service that operates flights to and from various cities all over Europe. The company maintains the data pertaining to day-to-day transactions regarding flight services in SQL Server 2012 databases. To enable efficient and faster performance, Galaxy Airlines has decided to incorporate use of triggers in their database applications. The detailed list of operations to be performed are listed as follows:

a) Create a database called **GalaxyAirlines** to store the details of the Flight. Create a tables

**Flight table** and **Flight\_Detail table** with the given details

## Lists the Flight table.

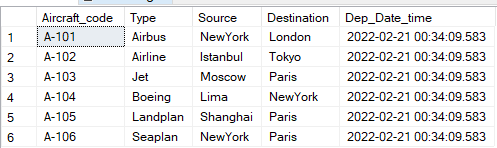
**(10)**

# (2)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Key Field** | **Description** |
| **Aircraft\_code** | **varchar(10)** | **Primary Key** | **Stores aircraft code** |
| **Type** | **varchar(225)** |  | **Describes the type of aircraf** |
| **Source** | **varchar(225)** |  | **Stores the name of the city from where the aircraft will depart** |
| **Destination** | **varchar(225)** |  | **Stores the name of the city where the aircraft will arrive** |
| **Dep\_Date\_time** | **datetime** | **Default SYSDATETIME()** | **Stores departure date**  **And time** |

## Lists the Flight\_Details table.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Key Field** | **Description** |
| Class\_Code | varchar(10) | Primary Key | Stores the class, whether first, business or economy |
| Aircraft\_code | varchar(10) | Foreign Key | Stores aircraft code |
| Fare | money |  | Stores the fare  amount |
| Seats | int |  | Stores total number  of seats on the flight |



**INSERT FLIGHT TABLE VALUE**

**INSERT FLIGHT DETAIL TABLE**

**QUERIES IMPLEMETATION WITH COMMENTS**

1. Write a query to update the Source column value **Moscow to Newzeland** whose Aircarft\_code is **103** from **Flight Table**
2. finds all details of **Flight\_Detail Table** whose class\_code is ‘E-102’,’E-106’ and ‘B-101’:
3. To find all **flight table** Information whose source is Newyork **and** Destination is London
4. To find all **flight table** Information whose source is Newyork **or** Destination is London
5. To find all **flight detail table** whose fare not **betwee**n 4000 to 5000
6. Use the Like operator to find all flight table information with **Destination** start with **any two character** that have **‘r’ in third** position and end with any number of values
7. To find the sum of fare in **flight table** according to group by **Aircraft\_code** whose **Aircraft\_code** equal to ‘**A-101’**
8. Write a query to display all the details from **Flight Table** and **Flight Detail Table** where the value of **Aircraft\_code** in Flight Table is equal to the value of **Aircraft\_code** in **Flight Detail** table

