Q1. The following are clauses of the SELECT statement:

1. WHERE
2. FROM
3. ORDER BY

In which order should they appear in a query?

1. 1, 3, 2
2. **2, 1, 3**
3. 2, 3, 1
4. The order of these clauses does not matter.

Q2. Column alias name cannot be used in which clause?

1. SELECT clause
2. **WHERE clause**
3. ORDER BY clause
4. None of the above

Q3. Column alias name can be used in which clause?

1. SELECT clause
2. WHERE clause
3. **ORDER BY clause**
4. None of the above

Q4. How will you set the password for the current user?

1. PASSWORD = 'new Password'
2. **SET PASSWORD = 'new Password'**
3. SET PWD = 'new Password'
4. None of the above.

Q5. Which of the following is the correct syntax to define a variable?

1. set x='manager'
2. set x =='manager';
3. set &x ='manager';
4. **set @x ='manager';**

Q6. Which command is used on Mysql command line tool to return to window command shell?

1. end
2. **exit;**
3. exit()
4. end();

Q7. Which command is used in Mysql command line tool to return to window command shell?

1. exit;
2. quit;
3. **both a) and b)**
4. only a)

Q8. Which authentications are required for login into Mysql command line tool?

1. Username
2. Password
3. Only Username
4. **Both a) and b)**

Q9. Which command is used for showing current date and time in Mysql command line tool?

1. **SELECT now()**
2. SELECT time();
3. SELECT date()
4. None of these

Q10. What is 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**

Q11. Which among the following is the correct syntax for defining “Constraint Check” in Mysql?

1. **gender char(1) check(gender IN (‘M’, ‘F’)),**
2. gender char (1) check,
3. gender char (1) check ( gender ),
4. None of these

Q12. Which data type character merge the “Check Constraint” into a data type definition?

1. **ENUM**
2. ENUM1
3. ENUM2
4. None of these

Q13. Which among the following are the correct definitions for “NULL” in Mysql?

1. Absence of value
2. Unknown
3. Empty set
4. **All of the above**

Q14. What is meaning of "REFERENCES" in table definition?

1. Primary key
2. NULL
3. Foreign Key
4. **A "foreign Key" belong to this particular table**

Q15. What default value gets stored in columns of the table?

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

Q16. Character data can be stored as

1. Fixed length string
2. Variable length string
3. **Either (a) or (b)**
4. None of these

Q17. The maximum length of the char columns is

1. **255 bytes**
2. 65, 535 bytes
3. 256 bytes
4. None of these

Q18. The maximum length of the varchar columns is

1. **Up to 65, 535 bytes**
2. Up to 256 bytes
3. Up to 65, 567 bytes
4. None of these

Q19. Which among the following have the maximum bytes?

1. Varchar
2. Char
3. **Text type**
4. Both a. and b.

Q20. What is the default format for “Date” data type?

1. **YYYY-MM-DD**
2. MM-YYYY-DD
3. DD-MM-YYYY
4. None of these

Q21. What is the default format for “Datetime” data type?

1. **YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS**
2. MM-YYYY-DD HH:MI:SS
3. DD-YYYY-MM MI:HH:SS
4. None of these

Q22. What is the default format for “Year” data type?

1. YY
2. YYY
3. **YYYY**
4. dd-YY

Q23. Is it necessary to insert the value in each column of the table?

1. Yes
2. **No**
3. Depends on the server
4. Depends on the usage of the table

Q24. Which statement can be used for modifying the definition for an existing table?

1. **ALTER**
2. MODIFIED
3. SELECT
4. FROM

Q25. Which feature is used for automatic increment of the column?

1. **AUTO\_INCREMENT**
2. AUTO
3. INCREMENT
4. All of the above

Q26. Which statement is used to select columns and rows from the table?

1. **SELECT**
2. ALTER
3. MODIFY
4. FROM

Q27. In the following query “\*” stands for

SELECT \* FROM person;

1. **Retrieve all data from the table**
2. Retrieve data of primary key only
3. Retrieve NULL data
4. None of these

Q28. Which Clause is used to select a particular row from the set of row in an existing table?

