

1. LEFT OUTER JOIN, return all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table.
 - a) true
 - b) false
2. INNER JOIN, returns records that have matching values in both tables.
 - a) true
 - b) false
3. To selects all orders with customer and shipper information. What statement will you issue to get the result?
 - a) SELECT * FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerID = Customers.CustomerID) INNER JOIN Shippers ON Orders.ShipperID = Shippers.ShipperID);
 - b) SELECT * FROM ((Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerID = Customers.CustomerID) INNER JOIN Shippers ON Orders.ShipperID = Shippers.ShipperID);
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of the above
4. INNER JOIN, in the absence of a join condition produce a _____ between the specified tables.
 - a) Cartesian JOIN
 - b) LEFT JOIN
 - c) RIGHT JOIN
 - d) None of the above.
5. (Comma sign), in the absence of a join condition produce a _____ between the specified tables.
 - a) Product JOIN
 - b) LEFT JOIN
 - c) RIGHT JOIN
 - d) None of the above.
6. Redundant columns of a NATURAL join _____.
 - a) do not appear.
 - b) will display at the last.
 - c) will appear for multiple times.
 - d) None of the above.
7. SELECT select_list FROM table_list WHERE row_constraint GROUP BY grouping_columns; which of these is not optional?
 - a) select_list
 - b) table_list
 - c) row_constraint
 - d) grouping_columns
8. In inner join, result is produced by matching rows in one table with rows in another table.
 - a) True
 - b) False
9. The join where all possible row combinations are produced is called _____.
 - a) INNER JOIN
 - b) OUTER
 - c) NATURAL
 - d) CARTESIAN
10. The clause that filters JOIN results is called _____.
 - a) WHERE
 - b) SORT
 - c) GROUP
 - d) GROUP BY
11. CROSS JOIN and JOIN are similar to _____.
 - a) INNER JOIN
 - b) NATURAL JOIN
 - c) OUTER JOIN
 - d) CARTESIAN JOIN

12. The comma operator can also be used to join tables.
a) True b) False
13. The left and right joins are also known as _____.
a) INNER JOIN c) OUTER JOIN
b) NATURAL JOIN d) CARTESIAN JOIN
14. What is joining a table to itself called?
a) COMPLETE c) OBSOLETE
b) SELF d) CROSS
15. In which join all the rows from the left table appear in the output irrespective of the content of the other table?
a) RIGHT JOIN c) INNER JOIN
b) LEFT JOIN d) OUTER JOIN
16. The join in which all the rows from the right table appear in the output irrespective of the content of the other table is _____.
a) CARTESIAN JOIN c) INNER JOIN
b) CROSS JOIN d) RIGHT JOIN
17. Write a SQL statement to display a list with salesman name, customer name and their cities for the salesmen and customer who belongs to the same city.
a) SELECT salesman.name AS "Salesman", customer.cust_name, customer.city FROM salesman, customer WHERE salesman.city = city;
b) SELECT salesman.name AS "Salesman", customer.cust_name, customer.city FROM salesman, customer WHERE city = customer.city;
c) SELECT salesman.name AS "Salesman", customer.cust_name, customer.city FROM salesman, customer WHERE salesman.city = customer.city;
d) All of the above.
18. If you join multiple tables that have the same column name, you have to use qualifier to refer to that column in the SELECT statement to avoid the ambiguous column error.
a) true b) false
19. USING (customerNumber) is equivalent to
a) ON c.customerNumber = o.customerNumber
b) FROM c.customerNumber = o.customerNumber
c) IN c.customerNumber = o.customerNumber
d) None of the above.
20. To avoid a Cartesian product, always include a valid join condition in a WHERE clause.
a) True b) False
21. Select the correct query/queries for cross join:
a) Select * FROM Table1 T1 CROSS JOIN Table1 T2;
b) Select * FROM Table1 T1 ALL CROSS JOIN Table1 T2;
c) Select * FROM Table1 T1, Table1 T1;
d) Select * FROM Table1 T1 CROSS Table1 T2;
22. Select the correct query/queries for cross join:
a) Select * FROM Table1 T1 CROSS JOIN Table1 T1;
b) Select * FROM Table1 T1 ALL CROSS JOIN Table1 T2;
c) Select * FROM Table1 T1, Table1 T2;
d) Select * FROM Table1 T1 CROSS Table1 T2;
23. LEFT JOIN and LEFT OUTER JOIN are equivalent.
a) True b) False
24. You can drop OUTER keyword and just say LEFT JOIN or RIGHT JOIN or FULL JOIN.
a) True b) False
25. To specify a normal join, using keyword inner is _____.
a) Mandatory c) Independent
b) Optional d) Free
26. ON predicate is written like a
a) From clause c) Where clause
b) Select clause d) Define clause

