Q1. What is wrong with the following statements submitted is SQL statement?

Set V\_DEPTNO = 20;

SELECT last\_name, salary from EMP where department\_id = V\_DEPTNO;

1. Nothing is wrong. The query lists the employee’s name and salary of the employee who belong to department 20.
2. The SET statement declaration is wrong.
3. **The substitution variable is not preceded with the @ char.**
4. The substitution variable in the WHERE clause should be V\_DEPTNO instead of V\_DeptNo.

Q2. What is wrong with the following statements submitted is SQL statement?

Set @V\_JOB = 'manager';

SELECT last\_name, salary from EMP WHERE job = V\_JOB;

1. **@ char is not given before V\_JOB variable in where clause.**
2. $ char is not given before V\_JOB variable in where clause.
3. # char is not given before V\_JOB variable in where clause.
4. None of the above.

Q3. Which among the following is the correct syntax for defining “ENUM” in Mysql?

1. **gender ENUM ("M", "F"),**
2. gender ENUM,
3. gender ENUM ( ),
4. None of these

Q4. Find out the logical error in the following query?

CREATE TABLE person

(Person\_id varchar (20),

Name varchar (20),

Address Varchar (20),

Mobile\_no Smallint

);

1. Lesser number of columns
2. Incorrect definition
3. **Primary key is missing**
4. None of these

Q5. What will be the storage pattern for “float (4, 2)” in Mysql?

1. **Total of four digits, two to the left of decimal and two to the right of decimal**
2. Total of six digits
3. Total of four digits, not distributed uniformly
4. None of these

Q6. Which among the following are the correct representation of “float (4, 2)”?

1. **24.33**
2. 124.4
3. 1234.123
4. Both a. and b.

Q7. Which among the following is the correct representation of “float (5, 0)”?

1. 12345.123
2. 12345.1
3. **12345**
4. 123.123

Q8. Which value will show an error when stored in float (4, 2)?

1. 12.11
2. 13.1
3. 1.12
4. **123.44**

Q9. Will this query produce any error?

INSERT INTO person

(person\_id, fname, lname)

VALUES (1, "S", "U’), (1, "T", "U");

/\* where person\_id is a primary key \*/

1. **Error**
2. No Error
3. Depends
4. None of these

Q10. In the following query “person\_id” can be

SELECT person\_id, fname, lname, Birth\_data FROM person

WHERE person\_id=1;

1. Only Primary Key
2. **Primary Key or any other Attribute**
3. Only attribute but not a primary Key
4. None of these

Q11. Find the error?

CREATE TABLE person

(person\_id SMALLINT, name varchar, last varchar

CONSTRAINTS pk\_person PRIMARY KEY (person\_id));

INSERT INTO person (person\_id, name, last) VALUES (1, "s", "p");

INSERT INTO person (person\_id, name, last) VALUES (1, "s", "p");

1. No error
2. **Error, Duplicate value**
3. Any other error
4. None of these

Q12. What is the meaning of “EMPTY SET” in the following query?

SELECT fname, lname, person\_id

FROM person

WHERE lname=’s’;

/\* after Execution\*/ Mysql tool return EMPTY SET 0:00sec

1. **No values**
2. Error
3. Access denied
4. None of these

Q13. What is the meaning of “SELECT” clause in Mysql?

1. **Show me all Columns and rows.**
2. Show me all columns.
3. Show me all rows.
4. None of these

Q14. What will be the output of a query given below?

SELECT person\_id, Fname, lname FROM person;

1. **Show only columns (person\_id, Fname, lname) and rows related to these columns.**
2. Show only columns (person\_id, Fname, lname)
3. Show all rows
4. Show all columns except (person\_id, Fname, lname)

Q15. Can “SELECT” clause be used without the clause “FROM” in MySQL?

1. **YES**
2. NO
3. DEPENDS
4. May be?

Q16. Find the error?

SELECT 1+2;

1. **No Error**
2. No table mentioned
3. Depends
4. None of these

Q17. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. report
2. form
3. file
4. **table**

Q18. Examine the following statement.

CREATE VIEW V1 as SELECT \* from EMP, DEPT where EMP.deptno = DEPT.deptno;

1. The statement has no error.
2. **Duplicate column name 'DEPTNO' error**
3. Joins cannot be applied on view
4. None of the above.

Q19. ALTER VIEW is the same as?

1. CREATE VIEW
2. REPLACE VIEW
3. **CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW**
4. None of the above

Q20. Analyse the following statement.

CREATE TABLE TEMP (COL1 int auto\_increment, COL2 int) engine=InnoDB;

1. This statement has no error and will create the table TEMP.
2. This statement has an error because AUTO\_INCREMENT keyword cannot be given with INT data type.
3. **This statement has an error because to apply AUTO\_INCREMENT, the column must be an INDEX KEY.**
4. None of the above.

Q21. Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?

1. SELECT NULL FROM EMPLOYEE;
2. **SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE;**
3. SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHEN SALARY = NULL;
4. None of the above

Q22. Which of the following is a comparison operator in SQL?

1. **=**
2. LIKE
3. BETWEEN
4. All of the above

Q23. Consider the following query: DELETE FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.TABLES WHERE table\_schema = 'world' AND table\_name = ‘Country’, what would be the result of executing this query?

1. **An error would be issued**
2. A warning would be issued
3. The row would be deleted from the INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.TABLES table, and the table Country would be dropped from the world database
4. The row would be deleted from the INFORMATION\_SCHEMA, but the table Country in the world database would be unaffected.

Q24. Analyse the following MySQL statement: SELECT True = True;

What will be the output of the statement?

1. 0
2. **1**
3. True
4. UNKNOWN

Q25. Analyse the following MySQL statement: SELECT 'True' = True;

What will be the output of the statement?

1. **0**
2. 1
3. True
4. UNKNOWN

Q26. Analyse the following MySQL statement: SELECT 0 = 0;

What will be the output of the statement?

1. 0
2. **1**
3. True
4. UNKNOWN

Q27. Analyse the following MySQL statement: SELECT 8 > 8;

What will be the output of the statement?

1. **0**
2. 1
3. True
4. UNKNOWN

Q28. Analyse the following MySQL statement: SELECT 'Apple' = 'apple';

What will be the output of the statement?

1. 0
2. **1**
3. True
4. UNKNOWN

Q29.Analyse the following MySQL statement: SELECT null = null;

What will be the output of the statement?

1. 0
2. 1
3. True
4. **NULL**

Q30. Examine the following statements. What will be the result?

SET @x := 'ENAME'

SELECT @x from EMP;

1. It will print all employee name.
2. **It will print ENAME as a string.**
3. The statements has an error.
4. None of the above

Q31. What is the purpose of Order BY clause in MySQL?

1. **It is used to sort the result.**
2. It is used to change sequence order of columns
3. It can’ be used in MySQL Server
4. None of the above

Q32. Among the below Order By queries, which are correct ones?

1. SELECT \* FROM Table Order By Column;
2. SELECT \* FROM Table Order By Column ASC;
3. SELECT \* FROM Table Order By Column DESC;
4. **All of the above.**

Q33. What command you will issue to create a TEMPORARY table?

1. CREATE TABLE TEMPORARY ORDER
2. CREATE TABLE ORDER as TEMPORARY
3. **CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE ORDER**
4. None of the above.

Q34. What command you will issue to add PRIMARY KEY constraint on ID column of STUDENT table.

1. ALTER table STUDENT modify (ID int PRIMARY KEY);
2. **ALTER table STUDENT modify ID int PRIMARY KEY;**
3. ALTER table STUDENT modify (ID int [PRIMARY KEY]);
4. None of the above.

Q35. What command you will issue to add PRIMARY KEY constraint on ID column of STUDENT table.

1. ALTER table STUDENT modify (ID int PRIMARY KEY);
2. ALTER table STUDENT modify ID int "PRIMARY KEY";
3. **ALTER table STUDENT add constraint PK\_ID PRIMARY KEY (ID);**
4. None of the above.

Q36. What command you will issue to add PRIMARY KEY constraint on ID column of STUDENT table.

1. ALTER table STUDENT update (ID int PRIMARY KEY);
2. ALTER table STUDENT add "PRIMARY KEY" (ID);
3. **ALTER table STUDENT add PRIMARY KEY (ID);**
4. None of the above.

Q37. What command you will issue to find out, total count of records in the STUDENT table?

1. SELECT count(\*.\*) from STUDENT;
2. **SELECT count(\*) from STUDENT;**
3. SELECT count(EMP.\*) from STUDENT;
4. None of the above.

Q38. What SELECT statement will you issue to display first five records from EMP table?

EMP table structure: (EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, HIREDATE, SAL).

1. **SELECT @x := @x + 1 r1, empno, ename, job, hiredate, sal FROM EMP, (SELECT @x:=0) e where @x <5;**
2. SELECT @x := @x + 1 r1, empno, ename, job, hiredate, sal FROM EMP, (SELECT @x:=0) e where @x between 1 and 5;
3. SELECT @x := @x + 1 r1, empno, ename, job, hiredate, sal FROM EMP, (SELECT @x:=0) e where x between 1 and 5;
4. None of the above.

Q39. What SELECT statement will you issue to display first five records from EMP table?

EMP table structure: (EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, HIREDATE, SAL).

1. **SELECT empno, ename, job, hiredate, sal FROM EMP limit 5;**
2. SELECT empno, ename, job, hiredate, sal FROM EMP where limit 5;
3. SELECT empno, ename, job, hiredate, sal FROM EMP limit between 1 and 5;
4. None of the above.

Q40. What is the problem in following SELECT statement?

Statement is: SELECT ename E FROM EMP where e ='smith';

1. The statement is invalid because alias name 'e' in WHERE clause in not given in uppercase.
2. The statement is invalid because alias name cannot be given to column name.
3. **The statement is invalid because alias name cannot be given in WHERE clause.**
4. None of the above.

Q41. Which of the following statement is correct, to display the NAME and his JOB whose employee name is "SMITH".

1. SELECT (ENAME, JOB) FROM EMP where ename='smith';
2. SELECT (ENAME, JOB) FROM EMP where ename='SMITH';
3. SELECT (ENAME, JOB) FROM EMP where ename="SMITH";
4. **None of the above.**

Q42. Which of the following statement is correct, to display the NAME and his JOB whose employee name is "SMITH".

1. SELECT ENAME, JOB FROM EMP where ename='smith';
2. SELECT ENAME, JOB FROM EMP where ename='SMITH';
3. SELECT (ENAME, JOB) FROM EMP where ename="SMITH";
4. **Both A and B**

Q43. Which of the following statement is correct, to display the NAME and his JOB whose employee name is "SMITH".

1. **SELECT EMP.ENAME, EMP.JOB FROM EMP where ename='smith';**
2. SELECT ENAME.EMP, JOB.EMP FROM EMP where ename='SMITH';
3. SELECT EMP\*ENAME, EMP\*JOB FROM EMP where ename="SMITH";
4. Both A and B

Q44. Which of the following statement is correct, to display the NAME and his JOB whose employee name is "SMITH".

1. **SELECT EMP.ENAME, EMP.JOB FROM EMP where ename='smith';**
2. SELECT ENAME.EMP, JOB.EMP FROM EMP where ename='SMITH';
3. SELECT EMP\*ENAME, EMP\*JOB FROM EMP where ename="SMITH";
4. Both A and B

Q45. Your company wants to give each employee a $100 salary increment. You need to evaluate the results from the EMP table prior to the actual modification. If you do not want to store the results in the database, which statement is valid?

1. You need to add a column to the EMP table.
2. You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the SET clause of the UPDATE statement.
3. **You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the SELECT clause of the SELECT statement.**
4. You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the UPDATE clause of the SELECT statement.

Q46. You want to create a report to show different jobs in each department. You do not want to display any duplicate rows in the report. Which SELECT statement do you use to create the report?