1. **WHERE**
2. FROM
3. ALTER
4. None of these

Q29. Which Clause is used to sort the stored data in alphabetical order?

1. **ORDER by CLAUSE**
2. MODIFY
3. ALTER
4. UPDATE

Q30. Which Clause is used to select a particular table in Mysql?

1. WHERE
2. SELECT
3. **FROM**
4. ALTER

Q31. Which command is used to show all tables that are stored in a database?

1. DISPLAY
2. **SHOW**
3. SHOWES
4. None of these

Q32. Which among the following is the correct syntax for showing all tables in the database?

1. **SHOW TABLES**
2. SHOW TABLE
3. SHOW TLB
4. SHOWS TABLES;

Q33. 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

Q34. Which command is used to remove existing tables or database?

1. **DROP**
2. DELETE
3. Either A or B
4. None of these

Q35. Is duplicate entry of primary key is allowed in SQL?

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

Q36. Which is the correct format to store date in the SQL?

1. DEC-01-1991
2. 01-1991-11
3. 01-DEC-12
4. **1991-11-01**

Q37. Which Key is used to link two tables in Mysql?

1. Primary Key
2. **Foreign Key**
3. Both a and b
4. None of these

Q38. Which line of the following statements will produce error?

1. SELECT \* FROM person WHERE person\_id=1;
2. SELECT pname FROM person;
3. SELECT pname, lname, person\_id FROM person;
4. **None of these**

Q39. Which among the following tags belong to Data definition language?

1. SELECT
2. FROM
3. WHERE
4. **None of the above**

Q40. Which among the following tags belong to Data Manipulation language?

1. **UPDATE**
2. ALTER
3. MODIFY
4. None of the above

Q41. The SQL WHERE clause:

1. limits the column data that are returned.
2. **limits the row data are returned.**
3. Both A and B are correct.
4. Neither A nor B are correct.

Q42. A VIEW is which of the following?

1. **A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands**
2. A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands
3. A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands
4. A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands

Q43. Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?

1. **SELECT, FROM, WHERE**
2. FROM, WHERE, SELECT
3. WHERE, FROM, SELECT
4. SELECT, WHERE, FROM

Q44. A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement is enclosed in:

1. braces -- {...}.
2. CAPITAL LETTERS.
3. **parenthesis -- (...) .**
4. brackets -- [...].

Q45. Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL?

1. **COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN**
2. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT
3. SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN
4. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME

Q46. A VIEW is not updatable if it contains any of the following.

1. Aggregate functions (SUM(), MIN(), MAX(), COUNT(), and so forth)
2. DISTINCT
3. GROUP BY
4. **All of the above**

Q47. A VIEW is not updatable if it contains any of the following.

1. DISTINCT
2. UNION
3. UNION ALL
4. **All of the above**

Q48. A VIEW is not updatable if it contains any of the following.

1. SUM()
2. MIN()
3. MAX()
4. **All of the above**

Q49. The select\_statement can select data from?

1. TABLES
2. VIEWS
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above

Q50. If a VIEW is defined as SELECT \* on a table, new columns added to the table later, then the new column.

1. **Do not become part of the VIEW.**
2. Becomes part of the VIEW.
3. Can't say.
4. None of the above.

Q51. If you want to create TEMPORARY table, you can use the?

1. **TEMPORARY keyword to create the table.**
2. TEMP keyword to create the table.
3. TEMPERARY keyword to create the table.
4. None of the above.

Q52. What is true about TEMPORARY table?

1. A TEMPORARY table is visible to all the session of current user.
2. **A TEMPORARY table is visible only to the current session.**
3. A TEMPORARY table is visible only to 2 session of the current user.
4. None of the above.

Q53. What is true about TEMPORARY table?

1. drops automatically when the new session is opened.
2. drops automatically when the second session of current user is opened.
3. **drops automatically when the session is closed.**
4. None of the above.

Q54. What is a view?

1. A view is a special stored procedure executed when certain event occurs
2. **A view is a virtual table which results of executing a pre-compiled query**
3. A view is a database diagram
4. None of the Mentioned

Q55. Which of the following statement is true?