27. USING predicate can be used as an alternative of _____.
 a) From clause c) Joining condition
 b) Select clause d) Define clause
28. Inner join returns rows when there is at least one match in both tables.
 a) True b) False
29. In an outer join, rows are returned even when there are no matches through the JOIN criteria on the second table.
 a) True b) False
30. In natural joins, rows are returned from two tables based on common column names.
 a) True b) False
31. Full join is used to return records from both left and right outer join.
 a) True b) False
32. The JOIN which does Cartesian product is called?
 a) Left Join c) Right Outer Join
 b) Left Outer Join d) Cross Join
33. What is the other name of INNER JOIN?
 a) Equi Join c) Out Join
 b) In Join d) All of the above
34. Which join is used for joining the table to itself?
 a) In c) Cross
 b) Natural d) Self
35. The _____ returns a number of rows equal to the product of all rows in all the tables being joined.
 a) Outer join c) Cartesian product
 b) Inner join d) Self Join
36. _____ return rows only when there is at least one row from both tables that matches the join condition.
 a) Inner joins c) Self Join
 b) Outer joins d) Left outer join
37. The join in which all the rows from the right table appear in the output irrespective of the content of the other table is _____.
 a) CARTESIAN JOIN c) INNER JOIN
 b) CROSS JOIN d) RIGHT JOIN
38. In SQL the statement
 SELECT * FROM R, S; is equivalent to
 a) SELECT * FROM R NATURAL JOIN S.
 b) SELECT * FROM R CROSS JOIN S.
 c) SELECT * FROM R UNION JOIN S.
 d) SELECT * FROM R INNER JOIN S.
39. In SQL the word 'natural' can be used with
 a) inner join c) right outer join
 b) full outer join d) all of the above
40. In SQL the word 'natural' can be used with
 a) cross join c) left outer join
 b) full outer join d) all of the above
41. If two relations R and S are joined, then the non-matching tuples of both R and S are ignored in
 a) left outer join c) full outer join
 b) right outer join d) inner join
42. If two relation R and S are joined where in both the relation there are no common attributes, then what happens if natural join is issued?
 a) It works like left outer join
 b) It works like right outer join
 c) It works like inner join
 d) It works like cross join

43. The common column is eliminated in
- Theta join
 - Outer join
 - Natural join
 - Composed join
44. What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values?
- Equi-join
 - Natural join
 - Outer join
 - All of the above.
45. What type of join is needed when you wish to return rows that do have matching values?
- Equi-join
 - Natural join
 - Simple join
 - All of the above.
46. Which of the following is one of the basic approaches for joining tables?
- Subqueries
 - Union Join
 - Natural join
 - All of the above
47. 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
- Equi-join
 - Natural join
 - Outer join
 - Cartesian join
48. How many tables may be included with a join?
- One
 - Two
 - Three
 - All of the above.
49. 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;
- Equi-join
 - Natural join
 - Outer join
 - Cartesian join
50. The facility that allows nesting one select statement into another is called _____
- Nesting
 - Binding
 - Subquerying
 - Encapsulating
51. Which subquery returns a single value?
- Scalar
 - Column
 - Row
 - Table
52. Usage of aggregates in WHERE clause is allowed.
- True
 - False
53. Which operators are used when a subquery returns multiple rows to be evaluated in comparison to the outer query?
- IN and NOT IN
 - EXISTS and NOT EXISTS
 - OUTER JOIN and INNER JOIN
 - LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN
54. The 'ALL' subquery performs which operation?
- Row
 - Column
 - Table
 - Database
55. Which of these operators perform similar operations like 'ALL ' and 'ANY '?
- SOME
 - MANY
 - SELECT
 - GROUP
56. Which operators test whether a subquery returns any rows?
- IN and NOT IN
 - EXISTS and NOT EXISTS
 - PRESENT
 - ABSENT
57. An uncorrelated subquery does not contain any reference to the values from the outer query.
- True
 - False
58. Analyse the following statement:
 SELECT * from EMP where true = (SELECT if (null is null, true, false));
- Will return all records from EMP table.
 - Will return all records whose comm is not null.
 - Error, because Subquery returns more than 1 row
 - None of the above

59. Which of these operators does not perform relative-value comparisons?

a) =

b) ==

c) <=

d) >=

60. If the default database is dropped, the default database is unset (the DATABASE() function returns _____).

a) NULL

c) Undefined

b) Empty

d) Not of the above.