1. SELECT deptno, job FROM EMP;
2. SELECT NODUPLICATE deptno, job FROM EMP;
3. **SELECT DISTINCT deptno, job FROM EMP;**
4. CREATE REPORT DISPLAY deptno, job FROM EMP;

Q47. The PRODUCT table contains these columns:

ID INT(9) PK

COST FLOAT(7,2)

SALE\_PRICE FLOAT(7,2)

Management has asked you to calculate the net revenue per unit for each product if the cost of each product is increased by 10% and the sale price of each product is increased by 25%. You issue this SQL statement: SELECT id, sale\_price \* 1.25 - cost \* 1.10 FROM product; which conclusion can you draw from the results?

1. **Only the required results are displayed.**
2. The results provide more information than management requested.
3. A function needs to be included in the SELECT statement to achieve the desired results.
4. The order of the operations in the calculation needs to be changed to achieve the required results.

Q48. Evaluate this SQL statement: SELECT e.id, (.15 \* e.salary) + (.25 \* e.bonus) + (s.sale\_amount \* (.15 \* e.commission\_pct)) FROM employee e, sale s WHERE e.id = s.emp\_id;

What would happen if you removed all the parentheses from the calculation?

1. The results will be lower.
2. The results will be higher.
3. The statement will not execute.
4. **The statement will achieve the same results.**

Q49. You need to execute a script file named QUERYEMP.SQL. Which command do you use?

1. RUN QUERYEMP
2. **SOURCE QUERYEMP**
3. START QUERYEMP
4. EXECUTE QUERYEMP

Q50. For which tasks would you use the WHERE clause?

1. display only unique data
2. designate a table location
3. **restrict the rows displayed**
4. restrict the output of a group function

Q51. The EMPLOYEE table contains these columns:

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR(25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR(25)

DEPT\_ID INT (9)

You need to display the names of employees that are not assigned to a department.

Evaluate this SQL statement: SELECT last\_name, first\_name FROM employee WHERE dept\_id = NULL;

Which change should you make to achieve the desired result?

1. Create an outer join.
2. Change the column in the WHERE condition.
3. **Change the operator in the WHERE condition.**
4. Add a second condition to the WHERE condition.

Q52. The EMPLOYEE table contains these columns:

ID INT(9)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR(25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR(25)

COMMISSION FLOAT(7,2)

You need to display the current commission for all employees.

These are the desired results:

1. Display the commission multiplied by 1.5.

2. Exclude employees with a zero commission.

3. Display a zero for employees with a null commission value.

Evaluate this SQL command: SELECT id, last\_name, first\_name, commission \* 1.5 FROM employee WHERE commission <> 0;

What does the statement provide?

1. all of the desired results
2. **two of the desired results**
3. one of the desired results
4. a syntax error

Q53. You need to retrieve the employee names and salaries from your EMP table sorted by salary in descending order. If two names match for a salary, the names must be displayed in alphabetical order. Which statement produces the required results?

1. SELECT ename, sal FROM EMP ORDER BY ename, sal;
2. SELECT ename, sal FROM EMP ORDER BY sal, ename;
3. SELECT ename, sal FROM EMP SORT BY sal DESC, ename;
4. **SELECT ename, sal FROM EMP ORDER BY sal DESC, ename;**

Q54. Which statement about SQL is true?

1. **Null values are displayed first in ascending sequences.**
2. Date values are displayed in descending order by default.
3. You cannot specify a column alias in an ORDER BY clause.
4. You cannot sort query results by a column that is not included the SELECT list.

Q55. You want to display the details of all employees whose last name is Smith, but you are not sure in which case the last names are stored. Which statement will list all the employees whose last name is Smith?

1. SELECT lastname, firstname FROM emp WHERE lastname = 'smith';
2. SELECT lastname, firstname FROM emp WHERE UPPER(lastname) = 'smith';
3. SELECT lastname, firstname FROM emp WHERE lastname = UPPER('smith');
4. **SELECT lastname, firstname FROM emp WHERE LOWER(lastname) = 'smith';**

Q56. The employee table contains these columns:

Last\_name Varchar (25)

First\_name Varchar (25)

Salary FLOAT (7, 2)

You need to display the names of employees on more than an average salary of all employees. Evaluate the SQL statement. SELECT, LAST\_NAME, FIRST\_NAME from employee where salary< avg(salary); Which change should you make to achieve the desired results?

1. Change the function in the Where clause.
2. Move the function to the select clause and add a group clause.
3. **Use a sub query in the where clause to compare the average salary value.**
4. Move the function to the select clause and add a group by clause and a having clause.

Q57. How would you add a foreign key constraint on the dept\_no column in the EMP table. Referring to the ID column in the DEPT table?

1. Use the ALTER TABLE command with the ADD clause in the DEPT table.
2. **Use the ALTER TABLE command with the ADD clause on the EMP table.**
3. Use the ALTER TABLE command with the MODIFY clause on the DEPT table.
4. Use the ALTER TABLE command with the MODIFY clause on the EMP table.

Q58. Examine the structure of student table:

STUID NOT NULL INT (3)

NAME VARCHER(25)

ADDRESS VARCHER(50)

Currently the table is empty. You have decided that null values should not be allowed for the NAME column. Which statement restricts NULL values from being entered into column?

1. ALTER TABLE student ADD CONSTRAINT name(NOT NULL);
2. ALTER TABLE student ADD CONSTRAINT NOT NULL (name);
3. ALTER TABLE student MODIFY CONSTRAINT name(NOT NULL);
4. **ALTER TABLE student MODIFY name varchar(25) NOT NULL;**

Q59. You have decided to permanently remove all the data from the STUDENT table and you need the table structure in the future. Which single command performs this?

1. DROP TABLE student;
2. **TRUNCATE TABLE student;**
3. DELETE \* FROM student;
4. TRUNCATE TABLE student KEEP STRUCTURE;

Q60. Examine the structure of STUDENT table in MySQL.

STUDENT\_ID NOT NULL INT(3)

NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR(25)

PHONE NOT NULL VARCHAR(9)

ADDRESS VARCHAR(50)

There are hundred records in the student table. You need to modify the Phone column to hold only numeric value. Which statement will modify the data type of the Phone column?

1. ALTER TABLE student UPDATE phone INT (9)
2. **You cannot modify a VARCHAR2 data type to a INT data type for a Column.**
3. You cannot modify the data type of a column if there is data in the column.
4. The data in PHONE column will reset to 0.

Q61. Examine the structure of STUDENT table.

STUD-ID NOT NULL INT(3)

NAME NOT NULL VARCHER(25)

ADDRESS VARCHER(50)

GRADUATION DATE.

Which statement inserts a new row into the STUDENT table?

1. INSERT INTO student VALUES(101, 'Smith');
2. INSERT INTO test VALUES(101, 'Smith', '100 Main Street', '2017-07-21');
3. INSERT INTO student (stud-id, address, graduation) VALUES (101, 'Smith', '100 Main Street', '2017-07-21');
4. **INSERT INTO student (stud-id, address, name, graduation) VALUES(101, '100 Main Street', 'Smith', '2017-07-21');**

Q62. You issued this command: Delete from DEPT where dept\_id=901

You received an integrated constraint error because the child record was found. What could you do to make the statement execute?

1. **Delete the child record first.**
2. You cannot make the command execute.
3. Add a fourth keyword to the command.
4. Add the constraints cascade option to the command.

Q63. The view EMP-VIEW is created based on the EMP table as follows.

CREATE OF REPLACE VIEW emp-view AS SELECT deptno, SUM(sal)TOT\_SAL, COUNT(\*) NOT\_EMP FROM emp GROUP BY deptno;

What happens when the command is used?

UPDATE emp-view SET tot-sal=20000 WHERE deptno=10;

1. **The base table cannot be updated through this view.**
2. The TOT\_SAL column in the EMP table is updated to 20,000 for department 10.
3. The TOT\_SAL column in the EMP view is updated to 20,000 for department10.
4. The SAL column in the EMP table is updated to 20,000 for employees in department 10.

Q64. You have a view card ANN\_SAL that is based on the employee table. The structure of the ANN\_SAL view is:

EMPNO NOT NULL INT(4)

YEARLY\_SAL FLOAT(9,2)

MONTHLY\_SAL FLOAT(9,2)

Which statement retrieves the data from the ANN\_SAL view?

1. **SELECT \* FROM ANN\_SAL**
2. SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEE
3. SELECT \* FROM VIEW ANN\_SAL
4. SELECT \* FROM VIEW ANN\_SAL IS DON EMPLOYEE

Q65. Which statement about multiple sub-queries is true?

1. A pair wise comparison produces a cross product.
2. **A non-pair wise comparison produces a cross product.**
3. In a pair wise subquery, the values returned from the subquery are compared individually to the values in the outer query.
4. In a non-pair wise subquery, the values returned from the subquery are compared as a group to the values in the outer query.

Q66. You want to create report to show different jobs in each department. You do not want to display any duplicate roles in the report. Which SELECT statement do you use to create the report?

1. SELECT no duplicate deptno, job FROM EMP;
2. **SELECT distinct deptno, job FROM EMP;**
3. CREATE report DISPLAY deptno, job FROM EMP;
4. SELECT distinct deptno, distinct job FROM EMP;

Q67. In which order does the Oracle Server evaluate clauses?

1. HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY
2. **WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING**
3. GROUP BY, HAVING, WHERE
4. WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY

Q68. In which situation should you use outer join query?

1. The employee table has two columns that correspond.
2. The employee and region tables have corresponding columns.
3. The employees and region tables have no correspondence.
4. **The employee table column correspond to the region table column contains null values for rows that need to be displayed.**

Q69. Evaluate this SQL script

set @x := 20;

SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE id = @x;

Which change should u make to script so that it will execute?

1. Remove the ampersand.
2. Use the ACCEPT account.
3. Add single quotation marks.
4. **No change is needed.**

Q70. In the declarative section of a PL/SQL block, you created but did not initialize a number variable. When the block executes what will be the initial value of the variable?

1. 0.
2. **Null.**
3. It depends on the scale and precision of the variable.
4. The block will not execute because the variable was not initialized.

Q71. Evaluate the SQL statement.

SELECT e.id, (.15\* e.salary) + (.25\* e.bonus), (s.sale\_amount \* (.15\* e.commision\_pct)) FROM EMPLOYEE E, SALES WHERE e.id = s.emp\_id;

What would happen if you removed all the parenthesis from calculation?

1. Results will be lower.
2. Results will be higher.
3. **Statement will not execute.**
4. Statement will achieve some results.

Q72. The employee table contains these columns:

ID INT(9)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR(25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR(25)

COMMISSION FLOAT(7,2)

You need to display the current commission for all employees. Desired results are:

1. Display the commission multiplied by 1.5

2. Exclude employees with zero commission.

3. Display a zero for employees with null commission value.

Evaluate this SQL statement. SELECT id, last\_name, first\_name, commission\*1. 5 FROM employee WHERE commission is null;

Which of the desired results does the statement provide?

1. All the desired results.
2. **Two of the desired results.**
3. One of the desired results.
4. A syntax error.

Q73. Examine the trace instance chart for employee table. You want to display each employee hire date from earliest to latest. Which SQL statement will you use?

1. SELECT hire\_date FROM employee;
2. SELECT hire\_date FROM employee ORDER BY hire\_date;
3. **SELECT employee FROM employee ORDER by hire\_date;**
4. SELECT hire\_date FROM employee ORDER BY hire\_date DESC;

Q74. . Examine the trace instance chart for employee table. You want to display each employee hire date from earliest to latest. Which SQL statement will you use?

1. SELECT hire\_date FROM employee;
2. SELECT hire\_date FROM employee ORDER BY hire\_date;
3. **SELECT employee FROM employee ORDER by hire\_date asc;**
4. SELECT hire\_date FROM employee ORDER BY hire\_date DESC;

Q75. You need to change the job title Clerk to Administrative Clerk for all Clerks. Which statement does this?