1. Views could be looked as an additional layer on the table which enables us to protect intricate or sensitive data based upon our needs
2. Views are virtual tables that are compiled at run time
3. Creating views can improve query response time
4. **All of the Mentioned**

Q56. You can perform ...... operation(s) on SQL Views.

1. Select
2. Sort
3. Join
4. **All of above**

Q57. If neither NULL nor NOT NULL is specified, the column is treated as?

1. **NULL**
2. NOT NULL
3. Blank Space
4. None of the above.

Q58. A logical schema

1. **Is the entire database.**
2. Describe data in terms of relational tables and columns, object-oriented classes, and XML tags.
3. Describes how data is actually stored on disk.
4. Both (A) and (C)

Q59. Related fields in a database are grouped to form a

1. Data file
2. **Data record.**
3. Menu.
4. Bank.

Q60. A relational database developer refers to a record as

1. A criteria.
2. A relation.
3. **A tuple.**
4. An attribute.

Q61. A DBMS query language is designed to

1. Support end users who use English-like commands
2. Support in the development of complex applications software
3. Specify the structure of a database.
4. **All of the above.**

Q62. E-R model uses this symbol to represent weak entity set?

1. Dotted rectangle
2. Diamond
3. **Doubly outlined rectangle**
4. None of these

Q63. E-R model uses this symbol to represent strong entity set?

1. Dotted rectangle
2. Diamond
3. **Single outlined rectangle**
4. None of these

Q64. E-R model uses this symbol to represent strong relationship?

1. **Single outline rectangle**
2. Single outline oval.
3. Double outlined rectangle
4. None of these

Q65. E-R model uses this symbol to represent weak relationship?

1. Single outline rectangle
2. Single outline oval.
3. **Doubly outlined rectangle**
4. None of these

Q56. E-R model uses this symbol to represent Multivalued Attribute?

1. Single outline rectangle
2. Single outline oval.
3. **Doubly outlined oval**
4. None of these

Q67. E-R model uses this symbol to represent Derived Attribute?

1. **Dotted outline oval.**
2. Single outline oval.
3. Doubly outlined oval.
4. None of these

Q68. Key to represent relationship between tables is called

1. Primary key
2. Secondary Key
3. **Foreign Key**
4. None of these

Q69. Which of the following are the properties of entities?

1. Groups
2. Table
3. **Attributes**
4. Switchboards

Q70. What is a relationship called when it is maintained between two entities?

1. Unary
2. **Binary**
3. Ternary
4. Quaternary

Q71. Which of the following operation is used if we are interested in only certain columns of a table?

1. **PROJECTION**
2. SELECTION
3. UNION
4. JOIN

Q72. The RDBMS terminology for a row is

1. **Tuple.**
2. Relation.
3. Attribute.
4. Degree.

Q73. Which of the following is an advantage of view?

1. Data security
2. Derived columns
3. Hiding of complex queries
4. **All of the above**

Q74. Which of the following is another name for weak entity?

1. **Child**
2. Owner
3. Dominant
4. All of the above

Q75. Which of the following is another name for string entity?

1. Child
2. **Parent**
3. Dominant
4. All of the above

Q76. Which of the following database object does not physically exist?

1. Base table
2. Index
3. **View**
4. None of the above

Q77. NULL is

1. The same as 0 for integer
2. The same as blank for character
3. The same as 0 for integer and blank for character
4. **Not a value**

Q78. A primary key is combined with a foreign key creates

1. **Parent-Child relationship between the tables that connect them**
2. Many to many relationship between the tables that connect them.
3. Network model between the tables that connect them.
4. None of the above

Q79. In E-R Diagram derived attribute are represented by

1. Ellipse
2. **Dashed ellipse**
3. Rectangle
4. Triangle

Q80. The natural join is equal to:

1. Cartesian product
2. Combination of Union and Cartesian product
3. **Combination of selection and Cartesian product**
4. Combination of projection and Cartesian product

Q81. Which one of the following is not true for a view?

1. View is derived from other tables.
2. View is a virtual table.
3. **A view definition is permanently stored as part of the database.**
4. View never contains derived columns.

