1. What does the following code snippet do?
   ```
   DELETE FROM STUDENTS
   WHERE AGE = 16;
   ROLLBACK;
   ```
   A. Performs an undo operation on the delete operation. [A]
   B. Deletes the rows from the table where AGE = 16
   C. Deletes the entire table
   D. None of the above

2. Which SQL constraint do we use to set some value to a field whose value has not been added explicitly?
   A. UNIQUE
   B. NOT NULL
   C. DEFAULT [B]
   D. CHECK

3. Which of the following statements is correct about MySQL transactions and isolation levels?
      A. The READ UNCOMMITTED isolation level in allows dirty reads but ensures repeatable reads.
      B. The REPEATABLE READ isolation level prevents dirty reads and non-repeatable reads but does not prevent phantom reads.
      C. The SERIALIZABLE isolation level provides the highest isolation level by preventing dirty reads, non-repeatable reads, and phantom reads. [C]
      D. The READ COMMITTED isolation level is the strictest and prevents all types of concurrency problems including dirty reads, non-repeatable reads, and phantom reads.
   Answer: C. The SERIALIZABLE isolation level provides the highest isolation level by preventing dirty reads, non-repeatable reads, and phantom reads.

4. Which SQL statement is used to remove all records from a table named orders without removing the table itself?
      A. sql DELETE FROM orders;
      B. sql DROP TABLE orders;
      C. sql TRUNCATE TABLE orders; [C]
      D. sql REMOVE ALL FROM orders;
   Answer: C. ```sql TRUNCATE TABLE orders;This question tests the understanding of DML operations in MySQL, specifically how to clear data from a table while keeping the table structure intact.

5. Which of the following is not a primary key constraint in SQL?
   A. UNIQUE
   B. NOT NULL
   C. PRIMARY
   D. FOREIGN [D]
   Answer: d) FOREIGN*

6. Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve data from a database?
   A. GET
   B. SELECT [B]
   C. RETRIEVE
   D. EXTRACT
   Answer: b) SELECT*

7. Given the table employees with a column salary, which query will increase the salary of all employees by 10%?
   A. UPDATE employees SET salary = salary + (salary * 0.10);
   B. UPDATE employees SET salary = salary * 1.10; [B]
   C. UPDATE employees SET salary = salary * 0.10;
   D. UPDATE employees SET salary = salary + 0.10;
   Answer: B (UPDATE employees SET salary = salary * 1.10;)

8. In MySQL, which function can be used to return the current date and time?
   A. NOW( ) [A]
   B. CURRENT_DATE( )
   C. GETDATE( )
   D. CURDATE( )
   Answer: A (NOW( ))

9. What does the COMMIT command do in SQL?
   A. Ends the current transaction and makes all changes permanent [A]
   B. Reverts all changes made in the current transaction
   C. Grants privileges to the users
   D. Changes the structure of a table
   Correct Answer: A) Ends the current transaction and makes all changes permanent

10. Which command is used to undo transactions that have not been saved to the database?
    A. SAVEPOINT
    B. COMMIT
    C. ROLLBACK [C]
    D. GRANT
    Answer: C) ROLLBACK

11. ___ command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?
    A. ROLLBACK
    B. COMMIT [B]
    C. TRUNCATE
    D. DELETE
    ANSWER-B

12. How can you change "Thomas" into "Michel" in the "LastName" column in the Users table?
    A. A.UPDATE User SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
    B. B.MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'
    C. C.MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
    D. D.UPDATE Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas' [D]
    ANSWER- D

13. Which command will remove the records from the table, but not affect the structure of the table?
    A. REMOVE
    B. DELETE [b]
    C. DROP
    D. TRUNCATE
    Answer: B) DELETE
    Explanation: The TRUNCATE command will remove the records from the table, but not affect the structure of the table.

14. Which of the following are types of Unicode character string types in SQL?
    A. nchar
    B. ntext
    C. Both A and B   [C]
    D. None of the above
    Explanation: nchar and ntext are types of Unicode character strings datatypes in SQL.

15. Which of the following statements is true regarding the COMMIT and ROLLBACK commands in SQL?
    A. COMMIT saves changes made by DDL statements.
    B. ROLLBACK is used to permanently remove changes made by DML statements.
    C. COMMIT makes changes permanent in the database. [c]
    D. ROLLBACK can only be used with DDL statements.
    ANS: C. COMMIT makes changes permanent in the database.

16. What happens when a DML statement in SQL violates a constraint?
    A. The statement is automatically rolled back.
    B. The constraint is temporarily disabled.
    C. An error is raised, and the statement is not executed. [C]
    D. The constraint is automatically adjusted to accommodate the change.
    ANS: C. An error is raised, and the statement is not executed.

17. Which of the following SQL commands is used to grant privileges to a user?
    A. SELECT
    B. UPDATE
    C. GRANT [C]
    D. REVOKE
    Answer: C. GRANT

18. What is the purpose of the REVOKE command in SQL?
    A. To remove a table from the database
    B. To delete records from a table
    C. To remove privileges from a user [C]
    D. To create a new database