1. UPDATE emp SET job = 'Administrative Clerk';
2. UPDATE emp Job := 'Administrative Clerk' WHERE UPPER (job) = 'Clerk';
3. **UPDATE emp SET job = 'Administrative Clerk' WHERE UPPER (job) = 'CLERK';**
4. UPDATE emp SET values job = 'Administrative Clerk' WHERE UPPER (job) = 'Clerk';

Q76. To remove all the data form employee table while leaving the table definition intact. You want to be able to undo this operation. How would you accomplish this task?

1. DROP TABLE employee.
2. **DELETE FROM employee.**
3. TRUNCATE TABLE employee.
4. This task can’t be accomplished.

Q77. To remove all the data form employee table while leaving the table definition intact. How would you accomplish this task?

1. DROP TABLE employee.
2. **DELETE FROM employee.**
3. TRUNCATE employee TABLE.
4. This task can’t be accomplished.

Q78. Examine the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1()

beginLabel: begin

declare x int;

SELECT x;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

How will you execute the procedure?

1. call pro1;
2. call pro1();
3. exec pro1();
4. **Both A and B**

Q79. You are a user of PROD database which contains over 1000 tables. What command you will give to display the tbl\_names.

1. SHOW TABLE
2. **SHOW TABLES**
3. DISPLAY TABLES
4. None of the above.

Q80. Which data dictionary will you use to display table details?

1. SELECT \* from information\_schema.table;
2. SELECT \* from information\_schema.table\_names;
3. **SELECT \* from information\_schema.tables;**
4. SELECT \* from information\_schema.lbl\_names;

Q81. You query the database with this command.

SELECT last\_name, first\_name FROM employee WHERE SALARY IN (SELECT salary) FROM employee WHERE dept\_no=3 OR dept\_no=5);

Which values are displayed?

1. Last name and the first name of only the employees in the department number 3 and 5.
2. Last name and first name of all the employees except those working in the department 3and 5.
3. **Last name and first name of all the employees with the same salary as employee in the department 3 and 5.**
4. Last name and first name of only the employees whose salary falls in the range of salary from department 3 or 5.

Q82. Which data type should you use for interest rates with varying and unpredictable decimal places such as 1.234, 3.4, 5 and 1.23?

1. **FLOAT**
2. INT
3. INT(p, s)
4. None of the above.

Q83. Which statement is true a drop table command is executed on a table?

1. Any appending transactions on the table are rolled back.
2. The structure of the table remains in the database and the indexes are deleted.
3. The drop table command can be executed on a table on which there are pending transactions.
4. **The table structure and its deleted data can’t be rolled back and restored once the drop table command is executed.**

Q84. Examine the structure of STUDENTS table;

STU\_ID NOT NULL INT(3)

NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR(25)

ADDRESS VARCHER(50)

What statement adds a new column after NAME Column to hold phone numbers?

1. ALTER TABLE student ADD COLUMN3(phone varchar(9))
2. ALTER TABLE student ADD COLUMN3(phone varchar(9)) AS COLUMN3;
3. ALTER TABLE student ADD COLUMN3(phone varchar(9)) POSITION 3;
4. **ALTER TABLE STUDENT ADD PHONE INT AFTER NAME;**

Q85. Examine the structure of STUDENTS table;

STU\_ID NOT NULL INT (3)

NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR (25)

ADDRESS VARCHER (50)

What statement adds a new column (emailID) before column STU\_ID?

1. ALTER TABLE student ADD COLUMN3(emailID varchar(9))
2. ALTER TABLE student ADD COLUMN3(emailID varchar(9)) AS COLUMN3;
3. ALTER TABLE student ADD COLUMN3(emailID varchar(9)) POSITION 3;
4. **ALTER TABLE student ADD EMAILID VARCHAR(9) FIRST;**

Q86. What command you will issue to add 1 DAY in sysdate?

1. SELECT now() + add 1 day;
2. SELECT now() + interval 1 days;
3. **SELECT now() + interval 1 day;**
4. None of the above.

Q87. What command you will issue to add 1 WEEK in sysdate.

1. **SELECT now() + interval 1 week;**
2. SELECT now() + interval 1 weeks;
3. SELECT now() + ADD 1 week;
4. None of the above.

Q88. What command you will issue to add 1 WEEK in sysdate.

1. **SELECT now() + interval 7 day;**
2. SELECT now() + interval 1 weeks;
3. SELECT now() + ADD 1 week;
4. None of the above.

Q89. What command you will issue to add 1 WEEK in sysdate.

1. SELECT now() + interval 7 day;
2. SELECT now() + interval 1 week;
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above.

Q90. What command you will issue to add 1 MONTH in sysdate.

1. **SELECT now() + interval 1 month;**
2. SELECT now() + ADD 1 month;
3. SELECT now() + INSERT 1 month;
4. None of the above

Q91. You created the patient\_vu view based on the id\_number and last\_name columns from the patient table. What is the best way to modify the view to contain only those patients born in 1997?

1. **Replace the view adding a WHERE clause.**
2. Use the ALTER command to add WHERE clause to verify the time.
3. Drop the patient\_vu then create a new view with a WHERE clause.
4. Drop the patient\_vu then create a new view with a HAVING clause.

Q92. You attempt to create the salary table with this command:

1. CREATE table TEST

2. (1ID int,

3. ename varchar(10),

4. DT date);

Which lines of the statement will return errors?

1. Line 1
2. Line 2
3. Line 4
4. **The command will execute properly.**

Q93. You attempt to create the salary table with this command:

1. CREATE table TEST

2. ($ID int,

3. ename varchar(10),

4. DT date);

Which lines of the statement will return errors?

1. Line 1
2. Line 2
3. Line 4
4. **The command will execute properly.**

Q94. You attempt to create the salary table with this command:

1. CREATE table TEST

2. ($1001 int,

3. ename varchar(10),

4. DT date);

Which lines of the statement will return errors?

1. Line 1
2. Line 2
3. Line 4
4. **The command will execute properly.**

Q95. You attempt to create the salary table with this command:

1. CREATE table TEST

2. (\_1001 int,

3. ename varchar(10),

4. DT date);

Which lines of the statement will return errors?

1. Line 1
2. Line 2
3. Line 4
4. **The command will execute properly.**

Q96. The user has to issue the statement for RIGHT OUTER JOIN in MySQL.

1. SELECT \* from EMP, DEPT where emp.deptno (+) = dept.deptno;
2. **SELECT \* from EMP right outer join DEPT on emp.deptno=dept.deptno;**
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above

Q97. Which statement describes the use of a group function?

1. A group function produces a group of results from one row.
2. A group function produces one result from each row in the table.
3. **A group function produces one result from many rows per group.**
4. A group function produces many results from many rows per group.

Q98. User wants to display the employee details whose salary is other than 3000. Which of the following statement he will issue?

1. SELECT \* from EMP where sal NOT IN (3000);
2. SELECT \* from EMP where sal NOT IN (SELECT 3000);
3. SELECT \* from EMP where sal IN NOT (SELECT 3000);
4. **Either A of B**

Q99. You attempt to query the data base with this command:

SELECT name, salary FROM employee WHERE salary = (SELECT salary FROM employee WHERE last\_name= ‘Wagner’ OR dept\_no=233)

Why could this statement cause an error?

1. Sub queries are not allowed in the where clause.
2. Logical apparatus are not allowed in where clause.
3. **A multiple row sub query used with a single row comparison operator.**
4. A single row query is used with a multiple row comparison operator.

Q100. Which statement shows the view definition of the view emp\_view that is created based on the EMP table?

1. SHOW VIEW EMP\_VIEW
2. DESC EMP\_VIEW
3. DESCRIBT EMP\_VIEW
4. **Both B and C**

Q101. Which statement shows the view definition of the view emp\_view that is created based on the EMP table?

1. SHOW VIEW EMP\_VIEW
2. DESC EMP\_VIEW
3. EXPLAIN EMP\_VIEW
4. **Both B and C**

Q102. Examine the structure of the BOOK\_TITLE, COPY and CHECK\_OUT tables.

BOOK TITLE table: Id PK, title, Author

COPY table: Id PK, Title\_id PK, available

CHECK\_OUT table: Id PK, Copy\_id, Title\_id, Check\_out\_date, Expected\_return\_date, Customer-id

You need to create the BOOKS\_AVAILABLE view. These are the desired results?

1. Include the title of each book.

2. Include the availability of each book.

3. Order the results by the author.

Evaluate this SQL statement:

CREATE VIEW books\_available AS SELECT b.title, c.available FROM book\_title b,copy c WHERE b.id=c.title\_id ORDER BY b.author;

What does this statement provide?

1. **All the desired results.**
2. Two of the desired results.
3. One of the desired results.
4. A syntax error.

Q103. Which table name is valid?

1. INT
2. Catch\_#22.
3. **1996\_invoices.**
4. None of the above

Q104. There are hundred records in the student table. You want to change the name of the graduation column to the grad\_date. Which statement is true?

1. **You use the alter table command with the change clause to rename the column.**
2. You use the alter table command with the modify clause to rename the column.
3. You use the alter table command with the rename column clause to rename the column.
4. You use the alter table command with the modify column clause to modify the column.

Q105. Which select table will display the style, colour and lot number for all car based on the modal enter at the prompt regardless of the case?

1. SELECT style, colour, lot\_no FROM cars WHERE modal=UPPER ('@modal');
2. SELECT style, colour, lot\_no FROM cars WHERE modal='@modal';
3. **SELECT style, colour, lot\_no FROM cars WHERE UPPER (modal) = UPPER (@modal);**
4. SELECT style, colour, lot\_no FROM car WHERE UPPER (modal) = (‘&modal’);

Q106. You want to display the average salary for the departments 20 and 50 but only if those departments have an average salary of at least 2000. Which statement will produce the required results?

1. **SELECT deptno, AVG(sal) FROM emp WHERE depno IN (20,50) GROUP BY deptno HAVING AVG (sal)>=2000;**
2. SELECT deptno, AVG(sal) FROM emp GROUP BY deptno HAVING AVG (sal)>=2000 Deptno IN (20,50);
3. SELECT deptno, AVG(sal) FROM emp WHERE deptno IN (20,50) AND AVG (sal)>=2000 GROUP BY deptno;
4. SELECT deptno, AVG(sal) FROM emp WHERE deptno IN (20,50) GROUP BY AVG(sal) HAVING AVG(sal)>=2000;

Q107. Which of the below statements are valid:

1. CREATE TABLE SSS3 (ID int identity (2, 0), Name char (20))

2. CREATE TABLE SSS4 (ID int identity (0, 2), Name char (20))

3. CREATE TABLE SSS5 (ID int identity (0, 0), Name char (20))

4. CREATE TABLE SSS6 (ID int identity (2, 2), Name char (20))

1. Only first is valid
2. Both 2nd & 3rd are valid
3. Both 2nd & 4th are valid
4. **None of the above is valid**

Q108. Write a query to update the portion of the phone\_number in the employees table, within the phone number the substring '124' will be replaced by '999'.

1. UPDATE employees SET phone\_number = REPLACE (phone\_number, '124', '999') WHERE phone\_number IN '%124%';
2. UPDATE employees SET phone\_number = TRANSLATE (phone\_number, '124', '999') WHERE phone\_number LIKE '%124%';
3. **UPDATE employees SET phone\_number = REPLACE (phone\_number, '124', '999') WHERE phone\_number LIKE '%124%';**
4. UPDATE employees SET phone\_number = REPLACE\_USING (phone\_number, '124', '999') WHERE phone\_number LIKE '%124%';

Q109. Write a query to get the details of the employees where the length of the first name greater than or equal to 8.

1. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE LENGTH first\_name >= 8;
2. **SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE LENGTH(first\_name) >= 8;**
3. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE LEN(first\_name) >= 8;
4. Either A and B

Q100. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT \* from EMP where true = (SELECT comm, if (comm is null, true, false) from EMP);

1. Will return all records whose comm is null.
2. Will return all records whose comm is not null.
3. **Error, because sub-query is returning more than one column.**
4. Error, because IF cannot be used in SQL statement.