Q82. In E-R Diagram relationship type is represented by

1. Ellipse
2. Dashed ellipse
3. Rectangle
4. **Diamond**

Q83. A table joined with itself is called

1. Join
2. **Self-Join**
3. Outer-Join
4. Equi-Join

Q84. The language used in application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred to as the

1. **DML**
2. DDL
3. VDL
4. SDL

Q85. Count function in SQL returns the number of

1. **Values.**
2. Distinct values
3. Groups.
4. Columns.

Q86. Which of the following is correct:

1. SQL query automatically eliminates duplicates.
2. SQL query will not work if there are no primary key.
3. SQL query will not work if there are no indexes on the relations.
4. **None of these**

Q87. Which of the following is a valid SQL type?

1. CHAR
2. NUMERIC
3. FLOAT
4. **All of the above**

Q88. The full form of DDL is

1. Dynamic Data Language
2. Detailed Data Language
3. **Data Definition Language**
4. Data Derivation Language

Q89. The full form of DML is

1. **Data Manipulation Language**
2. Data Manage Language
3. Data Multiple Language
4. Data Manual Language

Q90. Is a virtual table that draws its data from the result of an SQL SELECT statement?

1. **View**
2. Synonym
3. Sequence
4. Transaction

Q91. What is true about TEMPORARY table?

1. A TEMPORARY table is visible in other session having the same USER connected.
2. **A TEMPORARY table disappears automatically when your session with the server terminates.**
3. Both A and B.
4. None of the above.

Q92. Column alias name cannot be used in which clause?

1. SELECT clause
2. **WHERE clause**
3. ORDER BY clause
4. None of the above

Q93. In MySQL, string can be pass in.

1. '
2. "
3. Only A
4. **Both A and B**

Q94. If you have created a TEMPORARY table and TABLE by the same name. Which of the following is true?

If you give this statement:

DROP TABLE tbl\_name;

1. Will drop the TABLE.
2. **Will drop TEMPORARY table.**
3. Both TABLE and TEMPORARY table will be dropped.
4. Error: TEMPORARY table cannot be dropped.

Q95. Column alias can be given in following clause of select statement?

1. where clause
2. **order by clause**
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above.

Q96. Column alias can be given in following clause of select statement?

1. group by clause
2. order by clause
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above.

Q97. Column alias can be given in following clause of select statement?

1. group by clause
2. where clause
3. having clause
4. **Both A and C**

Q98. Column alias can be given in following clause of select statement?

1. group by clause
2. order by clause
3. having clause
4. **All of the above.**

Q99. Which of the following options can be given ORDER BY clause to order the data either in ASC or DESC.

1. column name
2. column number
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above.

Q100. Which of the following options can be given ORDER BY clause to order the data either in ASC or DESC.

1. column name
2. column alias
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above.

Q101. Which of the following options can be given ORDER BY clause to order the data either in ASC or DESC.

1. column alias
2. expression and formulas
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above.

Q102. Which of the following options can be given ORDER BY clause to order the data either in ASC or DESC.

1. column name
2. column number
3. column alias
4. **All of the above.**

Q103. If there are no matching rows, AVG() returns.

1. 0
2. -1
3. false
4. **NULL**

Q104. Which of the following MySQL function cannot be the part of where clause of select statement.

1. **AVG()**
2. SUBSTR()
3. MID()
4. LIKE

Q105. Which of the following is MySQL aggregate (GROUP function) function.

1. **AVG()**
2. SUBSTR()
3. MID()
4. LIKE

Q106. If there are no matching rows, COUNT() returns.

1. -1
2. **0**
3. NULL
4. Empty

Q107. What is the default port for MySQL Server?

1. 3305
2. **3306**
3. 3308
4. 3307

Q108. How many columns can be used for creating Index?

1. **16**
2. 8
3. 4
4. 18

Q109. On executing DELETE command, if you get an error "foreign key constraint"- what does it imply?

1. Foreign key not defined
2. Table is empty
3. Connectivity issue
4. **Data is present in the other table**

Q110. USE keyword is used to select a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Table
2. Column
3. **Database**
4. All of above

Q111. A view is nothing but a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ table

1. Dynamic
2. Real
3. **Virtual**
4. Static

Q112. You cannot use an ALTER VIEW statement to change the definition of a view, you can replace views in the following which of the ways?

1. You can drop and recreate the view
2. You can redefine the view with a CREATE VIEW statement that contains the OR REPLACE clause
3. **Both A & B**
4. None of the above

Q113. Which is the attribute from which users can generate unique integers?

1. Views
2. AUTO\_Sequences
3. AUTO\_NUMBER
4. **None of the above**

Q114. Which attribute can be used to generate a unique identity for new rows?

1. **AUTO\_INCREMENT**
2. AUTO\_NUMBER
3. AUTO\_INCREMENT\_BY
4. None of the above

Q115. To start with an AUTO\_INCREMENT value other than 1, set that value with.

1. **ALTER TABLE**
2. ALTER AUTO INCREMENT
3. ALTER AUTO\_INCREMENT
4. UPDATE AUTO\_INCREMENT

Q116. Which SQL statement is used to insert new data in a database?

1. INSERT NEW
2. **INSERT INTO**
3. ADD NEW
4. ADD ROW

Q117. Which SQL keyword is used to sort the result-set?

1. SORT
2. **ORDER BY**
3. ORDER
4. SORT BY

Q118. Which of the following data types are used in SQL?

1. LONG
2. DATE
3. CHAR
4. **All the above**

Q119. Which of the flowing denote group functions in MySQL?

1. AVG
2. COUNT
3. SUM
4. **All the Above**

Q120. In order to fetch data from database which of the following SQL command is used?

1. FETCH
2. **SELECT**
3. GET
4. INSERT

Q121. Which of the following is TRUE about Primary Key?

1. A column that is defined as Primary Key value can be same value more than once.
2. **A column that is defined as Primary Key cannot contain NULL value.**
3. Primary key should be long type only.
4. None of the above.

Q122. A table T1 having 100 rows is joined with a table T2 with 50 rows without specifying the joined column in the where clause then result will have

1. 50 rows
2. 1000 rows
3. **5000 rows**
4. 100 rows

Q123. The structure of a table can be seen by using the MySQL command

1. structure tablename;
2. **describe tablename;**
3. fetch tablename;
4. description tablename;

Q124. A SELECT command without a WHERE clause returns

1. All the records from a table that match the previous WHERE clause
2. SELECT is invalid without a WHERE clause
3. **All the records from a table, or information about all the records**
4. None of the above

Q125. The SQL command to create a table is:

1. MAKE TABLE.
2. ALTER TABLE.
3. DEFINE TABLE.
4. **CREATE TABLE.**

Q126. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a stored program that is attached to a table or a view.

1. pseudofile
2. embedded SELECT statement
3. **TRIGGER**
4. None of the above is correct.

Q127. The DROP TABLE statement:

1. Deletes the table structure only.
2. **Deletes the table structure along with the table data.**
3. Works whether or not referential integrity constraints would be violated.
4. Is not an SQL statement.

Q128. SQL views can be used to hide:

1. Columns and rows only.
2. Complicated SQL syntax only.
3. **Both of the above can be hidden by an SQL view.**
4. None of the above is correct.

Q129. The SQL statement to create a view is:

1. **CREATE VIEW.**
2. MAKE VIEW.
3. SELECT VIEW.
4. INSERT VIEW.

Q130. Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL constraint?

1. PRIMARY KEY
2. FOREIGN KEY
3. **ALTERNATE KEY**
4. UNIQUE

Q131. For what purposes are views used?

1. To hide columns only
2. To hide rows only
3. To hide complicated SQL statements only
4. **All of the above are uses for SQL views.**

Q132. What is an SQL virtual table that is constructed from other tables?

1. Just another table
2. **A view**
3. A relation
4. Query results

Q133. When using the SQL INSERT statement:

1. Rows can be modified according to criteria only.
2. Rows cannot be copied in mass from one table to another only.
3. Rows can be inserted into a table only one at a time only.
4. **Rows can either be inserted into a table one at a time or in groups.**

Q134. The SQL ALTER statement can be used to:

1. **Change the table structure.**
2. Change the table data.
3. Add rows to the table.
4. Delete rows from the table.