Q111. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT \* from EMP where true = (SELECT if (comm is null, true, false) from EMP);

1. Will return all records whose comm is null.
2. Will return all records whose comm is not null.
3. **Error, because Subquery returns more than 1 row**
4. None of the above

Q112. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT \* from (SELECT \* from EMP);

1. Will print all records from EMP table.
2. Will give an error because of invalid tbl\_name;
3. **Will give an error because every derived table must have its own alias**
4. Brackets are to be removed to get the output.

Q113. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT \* from (SELECT \* from EMP) E;

1. **Will print all records from EMP table.**
2. Will give an error because of invalid tbl\_name;
3. Will give an error because every derived table must have its own alias
4. Brackets are to be removed to get the output.

Q114. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT @x:= @x+1, \* from EMP, (SELECT @x:=0) e;

1. **Error, because qualifier before '\*' is not give.**
2. The statement has no error.
3. Invalid tbl\_name 'e'
4. Replace '@' with '&' sign

Q115. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT \* from (SELECT @x:= @x+1, emp.\* from EMP, (SELECT @x:=0) e) EMP;

1. Ambiguous tbl\_name
2. Invalid tbl\_name
3. Invalid qualifier
4. **No Error.**

Q116. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT CASE 1 WHEN 1 THEN 'one' WHEN 2 THEN 'two' ELSE 'more' END;

What will be the output?

1. **one**
2. two
3. more
4. error

Q117. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT CASE '1A' WHEN 1 THEN 'one' WHEN 2 THEN 'two' ELSE 'more' END;

What will be the output?

1. **one**
2. two
3. more
4. error

Q118. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT CASE 'A1' WHEN 1 THEN 'one' WHEN 2 THEN 'two' ELSE 'more' END;

What will be the output?

1. one
2. two
3. **more**
4. error

Q119. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT sal, comm, if(sal>comm, 'Salary is more', 'Commission is more') R1 from EMP;

What will be the result for those employee whose comm is null.

1. The statement has an error.
2. Invalid column name 'R1'
3. The statement will return 'Salary is more' who are not getting comm (NULL).
4. **The statement will return 'Commission is more' who are not getting comm (NULL).**

Q120. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT DATE\_ADD('2006-05-00', INTERVAL 1 DAY);

What will be the output?

1. **Null**
2. 2006-05-01
3. Error
4. None of the above

Q121. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT now(), date\_format(now(),'%m');

1. **Will return month in number.**
2. Will return month name in string.
3. Will return minutes in number.
4. None of the above

Q122. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT now(), date\_format(now(),'%M');

1. Will return month in number.
2. **Will return month name in string.**
3. Will return minutes in number.
4. None of the above

Q123. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT now(), date\_format(now(),'%D');

1. Day of month in number.
2. **Day of month with English suffix (0th, 1st, 2nd, 3rd)**
3. %D is invalid date format.
4. Day of the month is string

Q124. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT now(), date\_format(now(),'%a');

1. **Abbreviated weekday name (Sun-Sat)**
2. Full weekday name (Sunday, Monday, ...)
3. Replace '%a' with '%A' to print weekday name.
4. Invalid '%a' date format

Q125. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT now(), date\_format(now(),'%b');

1. **Abbreviated month name (Jan-Dec)**
2. FULL month name (January-December)
3. Replace '%b' with '%B' to print month name.
4. Invalid '%b' date format

Q126. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(x1 int)

beginLabel: begin

set x1:=1001;

select x1;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

CALL PRO1(10);

What will be the output?

1. 10
2. **1001**
3. Error, because x1 is not defined.
4. None of the above.

Q127. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(in x int)

beginLabel: begin

set y := 100;

select x + y;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

CALL pro1(10);

What will be the output?

1. 10
2. 100
3. 110
4. **Error, Unknown system variable 'y'**

Q128. Analyse the following. What is the proper syntax to create stored procedure with IN parameter mode?

1. **CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(IN x int)**
2. CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(x IN int)
3. CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(x int IN)
4. Both A and B

Q129. Analyse the following code.

Note: EMP table has 17 records.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(out x int)

beginLabel: begin

SELECT COUNT(\*) INTO x FROM emp;

set x=1001;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

What will be the output after calling this stored procedure?

1. 17
2. **1001.**
3. Null
4. Both A and B.

Q130. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(x varchar(1000))

beginLabel: begin

declare x varchar(12) default 'Infoway';

select x;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

CALL pro1('Hello World!')

What will be the output?

1. Hello World!
2. Hello World!, Infoway
3. **Infoway**
4. Infoway Hello World

Q131.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1()

beginLabel: begin

SELECT \* from EMP;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

CALL pro1()

What will be the output?

1. The stored procedure has an error because INTO keyword is not given in SELECT clause
2. **The stored procedure will print all records from EMP table.**
3. Error, because we cannot give '\*' in SELECT clause in stored procedure
4. None of the above

Q132. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(in x int)

beginLabel: begin

if x = 10 then

SELECT \* from EMP where deptno=x;

elseif x=20 then

SELECT \* from EMP where deptno=x;

end if;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

mysql> CALL(10)

What will be the output?

1. **Will print all the emps who’s deptno is 10;**
2. Will give an error because of invalid syntax of ELSEIF.
3. ELSEIF is to be replaed ELSIF
4. ELSEIF is to be replaed ELES IF

Q133. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(in x int)

beginLabel: begin

startloop:loop

set x := x + 1;

select x;

if x=10 then

leave startloop;

end if;

end loop startloop;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

CALL pro1(11);

What will be the output?

1. Prints number between 1 to 10
2. Prints number 1
3. Prints number 10
4. **Endless loop**

Q134. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(in x int)

beginLabel: begin

startloop:loop

set x := x + 1;

select x;

if x=10 then

leave startloop;

end if;

end loop startloop;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

CALL pro1(1);

What will be the output?

1. **Prints number between 1 to 10**
2. Prints number 1
3. Prints number 10
4. Endless loop

Q135. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1()

beginLabel: begin

declare x int default null;

select x + 100;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

CALL pro1();

What will be the output?

1. 0
2. Undefined
3. **NULL**
4. 100

Q136. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1()

beginLabel: begin

declare x int default null;

select if (x is null,0 , 100) + 100 ;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

CALL pro1();

What will be the output?

1. 0
2. NULL
3. **100**
4. 200

Q137. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1()

beginLabel: begin

declare x int default null;

select if(x is null, 100, 0) + 100 ;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

CALL pro1();

What will be the output?

1. 0
2. NULL
3. 100
4. **200**

Q138. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(x integer)

beginLabel: begin

for y in 1.. x

startloop:loop

select y;

end loop startloop;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

CALL pro1(10);

What will be the output?

1. The programme will print numbers from 1 to 10
2. Invalid data-type in parameter-list.
3. **Invalid FOR loop.**
4. None of the above.

Q139. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1()

beginLabel: begin

DECLARE x INT;

DECLARE str VARCHAR(255);

SET x = 1;

SET str = '';

WHILE x <= 5 DO

SET str = CONCAT(str, x, ',');

SET x = x + 1;

END WHILE;

SELECT str;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

CALL pro1();

What will be the output?

1. **1,2,3,4,5,**
2. 5,4,3,2,1
3. Error, invalid syntax of CONCAT
4. 5,5,5,5,5,

Q140. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1()

beginLabel: begin

DECLARE x INT;

DECLARE str VARCHAR(255);

SET x = 1;

SET str = '';

REPEAT

SET str = CONCAT(str,x,',');

SET x = x + 1;

UNTIL x > 5

END REPEAT;

SELECT str;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

CALL pro1();

What will be the output?

1. **1,2,3,4,5,**
2. 5,4,3,2,1
3. Error, invalid syntax of CONCAT
4. 5,5,5,5,5,

Q141. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1()

beginLabel: begin

DECLARE x INT;

DECLARE str VARCHAR(255);

SET x = 1;

SET str = '';

loop\_label: LOOP

IF x > 10 THEN

LEAVE loop\_label;

END IF;

SET x = x + 1;

IF (x mod 2) THEN

ITERATE loop\_label;

ELSE

SET str = CONCAT(str,x, ',');

END IF;

END LOOP loop\_label;

SELECT str;

end beginLabel$$

delimiter ;

CALL pro1();

What will be the output?

1. **2,4,6,8,10,**
2. 1,3,5,7,9,
3. 1,2,3,4,5,
4. None of the above.

Q142. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(INOUT count INT(4),IN inc INT(4))

BEGIN

SET count = count + inc;

END$$

delimiter ;

SET @counter = 1;

call pro1(@counter,1)

select @counter;

What will the value of counter variable?

1. 1
2. **2**
3. 3
4. 4

Q143. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(INOUT count INT(4),IN inc INT(4))

BEGIN

SET count = count + inc;

END$$

delimiter ;

SET @counter = 1;

call pro1(@counter,1)

call pro1(@counter,1)

call pro1(@counter,1)

select @counter;

What will the value of counter variable?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. **4**

Q144. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(INOUT count INT(4),IN inc INT(4))

BEGIN

SET count = count + inc;

END$$

delimiter ;

SET @counter = 1;

call pro1(@counter,1)

call pro1(@counter,1)

set @counter = 0;

call pro1(@counter,1)

select @counter;

What will the value of counter variable?

1. **1**
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q145. Analyse the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(IN num INT)

BEGIN

DECLARE x INT;

SET x = 0;

loop\_label: LOOP

select rand();

SET x = x + 1;

IF x >= num THEN

LEAVE loop\_label;

END IF;

END LOOP;

END$$

delimiter ;

CALL pro1(3);

What will be the output?

1. **The programme will print 3 random numbers.**
2. The programme will not execute because of invalid parameter name 'num'.
3. The programme will terminate because of invalid syntax of SELECT clause.
4. The programme will terminate because 'num' is not declared

Q146. What is the proper syntax of CASE in MySQL?

1. **Select deptno, case deptno When 10 then 10 When 20 then 'Twenty' When 30 then 30 When 40 then 40 End From dept;**
2. Select deptno, case deptno When 10 then 10 When 20 then 'Twenty' When 30 then 30 When 40 then 40 End CASE From dept;
3. Select deptno, case deptno When 10 than 10 When 20 than 'Twenty' When 30 then 30 When 40 than 40 End R1 From dept;
4. All of the above

Q147. Examine the following statements

SQL> Create table UpdateTable (No varchar2 (10));

SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (1);

SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (10);

SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (‘100’);

SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (1000);

SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (‘10000’);

Which of the Insert statement line will give you an error?

1. Insert 1
2. Insert 2
3. Insert 4
4. **No Error.**

Q148. Examine the following statements

SQL> Create table UpdateTable (No varchar2 (10));

SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (1);

SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (10);

SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (‘100’);

SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (1000);

SQL> Insert into UpdateTable values (‘10000’);

If we give the following SQL statement. What will be the result?

Update updatetable set no=lpad (no, 10,'\*')

1. The UPDATE statement will not work.
2. You cannot give lpad statement in UPDATE command.
3. **The UPDATE statement will work properly.**
4. Will give an Error.

Q149. Examine the following SQL statements.

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW V1 AS SELECT DISTINCT JOB FROM EMP1;

View created.

DELETE FROM V1 WHERE JOB='MANAGER';

What will the effect off the above given DELETE statement?

1. Will DELETE all the records from V1 VIEW whose job is 'MANAGER'.
2. Will DELETE all the records from EMP1 Table whose job is 'MANAGER'.
3. You cannot give DISTINCT clause for creating VIEW.
4. **ERROR 1288 (HY000): The target table v1 of the DELETE is not updatable**

Q150. Examine the following SQL statements.

SELECT TRUNCATE (1234.871, 0), ROUND (1234.871, 0) FROM DUAL;

What will be the output of the statement.

1. **1234 & 1235**
2. 1235 & 1235
3. 1200 & 1245
4. None of the above.