Q135. The SQL WHERE clause:

1. Limits the column data that are returned.
2. **Limits the row data are returned.**
3. Both A and B are correct.
4. Neither A nor B are correct.

Q136. 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.

Q137. The SQL keyword(s) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used with wildcards.

1. **LIKE only**
2. IN only
3. NOT IN only
4. IN and NOT IN

Q138. Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?

1. **SELECT, FROM, WHERE**
2. FROM, WHERE, SELECT
3. WHERE, FROM, SELECT
4. SELECT, WHERE, FROM

Q139. A sub query in an SQL SELECT statement is enclosed in:

1. braces -- {...}.
2. CAPITAL LETTERS.
3. **parenthesis -- (...) .**
4. brackets -- [...].

Q140. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

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

Q141. Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL?

1. **COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN**
2. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT
3. SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN
4. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME

Q142. The HAVING clause does which of the following?

1. **Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.**
2. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.
3. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
4. Acts EXACTLY like a WHERE clause.

Q143. The SQL wildcards are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.

1. asterisk (\*); percent sign (%)
2. **percent sign (%); underscore (\_)**
3. underscore(\_); question mark (?)
4. question mark (?); asterisk (\*)

Q144. To remove duplicate rows from the results of an SQL SELECT statement, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ qualifier specified must be included.

1. ONLY
2. DISTINCT
3. DISTINCTROW
4. **Both B and C**

Q145. Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?

1. SORT BY
2. ALIGN BY
3. **ORDER BY**
4. GROUP BY

Q146. To sort the results of a query use:

1. SORT BY.
2. GROUP BY.
3. **ORDER BY.**
4. None of the above is correct.

Q147. SQL can be used to:

1. Create database structures only.
2. Query database data only.
3. Modify database data only.
4. **All of the above can be done by SQL.**

Q148. The SQL statement that queries or reads data from a table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. **SELECT**
2. READ
3. QUERY
4. None of the above is correct.

Q149. The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used:

1. **For ranges.**
2. To limit the columns displayed.
3. As a wildcard.
4. None of the above is correct.

Q150. A CASE SQL statement is which of the following?

1. **A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL.**
2. A way to establish a loop in SQL.
3. A way to establish a data definition in SQL.
4. All of the above.

Q151. The following SQL is which type of join: SELECT CUSTOMER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, ORDER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, NAME, ORDER\_ID FROM CUSTOMER\_T, ORDER\_T WHERE CUSTOMER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID = ORDER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID

1. **Equi-join**
2. Natural join
3. Outer join
4. Cartesian join

Q152. A UNION query is which of the following?

1. Combines the output from no more than two queries and must include the same number of columns.
2. Combines the output from no more than two queries and does not include the same number of columns.
3. **Combines the output from multiple queries and must include the same number of columns.**
4. Combines the output from multiple queries and does not include the same number of columns.

Q153. Which of the following is a correlated subquery?

1. Uses the result of an inner query to determine the processing of an outer query.
2. **Uses the result of an outer query to determine the processing of an inner query.**
3. Uses the result of an inner query to determine the processing of an inner query.
4. Uses the result of an outer query to determine the processing of an outer query.

Q154. Which of the following statements is true concerning subqueries?

1. **Involves the use of an inner and outer query.**
2. Cannot return the same result as a query that is not a subquery.
3. Does not start with the word SELECT.
4. All of the above.

Q155. How many tables may be included with a join?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. **All of the above.**

Q156. The following SQL is which type of join: SELECT CUSTOMER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, ORDER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, NAME, ORDER\_ID FROM CUSTOMER\_T, ORDER\_T;

1. Equi-join
2. Natural join
3. Outer join
4. **Cartesian join**

Q157. In a one-to-many relationship, the entity that is on the one side of the relationship is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ entity.

1. **parent**
2. child
3. instance
4. subtype

Q158. A recursive relationship is a relationship between an entity and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. **itself**
2. a subtype entity
3. an archetype entity
4. an instance entity

Q159. If expression is not a date or a datetime value, MySQL function DATE() will return.