Q151. Examine the following SQL statements.

What will be the output of the statement?

1. **\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*INFOWAY\*\*\*\*\***
2. \*\*\*\*\*INFOWAY\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*
3. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*INFOWAY\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*
4. Will give you an error.

Q152. Examine the following SQL statement?

INSERT INTO (EMPNO, ENAME) VALUES (10, 10)

1. **INSERT statement is invalid.**
2. INSERT statement is valid.
3. You cannot INSERT the values in specific columns.
4. None of the above.

Q153. Examine the following, you issue the following statement in MySQL.

SELECT ENAME, JOB, SAL + COMM AS “Total” FROM EMP;

1. Arithmetical operators are not allowed in SELECT statement.
2. You cannot give alias name to the formula.
3. **The addition of NULL values in the column will return NULL.**
4. None of the above.

Q154. Examine the following, you issue the following statement in MySQL.

SELECT substr (123, 1, 2);

What will be the output?

1. **12**
2. 123
3. NULL
4. Error, because the first parameter in substr string function must be string.

Q155. Which two statements are used to modify a view definition?

1. ALTER VIEW ...
2. REPLACE VIEW ...
3. CREATE FORCE VIEW ...
4. **Both A and B**

Q156. Examine the following statements and find which correct SQL statement is?

1. SELECT ENAME FROM EMP ORDER BY ENAME;
2. SELECT ENAME FROM EMP ORDER BY 1;
3. SELECT ENAME AS "R1" FROM EMP ORDER BY R1;
4. **All of the above.**

Q157. Examine the following statements, If the price and discount of a Hyundai car is 20000 and 2500, what will be the result of evaluating the following SQL statement?

SELECT PRICE – DISCOUNT \* 1.05 \* 0.2 FROM CarDealer;

SELECT (PRICE – (DISCOUNT \* 1.05) \* 0.2) FROM CarDealer;

1. Statement 1 will return a higher value than statement 2.
2. **Statement 1 and statement 2 will return the same value.**
3. Statement 2 will return a higher value than statement 1.
4. Statement 1 is syntactically incorrect.

Q158. Examine the role of “CONSTRAINS” in defining a table in Mysql?

1. Declaring primary key
2. Declaring Foreign Key
3. Restrictions on columns
4. **All of the above**

Q159. Examine the following sequence of statements.

CREATE TABLE TEMP (C1 SET ('A', 'B'), C2 INT);

INSERT INTO TEMP VALUES (1, 1);

SELECT \* FROM TEMP;

What will the value in column C1?

1. 1
2. **A**
3. Null
4. Error in INSERT command.

Q160. Examine the following statement.

SELECT COL2, LENGTH(COL2) FROM TEMP WHERE COL2 IS NULL;

What will the output?

1. The length of all column COL2 will be zero.
2. **The length of all column COL2 will be NULL.**
3. The length of all column COL2 will be UNDEFILED.
4. None of the above.

Q161. Find out the error in the following query?

Note: persion\_id must be a primary key.

CREATE TABLE person

(person\_id varchar(20),

Name varchar (20),

Address Varchar (20),

Mobile\_no Smallint

);

1. Lesser number of columns
2. Incorrect definition
3. **Primary key is missing**
4. None of these

Q162. Examine the following sequence of statements.

STUDENT TABLE: COL1, COL2

CREATE VIEW V1 AS SELECT \* FROM STUDENT;

ALTER TABLE STUDENT ADD COL3 INT;

What will the structure of VIEW V1, after giving DESC V1?

1. **COL1, COL2**
2. COL1, COL2, COL3
3. Only COL3
4. None of the above.

Q163. Examine the following sequence of statements.

STUDENT TABLE: COL1, COL2. COL3

CREATE VIEW V1 AS SELECT \* FROM STUDENT;

ALTER TABLE STUDENT DROP COLUMN COL3;

What will the structure of VIEW V1, after giving DESC V1?

1. COL1 and COL2
2. The VIEW structure will be empty.
3. **VIEW will have an error because of invalid** **column(s).**
4. Same as previous

Q164. Analyse the following query, what does “person” stands for:

INSERT INTO person (person\_id, fname, lname) VALUES (1,’S’,’P’);

1. Composite attributes
2. Multivalued attributes
3. **Table name**
4. None of these

Q165. Will this query produce any error?

INSERT INTO person (person\_id, fname, lname) VALUES (1,’S’,’U’), VALUES (1,’T’,’U’);

/\* where person\_id is a primary key \*/

1. **Error**
2. No Error
3. Depends
4. None of these

Q166. Will this query produce any error?

INSERT INTO person (person\_id, fname, lname) VALUES (1,’S’,’U’), VALUES (2,’T’,’U’);

/\* where person\_id is a primary key \*/

1. Error
2. **No Error**
3. Depends
4. None of these

Q167. Examine the following code.

drop procedure if exists proc\_Insert;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE proc\_Insert()

beginlabel: begin

DECLARE EXIT HANDLER for 1146 SELECT "Invalid tbl\_name";

INSERT INTO TEMP2 VALUES (1, 1);

SELECT "Record Inserted successfully";

end beginlabel$$

delimiter ;

DROP TABLE TEMP2;

CALL proc\_Insert;

What will be the output?

1. A new row will be inserted into TMEP2 table.
2. The stores procedure will be terminated because we have dropped TEMP2 table;
3. **Will print the message** "**Invalid tbl\_name**"
4. None of the above.

Q168.

Examine the following code.

drop procedure if exists proc\_Insert;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE proc\_Insert()

beginlabel: begin

DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER for 1146 SELECT "Invalid tbl\_name";

INSERT INTO TEMP2 VALUES (1, 1);

SELECT "Record Inserted successfully";

end beginlabel$$

delimiter ;

DROP TABLE TEMP2;

CALL proc\_Insert;

What will be the output?

1. Will print the message "Invalid tbl\_name"
2. Will print the message "Record Inserted successfully";
3. The stores procedure will be terminated because we have dropped TEMP2 table;
4. **Both A and B;**

Q169. Examine the following code.

DROP PROCEDURE if exists proc\_getData;

delimiter $$

CREATE PROCEDURE proc\_getData (x int)

beginlabel: begin

DECLARE varEname varchar(120);

DECLARE EXIT HANDLER for NOT FOUND SELECT "Data not found!”;

SELECT ENAME INTO VARENAME FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO=X;

SELECT varEname;

end beginlabel$$

delimiter ;

CALL proc\_getData(NULL);

What will be the value of varEname?

1. NULL
2. Invalid SELECT ... INTO statement.
3. **Will print "Data not found!”.**
4. Error, Invalid stored procedure name

Q170. Examine the following code.

DROP FUNCTION if EXISTS F1;

delimiter $$

CREATE FUNCTION F1(IN x INT) RETURNS int

BEGIN

RETURN x;

END$$

delimiter ;

1. The data type of the return value in the RETURNS statement is invalid
2. Invalid keyword RETURNS, it must be RETURN clause not RETURNS.
3. Replace RETURNS with RETURN keyword.
4. **You cannot give parameter mode IN in parameter-list**

Q171. Examine the following code.

DROP FUNCTION if EXISTS f1;

delimiter $$

CREATE function f1(x INT, y INT) RETURNS INT

BEGIN

RETURN x + y;

END$$

delimiter ;

What will be the output if user executes the following statement?

SELECT \* FROM EMP where deptno = F1(5, 5);

1. Error: Invalid use of function F1 in WHERE clause
2. **All EMPs whose DEPTNO is 10 will be displayed.**
3. Function name must in lower case.
4. None of the above

Q172. Examine the following. In the following query how many rows will be updated?

UPDATE person SET lname='s', Fname = 'p' WHERE person\_id = 1;

/\* person\_id is a primary key \*/

1. **Single row**
2. Double row
3. No row
4. None of these

Q173. Is duplicate entry of primary key is allowed in SQL?

1. Yes
2. **No**
3. Depends
4. May be

Q174. Is duplicate entry of other attributes (other than primary key/unique) are allowed in SQL?

1. **Yes**
2. No
3. Depends
4. May be

Q175. What is the meaning of "EMPTY SET" in the following query?

SELECT fname, lname, person\_id FROM person WHERE lname='s';

/\* after Execution\*/ Mysql tool return EMPTY SET 0:00sec

1. **No values**
2. Error
3. Access denied
4. None of these

Q176. Which clause is used to determine "which column to include in the query sets"?

1. **SELECT**
2. FROM
3. WHERE
4. ORDER BY

Q177. Which clause is used to "Identifies table from which to draw table and how the table should be joined"?

1. **FROM**
2. SELECT
3. ORDER By
4. WHERE

Q178. Find the error?

SELECT \*;

1. No Error
2. **No table mentioned**
3. Depends
4. None of these

Q179. Find the error?

SELECT '\*';

1. **No Error**
2. No table mentioned
3. Depends
4. None of these

Q180. Which of the following query will result in an error?

1. SELECT dept\_id, avg(salary) from EMPLOYEES group by dept\_id;
2. SELECT avg(salary) from EMPLOYEES group by dept\_id;
3. SELECT dept\_id, job\_id, avg(salary) from EMPLOYEES group by dept\_id, job\_id;
4. **SELECT dept\_id, count(name) from EMPLOYEES;**

Q181. Which of the following is not true about removing rows from a table?

1. You can use a subquery in a DELETE statement.
2. Specific rows are deleted based on the WHERE clause condition.
3. **A statement like, DELETE, would cause deletion of the table from the database.**
4. All of the above.

Q182. Which of the following is not true about creating constraints?

1. **Constraints are defined using the CREATE CONSTRAINT statement.**
2. They are created at the same time when the table is created.
3. They could be created after the table is created.
4. All the constraints are stored in data dictionary.

Q183. What is returned by SUBSTR('INFOWAY', -1, 1)?

1. I
2. NULL
3. 0
4. **Y**

Q184. Which of the following is not true about Natural Joins?

1. Natural join is based on all columns in two tables having same name
2. **It selects rows from the two tables having different values in the matched columns.**
3. If columns having same names have different data types, it returns error.
4. None of the above.

Q185. Which of the following is not true about the COUNT function?

1. COUNT(\*) returns the number of rows in the table.
2. COUNT(exp) returns the number of rows with non-null values for the exp.
3. COUNT(DISTINCT exp) returns the number of unique, non-null values in the column.
4. **All are true.**

Q186. Which of the following is not true about multiple-row subqueries?

1. Multiple row subqueries return multiple rows from the outer SELECT statement.
2. **Multiple row subqueries return multiple rows from the inner SELECT statement.**
3. Multiple row subqueries use multiple-row comparison operators.
4. All of the above.

Q187. Which of the following is true about the CREATE TABLE statement?

1. This is a DML statement.
2. **This statement also record information in the data dictionary.**
3. You don’t need any privilege to use this statement.
4. All of the above.

Q188. What is returned by MOD(1000,30)?

1. 33
2. 30
3. 3
4. **10**

Q189. Which of the following is true about SQL joins?

1. The join condition is not separated from other search conditions in a query.
2. The ON clause makes code difficult to understand.
3. **The join condition for natural join is basically an equijoin of all columns with same name.**
4. None of the above.

Q190. In which of the following cases a DML statement is executed?

1. **When new rows are added to a table.**
2. When a table is created.
3. When a transaction is committed.
4. None of the above.

Q191. Which of the following is NOT true about the SQL transaction control statements?

1. The COMMIT statement ends the current transaction and makes all data changes permanent.
2. The ROLLBACK statement ends the transaction and discards all the pending data changes.
3. **Each DML statement is automatically committed.**
4. All are true.

Q192. Which of the following is not true about complex views?

1. They derive data from more than one table.
2. **They contain no functions or grouping.**
3. You cannot perform DML operations through a complex view.
4. All of the above are true.

Q193. What is returned by field ('Pune', 'Infoway', 'Technologies', 'PUNE')?

1. 0
2. **3**
3. NULL
4. PUNE

Q194. Consider the following statement give.

set @x='First';

set @y='Second';

set @z='Third';

SELECT FIELD('first', @z, @y, @x);

What will be output of the SELECT statement?

1. 1
2. 2
3. **3**
4. Null

Q195. Examine the following, you issue the following statement in MySQL.

SELECT \* FROM EMP UNION SELECT \* FROM DEPT;

What will be output of the given statement?

1. Will return all the rows from both the table.
2. Will return all rows from EMP table.
3. Will return all rows from DEPT table.
4. **Will raise an error, SELECT statements have a different number of columns**

Q196. Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT employee\_id, e.department\_id, department\_name, salary FROM employees e, departments d WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id;

Which SQL statement is equivalent to the above SQL statement?

1. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name, salary FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (SELECT department\_id FROM departments);
2. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name, salary FROM employees NATURAL JOIN departments;
3. **SELECT employee\_id, d.department\_id, department\_name, salary FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department\_id = d.department\_id;**
4. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name, salary FROM employees JOIN departments USING (e.department\_id, d.department\_id);

Q197. In which cases would you use the USING clause?

1. You want to create a non equi join.
2. The tables to be joined have multiple NULL columns.
3. **The tables to be joined have columns of the same name and different data types.**
4. To apply join on unknown columns

Q198. In which cases would you use the USING clause?

1. You want to create a nonequijoin.
2. The tables to be joined have multiple NULL columns.
3. **The tables to be joined have columns with the same name and same data types.**
4. To apply join on unknown columns

Q199. In which cases would you use the USING clause?

1. You want to create a nonequijoin.
2. The tables to be joined have multiple NULL columns.
3. **You want to use a NATURAL join, but you want to restrict the number of columns in the join condition.**
4. To apply join on unknown columns

Q200. Which one is correct syntax for Update Statement?

1. Update Table Columns(Col1, Col2,Col3);
2. Update into (Col1, Col2,Col3) VALUES (Val1,Val2,Val3);
3. **Update Set Col\_name=Value;**
4. None of the above.

Q201. RAND() method can be used for:

1. Executing the query randomly.
2. **Gives a random FLOAT value.**
3. Return INT values randomly.
4. All of the above.

Q202. In a SELECT with a GROUP BY clause, a WHERE clause, and a HAVING clause, the WHERE conditions are applied before the HAVING conditions.

1. **True**
2. False
3. Either True or False
4. None of the above

Q203. What will be the result of the following SQL statement?

SELECT "1A" + "2A";

1. 0
2. **3**
3. Null
4. Error

Q204. What will be the result of the following SQL statement?

SELECT "A1" + "A2";

1. **0**
2. 3
3. Null
4. Error

Q205. What is true about the following statement?

CREATE TABLE TEMP(Col1 INT, Col2 ENUM('A', 'B', 'C') NOT NULL);

1. **If value is not provided to COl2 column the default value 'A' will be inserted.**
2. You cannot give NOT NULL constraint to ENUM data-type.
3. The value in column having ENUM data-type must be always number.
4. All of the above.

Q206. MySQL comments?

1. **#**
2. ?
3. //
4. $$

Q207. A SELECT command without a WHERE clause returns?

1. All the records from a table that match the previous WHERE clause
2. **All the records from a table, or information about all the records**
3. SELECT is invalid without a WHERE clause
4. Nothing

Q208. An alias is:

1. An alternate name given to column.
2. An alternate name given to a table.
3. An alternate name given to a user
4. **Both A and B**

Q209. Which of the following aggregate SQL function returns number of rows?

1. avg
2. **count**
3. min
4. sum

Q210. Analyse the following statement:

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE SAL > (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME='SMITH');

1. **Will return all records from EMP table whose salary is more than SIMTI's salary.**
2. Will return all records whose salary is as same as SMITH's salary.
3. Error, because Subquery returns more than 1 row
4. None of the above

Q211. What will be the output of the following statement?

select "Hello" # "World " from dual;

1. **Hello**
2. Hello World
3. Hello # World
4. Error

Q212. What will be the output of the following statement?

select 10 + 10 as Result from DUAL where false;

1. 0
2. 20
3. **NULL**
4. ERROR

Q213. What will be the output of the following statement?

select 10 + 10 as Result from DUAL where true;

1. 0
2. **20**
3. NULL
4. ERROR

Q214. What will be the output of the following statement?

select 10 + 10 as Result from DUAL where 10-10;

1. 0
2. 20
3. **NULL**
4. ERROR

Q215. What will be the output of the following statement?

select 10 + 10 as Result from DUAL where 10-0;

1. 0
2. **20**
3. NULL
4. ERROR

Q216. What will be the output of the following statement?

select 10 + 10 as Result from DUAL where 10-30;

1. 0
2. **20**
3. NULL
4. ERROR

Q217. What will be the output of the following statement?

select '5' \* '5' as Result from DUAL;

1. 0
2. 55
3. **25**
4. Error

Q218. What will be the output of the following statement?

select 5 \* 5 - '-5' as Result from DUAL;

1. 0
2. 25
3. **30**
4. Error

Q219. Which two are true about aggregate functions?

1. You can use aggregate functions in any clause of a SELECT statement.
2. You can use aggregate functions on a table, only by grouping the whole table as one single group.
3. You cannot group the rows of a table by more than one column while using aggregate functions.
4. **You can pass column names, expressions, constants, or functions as parameters to an aggregate function.**

Q220. Correct SQL query syntax to update a record from a table is

1. **UPDATE table\_name SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, …**

**WHERE condition;**

1. UPDATE table\_name SET COLUMN column1 = value1, column2 = value2, …

WHERE condition;

1. UPDATE table\_name UPDATE column1 = value1, column2 = value2, …

WHERE condition;

1. UPDATE table\_name column1 = value1, column2 = value2, …

WHERE condition;

Q221. Correct SQL query to delete a column from a table in SQL Server database

1. DROP COLUMN columnName FROM table name
2. DELETE columnName FROM tableName
3. ALTER TABLE tableName, DROP COLUMN columnName
4. **None of the above.**

Q222. Which statement(S) is/are incorrect

1. Stored procedure may return a value and function must return a value.
2. Function has only IN parameter.
3. **Try and Catch can be used with both stored procedure and function.**
4. Stored procedure has IN and OUT parameter.

Q223. Which statement(S) is/are incorrect

1. Stored procedure can be shared by multiple programs
2. Stored procedures are in compiled form.
3. Stored procedure is a group of SQL statements
4. **All are correct.**

Q224. Which of the following statements are TRUE?

1. **A Unique constraint allows multiple rows to have NULL value**
2. Integrity constraint can be added to a table even if table data is in violation
3. A PRIMARY KEY allows a single row to contain NULL
4. Both A and B

Q225. Which statement would add a column CGPA to a table Student which is already created?

1. ALTER TABLE Student ADD COLUMN (CGPA INT);
2. ALTER TABLE Student CGPA INT;
3. **ALTER TABLE Student ADD (CGPA INT);**
4. Both A and C

Q226. Which of the following columns in a table cannot be updated?

1. DATE type columns in the table
2. Columns which allow NULL values in the table
3. **A primary key column which also serves as foreign key reference in another table**
4. All of the above

Q227. What is the maximum value that can be stored in INT(4,2)?

1. **9999.99**
2. 99.9999
3. 99.99
4. 9.99

Q228. What is xyz in the following SQL statement? SELECT xyz FROM table1 UNION SELECT xyz FROM table2;

1. row name
2. **column name**
3. table name
4. database name

Q229. Which one is correct syntax for applying UNION operator?

1. SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name1 UNION table\_name2
2. **SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name1 UNION SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name2**
3. UNION SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name1 SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name2
4. SELECT FROM table\_name1 AND table\_name2

Q230. Which of the following statement(s) is/are True about UNION?

1. **Data Types in all queries in a UNION must match position wise**
2. Column Names in all queries in a UNION must match position wise
3. UNION can be used with UPDATE statement
4. None of the above

Q231. Which of the following conditions has to be satisfied for INNER JOIN to work?

1. Columns used for joining must have same name
2. **Columns used for joining can have same or different name**
3. Columns used for joining must have different names
4. Columns used for joining must have different names

Q232. Which join is equivalent to Cartesian Product?

1. INNER JOIN
2. OUTER JOIN
3. **CROSS JOIN**
4. NATURAL JOIN

Q233. What is syntax for delete the view?

1. DELETE VIEW view\_name;
2. DROP VIEW view\_name/table\_name;
3. **DROP VIEW view\_name;**
4. DROP VIEW table\_name;

Q234. Which of the operation are not specifies in triggers?

1. **ALTER**
2. UPDATE
3. INSERT
4. DELETE

Q235. Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding subqueries?

1. A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows
2. A subquery can appear on either side of a comparison operator
3. There is no limit on the number of subquery levels in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
4. **Both A and B**

Q236. The result of the UNION operation between R1 and R2 is a relation that includes

1. all the tuples of R1
2. all the tuples of R2
3. all the tuples of R1 and R2
4. **all the tuples of R1 and R2 which have common columns**

Q237. Which of the following is a comparison operator in SQL?

1. =
2. LIKE
3. BETWEEN
4. **All of the above**

Q238. An instance of relational schema R (A, B, C) has distinct values of A, including NULL values. Which one of the following is true?

1. A is a candidate key
2. **A is not a candidate key**
3. A is a Primary Key
4. Both (A) and (C)

Q239. Consider the join of a relation R with relation S. If R has m tuples and S has n tuples, then the maximum size of join is:

1. **mn**
2. m+n
3. (m+n)/2
4. 2(m+n)

Q240. Which of the following statement is invalid?

1. (SELECT ename, sal FROM emp) UNION (SELECT deptno, dname FROM dept ORDER BY dname);
2. SELECT ename, sal FROM emp UNION SELECT deptno, dname FROM dept ORDER BY ename;
3. **SELECT ename, sal FROM emp UNION SELECT deptno, dname FROM dept ORDER BY dname;**
4. All statements are valid

Q241. What Does This Query Mean?

Select User\_name, User\_isp From Users Left Join Isps Using (user\_id);

It’s equivalent to

1. SELECT user\_name, user\_isp FROM users LEFT JOIN isps WHERE users.user\_id=isps.user\_id;
2. **SELECT user\_name, user\_isp FROM users LEFT JOIN isps ON users.user\_id=isps.user\_id;**
3. SELECT user\_name, user\_isp FROM users, isps WHERE users.user\_id=isps.user\_id(+);
4. None of the above.

Q242. How Would You Select All the Users, Whose Phone Number Is Null?

1. SELECT Users\_name, Phone\_Number FROM emp WHERE isnull(Phone\_Number);
2. SELECT Users\_name, Phone\_Number FROM emp WHERE Phone\_Number is null;
3. **Both A and B**
4. All of the above.

Q243. Which of the following query display all cars whose price is equal to Miller’s car?

1. SELECT \* FROM carlist WHERE price = SELECT price FROM carlist WHERE name = 'MILLER';
2. SELECT \* FROM carlist WHERE price IN SELECT \* FROM carlist WHERE name = 'MILLER';
3. SELECT \* FROM carlist WHERE price IN SELECT price FROM carlist WHERE name = 'MILLER';
4. **None of the above.**

Q244. Which clause would you will use is a SELECT statement to limit the display to those employees whose salary is greater than 5000?

1. ORDER BY salary > 5000
2. GROUP BY salary > 5000
3. HAVING salary > 5000
4. **WHERE salary > 5000**

Q245. What is the output of the following query?

SELECT name, CONCAT(region\_code, phone\_number) "custcode" FROM customers;

1. It will display name and custcode column from the table.
2. **It will display name, combine value of region\_code, phone\_number and display in column custcode.**
3. It will display name and region code.
4. It will show error.

Q246. Examine the following SQL statement. What will be the output?

SELECT COUNT(NULL);

1. **0**
2. NULL
3. ERROR
4. None of the above.