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

Q160. ADDDATE() is a synonym for?

1. **DATE\_ADD()**
2. DATEADD()
3. ADD\_DATE()
4. None of the above.

Q162. DATE\_ADD() is a synonym for?

1. DATEADD()
2. ADD\_DATE()
3. **ADDDATE()**
4. None of the above.

Q163. SUBDATE () is a synonym for?

1. SUBDATE ()
2. DATESUB()
3. **DATE\_SUB()**
4. None of the above.

Q164. DATE\_SUB() is a synonym for?

1. DATESUB()
2. SUB\_DATE()
3. **SUBDATE()**
4. None of the above.

Q165. DAY() is a synonym for

1. **DAYOFMONTH()**
2. DAYFORMONTH()
3. DAYOFMONTHS()
4. MONTHOFDAY()

Q166. DAYOFMONTH() is a synonym for

1. **DAY()**
2. DAY\_MONTH()
3. DAY\_OF\_MONTH().
4. None of the above.

Q167. What is the synonym for HELP?

1. **?**
2. ??
3. HLP
4. None of the above.

Q168. Which of the following option will send the current statement to the server to be executed and display the result using vertical format.

1. \V
2. **\G**
3. /G
4. /V

Q169. How will you display help on MySQL command prompt?

1. ?
2. \h
3. HELP
4. **All of the above**

Q170. Which of the following option will send the current statement to the server to be executed.

1. period (.)
2. comma (,)
3. question mark (?)
4. **semicolon (;)**

Q171. Which of the following option will send the current statement to the server to be executed.

1. **\g**
2. period
3. comma
4. colon

Q172. Quit mysql?

1. \e
2. **\q**
3. \x
4. \ex

Q173. How will you exit from MySQL client?

1. Quit
2. Exit
3. \q
4. **All of the above**

Q174. Which of the following option will you use to select the database?

1. **\u**
2. \use
3. \udb
4. None of the above.

Q175. Which of the following are some general capabilities of the mysql client program?

1. Create users.
2. Create and Drop databases
3. Create, Drop, and modify tables and indexes.
4. **All of the above.**

Q176. Which of the following statements are true?

1. **InnoDB supports Foreign Keys.**
2. MyISAM supports Foreign Keys.
3. MyISAM supports cascaded DELETE statements.
4. MyISAM supports cascaded UPDATE statements.

Q177. Which of the following statements are true?

1. MyISAM supports Foreign Keys.
2. **InnoDB supports cascaded DELETE statements.**
3. MyISAM supports cascaded DELETE statements.
4. MyISAM supports cascaded UPDATE statements.

Q178. Which of the following statements are true?

1. MyISAM supports Foreign Keys.
2. MyISAM supports cascaded DELETE statements.
3. **InnoDB supports cascaded UPDATE statements.**
4. MyISAM supports cascaded UPDATE statements.

Q179. Which of the following storage engines cannot be disabled?

1. InnoDB
2. **MyISAM**
3. FEDERATED
4. None of the above

Q180. The CHECK TABLE command should be used...

1. **To make sure a table has no structural problems.**
2. To find out why a query takes a long time to execute on a given table.
3. To improve performance by updating index distribution statistics on InnoDB tables.
4. To repair table structure problems.

Q181. Examine the following Insert statement.

INSERT INTO DEPT values (41, 'HRD', 'PUNE', 1001);

Which keyword in optional in Insert command?

1. INSERT
2. **INTO**
3. VALUES
4. All keywords are compulsory.

Q182. Which of the following keyword is used in INSERT command to insert new row in the table?

1. Value
2. Values
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above.

Q183. The FROM clause is usually present in SELECT statement, but you can omit \_\_\_\_\_\_ clause, if you don’t need to name any table.

1. WHERE clause.
2. **FROM clause**
3. INTO
4. All of the above keyword are compulsory.

Q184. Which of the following clause is used to retrieve data from the table?

1. **FROM clause**
2. WHERE clause
3. ORDER BY clause
4. All of the above.

Q185. Which MySQL command enables you to retrieve information in as general or specific manner as you like?