Q247. Examine the following SQL statement. What will be the output?

SELECT CASE WHEN 1=1 THEN 'First' WHEN 2=2 THEN "Second" WHEN 3=3 then "Third" else NULL END as R1;

1. **First**
2. Second
3. Third
4. NULL

Q248. Examine the following SQL statement. What will be the output?

SELECT CASE WHEN 1= " 1 " THEN 'First' WHEN 2=2 THEN "Second" WHEN 3=3 then "Third" else NULL END as R1;

1. **First**
2. Second
3. Third
4. NULL

Q249. Examine the following SQL statement. What will be the output?

SELECT case when null = null then 1 else 0 end;

1. 1
2. **0**
3. null
4. Error

Q250. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT empno, ename as "Employee Name" FROM emp UNION SELECT empno "Employee Number", ename FROM emp;

Identify ORDER BY clauses which can complete the query.

1. ORDER BY 2
2. ORDER BY ename
3. ORDER BY "Employee Name"
4. **All of the above.**

Q251. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT empno, ename as "Employee Name" FROM emp UNION SELECT empno "Employee Number", ename FROM emp;

Identify the following ORDER BY clauses which can complete the query.

1. ORDER BY 2

2. ORDER BY "Employee Number"

3. ORDER BY "Employee Name"

1. **1 or 3**
2. 1 or 2
3. 2 or 3
4. 1 or 2 or 3

Q252. What will be the output of the following statement?

select "Hello" # "World " from dual;

1. **Hello**
2. Hello World
3. Hello # World
4. Error

Q253. What will be the output of the following statement?

select 10 + 10 as Result from DUAL where false;

1. 0
2. 20
3. NULL
4. **Empty set**

Q254. What will be the output of the following statement?

select 10 + 10 as Result from DUAL where true;

1. 0
2. **20**
3. NULL
4. ERROR

Q255. What will be the output of the following statement?

select 10 + 10 as Result from DUAL where 10-10;

1. 0
2. 20
3. NULL
4. **Empty set**

Q256. What will be the output of the following statement?

select 10 + 10 as Result from DUAL where 10-0;

1. 0
2. **20**
3. NULL
4. ERROR

Q257. What will be the output of the following statement?

select 10 + 10 as Result from DUAL where 10-30;

1. 0
2. **20**
3. NULL
4. ERROR

Q258. What will be the output of the following statement?

select '5'\*'5' as Result from DUAL;

1. 0
2. 55
3. **25**
4. Error

Q259. What will be the output of the following statement?

select 5 \* 5 - '-5' as Result from DUAL;

1. 0
2. 25
3. **30**
4. Error

Q260. What will be the output of the following statement?

select \* from (select 'computer' union all select 'mouse') table\_name;

1. computer
2. mouse
3. **computer and mouse**
4. Error

Q261. What will be the output of the following statement?

select \* from emp where exists (select 1);

1. this statement will print first records from emp table.
2. **this statement will print all the records from emp table.**
3. this statement will raise an error.
4. None of the above.

Q262. How Can we create a new table with same structure of Employee table without rows and constraints?

1. create table table\_name as select \* from Employee;
2. create table table\_name as select \* from Employee where 1 = 2;
3. create table table\_name as select \* from Employee where False;
4. **either B or C**

Q263. Which ot the following select all records from Employee table whose name is 'Amit' and 'Pradnya'?

Select \* from Employee where Name in('Amit', 'Pradnya');

Select \* from Employee where Name = 'Amit' or Name = 'Pradnya';

Select \* from Employee where Name in('Amit') or Name in ('Pradnya');

1. only A
2. either A or B
3. either A or C
4. **either A or B or C**

Q264. How to fetch all the records from Employee whose joining year is 2017.

1. select \* from Employee WHERE year(hiredate) = 2017;
2. select \* from Employee WHERE date\_format(hiredate, '%Y') = 2017;
3. select \* from Employee WHERE extract(year from hiredate) = 2017;
4. **all of the above can be used.**

Q265. What is SQL Query to find maximum salary of each department?

1. select distinct deptno, max(sal) over(partition by deptno) R1 from emp;
2. select deptno, max(sal) R1 from emp group by deptno;
3. **either A or B**
4. none of the above.

Q266. How can you get a list of employees who are not assigned to any project?

1. SELECT empno FROM emp WHERE project IS NULL;
2. SELECT empno FROM emp WHERE project = NULL;
3. SELECT empno FROM emp WHERE project <=> NULL;
4. **either A or C**

Q267. A person issues a query shown below:

SELECT FirstName FROM StaffList WHERE FirstName LIKE'\_A%';

Which names does this query return? Select all that are applicable.

1. Allen
2. CLARK
3. **JACKSON**
4. **David**

Q268. Which function do you use to remove all padded characters to the right of a character value in a column with a char/varchar datatype?

1. **RTRIM**
2. RPAD
3. TRIM
4. None of the above.

Q269. Select a name from instructor where salary <=1,00,000 and salary >=90,000; How can this query be replaced?

1. Select name from instructor where salary between 1,00,000 and 90,000
2. Select name from instructor where salary < 90,000 and salary >= 1,00,000
3. Select name from instructor where salary <= 90,000 and salary >= 1,00,000
4. **Select name from instructor where salary between 90,000 and 1,00,000**

Q270. Identify correct ANSI SQL Syntax. Select all that are applicable.

1. Select e\* from emp e join dept d on e.deptno=d.deptno
2. Select e\* from emp e, dept d where e.deptno=d.deptno
3. Select e\* from emp e inner join dept d on e.deptno=d.deptno
4. **Select \*from emp INNER JOIN dept USING (deptno)**

Q271. Which of the update queries listed below is/are valid?

1. UPDATE Supplier SET city='Chennai' AND Phone='8929182918' AND Fax='044-42323233'
2. **UPDATE Supplier SET city='Chennai', Phone='8929182918', Fax='044-42323233'**
3. Options A & B
4. None of the above

Q272. Write 3 SQL queries to get an accurate count of the number of records in a table using query analyzer?

1. SELECT \* FROM table1
2. **SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM table1**
3. SELECT rows FROM sysindexes WHERE id = OBJECT\_ID(table1) AND indid < 2
4. None of the above.

Q273. With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" starts with an "a"?

1. SELECT \* from Persons WHERE FirstName STARTSWITH 'a'
2. **SELECT \* from Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'a%'**
3. SELECT \* from Persons WHERE FirstName = '%a%'
4. SELECT \* from Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE '%a'

Q274. How can you change "Hanson" into "Nilsen" in the "LastName" column in the Persons Table?

1. UPDATE SET LastName='Hanson' INTO LastName='Nileson' FROM PERSONS
2. UPDATE SET LastName=Nilesen WHERE LastName='Hanson' FROM PERSONS
3. UPDATE PERSONS SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nilson'
4. **UPDATE PERSONS SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName='Hanson'**

Q275. From the given WHERE clauses, which will return only rows that have a NULL in the Expenses column?

1. WHERE Expenses <>
2. **WHERE Expenses IS NULL**
3. WHERE Expenses = NULL
4. WHERE Expenses NOT IN (\*)

Q276. Find the error from the below SQL Query?

SELECT Name, YEAR(BirthDate) AS BirthYear

FROM StudentDetails

WHERE BirthYear >= 1998;

1. This query will throw an error on the YEAR function.
2. This query will throw an error on the FROM clause.
3. **This query will throw an error on the WHERE clause.**
4. The statement will execute properly.

Q277. Which or the following statements will give an error?

1. SELECT ename, hiredate AS FROM emp;
2. SELECT ename, hiredate 'AS' FROM emp;
3. SELECT ename, hiredate AS AS FROM emp;
4. SELECT ename, hiredate AS `AS` FROM emp;
5. 1 and 2
6. 2 and 4
7. 2 and 3
8. **1 and 3**

Q278. What operator tests column for absence of data

1. **IS NULL Operator**
2. NOT Operator
3. == NULL Operator
4. IS EMPTY Operator

Q279. What is returned by INSTR ('FREEONLINETEST', 'S')?

1. 10
2. **12**
3. 1
4. 2

Q280. Which of the following query is correct for using comparison operators in SQL?

1. SELECT name, department FROM employee WHERE age>50 and <60;
2. **SELECT name, department FROM employee WHERE age>50 and age<60;**
3. SELECT name, department FROM employee WHERE age>50 and WHERE age<60;
4. None of these

Q281. The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used for which query

1. to limit the columns displayed.
2. **for ranges.**
3. as a wildcard.
4. None of these above

Q282. A command that lets you change one or more field in a table is:

1. INSERT
2. **MODIFY**
3. LOOK-UP
4. All of the above

Q283. Which of the following is true about the HAVING clause?

1. **Similar to WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.**
2. Similar to WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.
3. Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
4. None of the above

Q284. The HAVING clause does which of the following?

1. Acts like a WHERE clause.
2. **Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.**
3. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.
4. None of the above

Q285. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?

1. ROLLBACK
2. TRUNCATE
3. **COMMIT**
4. DELETE

Q286. Which operator is used to compare the NULL values in SQL?

1. Equal to
2. IN
3. **IS**
4. None of the above

Q287. The wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful when?

1. An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement.
2. **An exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement.**
3. An exact match is necessary in a CREATE statement.
4. An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.

Q288. What is the command used to fetch first 5 characters of the string?

1. **Select SUBSTRING(Name,1,5) as name from student**
2. Select SUBSTRING(Name,0,5) as name from student
3. Select name from student limit 1,5
4. None of the above

Q289. How to display top 50 rows?

1. SELECT \* FROM TABLE\_NAME LIMIT 0, 50;
2. SELECT \* FROM TABLE\_NAME LIMIT 1, 50;
3. SELECT \* FROM TABLE\_NAME LIMIT 50;
4. **Either A or C**

Q290. Will this query produce any error?

INSERT INTO person

(person\_id, fname, lname)

VALUES (1, "S ", "U"),

VALUES (1, "T", "U");

1. **Error**
2. No Error
3. Depends
4. None of these

Q291. Analyze the statement, what will be the result?

SELECT `like`.\* FROM emp `like`;

1. **This statement will display all the records form emp table.**
2. This statement will raise an error because we cannot use reserve words as an alias name to a table.
3. Table alias name must not to be given in backtick (`).
4. AS keyword is missing to give table alias name.

Q292. Which of the following scripts will run successfully?

1. select `emp`.\* from emp `emp`;
2. select emp.\* from emp;
3. select `emp`.\* from emp
4. **All of the above.**

Q293. Analyze the following statement, what will be the result?

SELECT 1 FROM dual UNION SELECT 1 FROM dual;

1. **This statement will 1 for one time.**
2. This statement will 1 for two times.
3. This statement has an error.
4. UNION keyword, must be written in lower case.

Q294. Analyze the following statement, what will be the name of the column below which the record will be displayed?

SELECT 1 FROM dual UNION SELECT 1 R1 FROM dual;

1. **1**
2. R1
3. Dual
4. null

Q295. Analyze the following statement, what will be the name of the column below which the record will be displayed?

SELECT 1 R1 FROM dual UNION SELECT 1 R2 FROM dual;

1. R1
2. R2
3. Dual
4. null

Q296. Analyze the following statement, what will be the result?

SELECT 1 FROM dual UNION ALL SELECT 1 FROM dual;

1. This statement will 1 for one time.
2. **This statement will 1 for two times.**
3. This statement has an error.
4. UNION keyword, must be written in lower case.

Q297. Analyze the following statement, what will be the result?

SELECT 1 UNION ALL SELECT 2 FROM dual;

1. This statement will 1.
2. This statement will 2.
3. **This statement will 1 and 2.**
4. error

Q298. Analyze the following statement, what will be the result?

SELECT 1 UNION SELECT 2 FROM dual;

1. This statement will 1.
2. This statement will 2.
3. **This statement will 1 and 2.**
4. error

Q299. In a MySQL stored procedure, which of the following has the highest precedence?

1. Table column
2. Routine parameter
3. **Local variable**
4. Global variable

Q300. CREATE PROCEDURE sample\_proc(IN name VARCHAR(50))

BEGIN

DECLARE name VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT 'LocalName';

SELECT name FROM employees;

END;

What value will be returned in the SELECT statement?

1. The name column from the employee’s table
2. The input parameter name
3. **The local variable name**
4. NULL

Q301. What is required to access a table column named name if a procedure parameter or local variable with the same name exists?

1. Rename the column
2. Use this.name
3. **Use a table alias like e.name**
4. Use backticks: `name`

Q302. DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(IN ename VARCHAR(100))

BEGIN

SELECT ename FROM emp e;

END$

delimiter ;

mysql> CALL proc1('Saleel');

What will SELECT name return inside the procedure?

1. Employee names from emp table
2. **Saleel**
3. Error due to ambiguity
4. NULL

Q303. DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS pro1;

delimiter $

CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(IN ename VARCHAR(100))

BEGIN

SELECT e.ename FROM emp e;

END$

delimiter ;

mysql> CALL proc1('Saleel');

What will SELECT name return inside the procedure?

1. **Employee names from emp table**
2. Saleel
3. Error due to ambiguity
4. NULL

Q304. Which of the following orders correctly describes MySQL’s identifier precedence in stored procedures?

1. Table Column > Parameter > Local Variable
2. Parameter > Local Variable > Column
3. **Local Variable > Parameter > Column**
4. Parameter > Column > Local Variable

Q305. Why is it recommended to use aliases like e.name in stored procedures?

1. It's required in MySQL 8
2. It improves performance
3. **It prevents ambiguity with variable names**
4. It is more readable for beginners

Q306. What will happen if you try to declare a local variable with the same name as a column in a table used inside the procedure?

1. Compilation error
2. **It will override the column reference inside the procedure**
3. It will use the column by default
4. MySQL will ask for clarification

Q307. You want to force MySQL to use the name column from the table despite having a procedure parameter name. What should you do?

1. Rename the parameter
2. **Use SELECT employees.name**
3. Use name AS employees.name
4. Use SELECT COLUMN(name)

Q308. In the following code, what is printed?

CREATE PROCEDURE test\_shadow(IN salary INT)

BEGIN

DECLARE salary INT DEFAULT 50000;

SELECT salary;

END;

1. The value passed to the procedure
2. The column value of salary
3. **The local variable value 50000**
4. NULL

Q309. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

1. A local variable can override a table name
2. A table column can override a routine parameter
3. Routine parameters are always global
4. **Local variables override routine parameters**

Q310. Which of the following is a valid way to resolve identifier ambiguity?

1. Remove all variables
2. **Use aliases in the query**
3. Avoid SELECT statements
4. Use SET instead of SELECT

Q311. Which of the following statements about COMMIT is true?

1. COMMIT undoes all changes in a transaction
2. After a COMMIT, you can still roll back the transaction
3. **COMMIT ends the current transaction and saves all changes**
4. COMMIT only works with SELECT queries

Q312. What happens if you run a ROLLBACK after COMMIT?

1. It will undo the changes made before the COMMIT
2. It will give an error
3. **It will do nothing**
4. It will commit the changes again

Q313. Which storage engine in MySQL supports transactions and COMMIT?

1. MyISAM
2. MEMORY
3. **InnoDB**
4. CSV

Q314. Which of the following disables the need for COMMIT in every DML operation?

1. SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0
2. **SET AUTOCOMMIT = 1**
3. START TRANSACTION
4. SET TRANSACTION READ ONLY

Q315. Consider this table:

CREATE TABLE students (

id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

name VARCHAR(100)

);

What happens when you insert a row without specifying id?

INSERT INTO students (name) VALUES ('John');

1. It inserts NULL in id
2. It fails because id is missing
3. **It auto-generates the id**
4. It inserts 0 in id

Q316. What does this command do?

INSERT INTO x SET id = 5, name = 'David';

1. It throws an error
2. **It inserts values using column assignments**
3. It updates existing values
4. It's only valid in PostgreSQL

Q317. Which of the following is a valid use of a scalar subquery in MySQL?

1. SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE salary IN (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM emp);
2. SELECT name, (SELECT dept\_name FROM departments) FROM employees;
3. SELECT name FROM employees WHERE dept\_id = (SELECT dept\_id FROM departments);
4. **SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary = (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);**

Q318. What happens if a scalar subquery returns more than one row?

1. The query runs successfully.
2. Only the first value is used.
3. MySQL ignores the extra rows.
4. **MySQL throws an error.**

Q319. Which clause can contain a scalar subquery?

1. SELECT
2. WHERE
3. UPDATE ... SET
4. **All of the above**

Q320. Identify the correct query that uses a scalar subquery to assign a max value.

1. UPDATE emp SET salary = (SELECT salary FROM emp);
2. **UPDATE emp SET salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM emp);**
3. UPDATE emp SET salary = MAX(salary);
4. UPDATE emp SET salary = salary + (SELECT salary FROM emp);

Q321. Which statement best describes a scalar subquery?

1. Returns multiple rows and columns
2. Returns one or more rows
3. **Returns exactly one row and one column**
4. Can return NULL only

Q322. What does the following query return?

SELECT name FROM employees e WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM departments d WHERE d.dept\_id = e.dept\_id );

1. **Employees who belong to an existing department**
2. All employees
3. No employees
4. Syntax error

Q323. What is the return type of an EXISTS subquery?

1. The number of rows matched
2. A list of column values
3. **A TRUE or FALSE result**
4. A set of values

Q324. Which of the following statements is true about EXISTS?

1. It checks if a column exists
2. It returns values from the subquery
3. **It returns TRUE if the subquery returns at least one row**
4. It returns the maximum value from the subquery

Q325. How many times is a correlated EXISTS subquery executed?

1. Once per query
2. **Once per row in the outer query**
3. Twice
4. Never executed

Q326. What does this query return?

SELECT name FROM employees WHERE dept\_id IN (10, 20);

1. **Employees from department 10 or 20**
2. All employees
3. Employees from departments not 10 or 20
4. Error

Q327. Which operator is functionally opposite to IN?

1. <>
2. NOT BETWEEN
3. **NOT IN**
4. !=

Q328. Which of the following queries is correct?

1. SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE id IN 10, 20, 30;
2. **SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE id IN (10, 20, 30);**
3. SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE IN (10, 20, 30);
4. SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE id = IN (10, 20, 30);

Q329. If the subquery returns NULL, then NOT IN may:

1. Return all rows
2. **Return no rows**
3. Return partial rows
4. Cause a syntax error

Q330. Which query returns employees in departments 10, 20, and 30?

1. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE dept\_id IN (10 AND 20 AND 30);
2. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE dept\_id IN 10, 20, 30;
3. **SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE dept\_id IN (10, 20, 30);**
4. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE dept\_id = ANY (10, 20, 30);

Q331. What does this return?

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE emp\_id IN (SELECT emp\_id FROM payroll);

1. **Employees on payroll**
2. Employees not on payroll
3. All employees
4. Syntax error

Q332. Which is better if NULL is possible in subquery?

1. NOT IN
2. **NOT EXISTS**
3. <>
4. LIKE

Q333. What does this return?

SELECT \* FROM orders WHERE status IN ('delivered', 'shipped');

1. Orders that are cancelled
2. Orders that are returned
3. **Orders that are either delivered or shipped**
4. Orders with no status

Q334. What does this query do?

SELECT \* FROM orders WHERE order\_date BETWEEN '2024-01-01' AND '2024-12-31';

1. Gets all orders in 2023
2. **Gets all orders in 2024**
3. Gets no orders
4. Returns error

Q335. Which is equivalent to:

WHERE amount BETWEEN 100 AND 500

1. amount > 100 AND amount < 500
2. **amount >= 100 AND amount <= 500**
3. amount < 100 AND amount > 500
4. amount <= 100 OR amount >= 500

Q336. What will this return?

SELECT \* FROM payments WHERE amount NOT BETWEEN 1000 AND 5000;

1. Payments between 1000 and 5000
2. **Payments less than 1000 or more than 5000**
3. Payments with NULL
4. No payments

Q337. Which query finds NULL values?

1. SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE name = NULL;
2. **SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE name IS NULL;**
3. SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE name != NULL;
4. SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE name IS NOT NULL;

Q338. Which is true about BETWEEN?

1. It excludes the boundary values
2. **It includes both boundary values**
3. It works only for numeric types
4. It returns NULL always

Q339. What is the correct way to check if salary is between 50k and 100k?

1. salary > 50000 AND salary < 100000
2. **salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 100000**
3. salary = BETWEEN 50000 AND 100000
4. salary NOT BETWEEN 50000 AND 100000

Q340. Which is the correct way to check for missing department IDs?

1. WHERE dept\_id = NULL
2. WHERE dept\_id IN (NULL)
3. **WHERE dept\_id IS NULL**
4. WHERE dept\_id = 'NULL'

Q341. What does WHERE score NOT BETWEEN 50 AND 70 mean?

1. **score < 50 or score > 70**
2. score = 50 to 70
3. score exactly 50 or 70
4. score is always NULL

Q342. Which of the following returns only matching rows from both tables?

1. LEFT JOIN
2. **INNER JOIN**
3. RIGHT JOIN
4. FULL JOIN

Q343. Which JOIN includes all rows from both tables?

1. CROSS JOIN
2. LEFT JOIN
3. RIGHT JOIN
4. **FULL OUTER JOIN**

Q344. Which JOIN creates a Cartesian product?

1. INNER JOIN
2. **CROSS JOIN**
3. LEFT JOIN
4. NATURAL JOIN

Q345. What is the result of the following?

SELECT \* FROM A LEFT JOIN B ON A.id = B.id;

1. Only matched rows
2. **All from A and matching B**
3. All from B only
4. Only unmatched rows

Q346. Which of these is not a valid SQL JOIN?

1. **OUTER JOIN**
2. JOIN
3. LEFT OUTER JOIN
4. FULL JOIN

Q347. How do you get only unmatched rows from the right table?

1. LEFT JOIN
2. RIGHT JOIN
3. INNER JOIN
4. **RIGHT JOIN + WHERE left\_col IS NULL**

Q348. Which JOIN allows comparison within the same table?

1. **SELF JOIN**
2. INNER JOIN
3. CROSS JOIN
4. OUTER JOIN

Q349. Which clause is required in all JOIN (INNER JOIN, LEFT OUTER JOIN, RIGHT OUTER JOIN) queries?

1. HAVING
2. USING
3. **ON**
4. JOIN

Q350. Which JOIN does this query represent?

SELECT \* FROM students s JOIN courses c ON s.course\_id = c.id;

1. LEFT JOIN
2. **INNER JOIN**
3. RIGHT JOIN
4. CROSS JOIN

Q351. Which clause can replace ON when joining on the same-named column?

1. **USING**
2. FROM
3. WHERE
4. ALIAS

Q352. Given: SELECT \* FROM A RIGHT JOIN B ON A.id = B.a\_id;

Which table will contribute all rows from?

1. Table A
2. **Table B**
3. Both
4. Only matching

Q353. Which join is equivalent to this?

SELECT \* FROM A, B;

1. INNER JOIN
2. LEFT JOIN
3. **CROSS JOIN**
4. RIGHT JOIN

Q354. In a SELF JOIN, what is necessary?

1. Temporary table
2. Different schema
3. **Table alias**
4. ON TRUE

Q355. Which statement is true about NATURAL JOIN?

1. Joins on all columns
2. **Joins using matching column names**
3. Requires ON clause
4. Must have NULLs

Q356. To simulate FULL OUTER JOIN in MySQL, you should:

1. Use LEFT JOIN only
2. Use RIGHT JOIN only
3. **Use UNION of LEFT and RIGHT joins**
4. Use CROSS JOIN with WHERE clause

Q357.

Q358.

Q359.

Q360.

Q361.

Q362.

Q363.

Q364.

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