1. **SELECT**
2. FIND
3. FETCH
4. All of the above.

Q186. The most “generic” form of SELECT uses \_\_\_ as a column specifiers, which is shorthand for “all columns”

1. &
2. **\***
3. \*\*
4. ?

Q187. Which of the following is true about “\*” in SELECT command?

1. The columns are displayed in the order that MySQL stores them is the table.
2. This is the same order in which the columns are listed when you issue a DESCRIBE tbl\_name statement.
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above.

Q188. It’s possible to select columns from more than one table at a time. This is called a?

1. **JOIN between tables**
2. BINDING between tables.
3. APPENDING between tables.
4. None of the above.

Q189. To restrict the set of rows retrieved by the SELECT statement, use a \_\_\_\_\_\_ that specifies the criteria that column values must satisfy.

1. LIMIT clause
2. ORDER BY clause
3. WHERE clause
4. All of the above.

Q190. Expressions in WHERE clause can use?

1. Arithmetic operators
2. Comparison operators
3. Logical Operators
4. **All of the above**

Q191. In WHERE clause operations can be performed using

1. CONSTANTS
2. TABLE columns
3. FUNCTION calls.
4. **All of the above.**

Q192. You can refer to a table within the default database as

1. tbl\_name
2. db\_name.tbl\_name
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above.

Q193. You can refer to a column as

1. col\_name
2. tbl\_name.col\_name
3. db\_name.tbl\_name.col\_name.
4. **All of the above.**

Q194. The alias is used as the expression's column name and can be used in

1. GROUP BY clauses
2. ORDER BY clauses
3. HAVING clauses.
4. **All of the above**

Q195. A table reference can be aliased using

1. tbl\_name AS alias\_name
2. tbl\_name alias\_name
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above.

Q196. To see only few rows when a query returns many, add a.

1. LIMITED clause
2. **Limit clause**
3. SKIP clause
4. Both A and B

Q197. If the column alias contains spaces, put it in

1. Single quotes
2. Double quotes
3. **Either A or B**
4. None of the above.

Q198. In LIKE operator '\_' means.

1. **The character '\_' matches any single character.**
2. The character '\_' matches any NULL character.
3. The character '\_' matches any UNDEFINED character.
4. None of the above.

Q199. In LIKE operator '%' means.

1. The **character '%' matches any sequence of characters.**
2. The character '%' matches any NULL character.
3. The character '%' matches any UNDEFINED character.
4. None of the above.

Q200. If you do not want a column to have a NULL value, then you need to define such a constraint on this column specifying that NULL is now not allowed for that column is?

1. KNOT NULL
2. **NOT NULL**
3. AS NOT NULL
4. None of the above.

Q201. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constraint provides a default value to a column when the INSERT INTO statement does not provide a specific value.

1. **DEFAULT**
2. NORMAL
3. AUTOMATIC
4. CONSTANT

Q203. The user defined variable is visible to,

1. **Current session**
2. All session of the same user.
3. Both A and B.
4. None of the above

Q204. User variable names are

1. case sensitive.
2. **not case sensitive.**
3. user variable cannot be created in MySQL.
4. None of the above.

Q205. By default, \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a logical OR logical operator in MySQL.

1. |
2. **||**
3. +
4. None of the above.

Q106. By default, \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a logical AND logical operator in MySQL.

1. &
2. **&&**
3. @@
4. None of the above.

Q107. By default, \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a logical NOT logical operator in MySQL.

1. **!**
2. !!
3. <>
4. None of the above.

Q208. What can be the condition in where clause in a SQL query?

1. **Condition that is to be met for the rows to be returned from result.**
2. Boolean Condition only
3. Text condition only
4. None of the above.

Q209. What needs to be added when user want to show results by Descending Order?

1. Descending order cannot be possible.
2. **User can add DESC with Order By clause**
3. User can add '<>ASC' with Order by Clause.
4. None of the above

Q210. What is the default order of Order by Clause?

1. Descending
2. **Ascending**
3. Random
4. None of the above

Q211. What does UNION operator do in a MySQL statement?

1. Bring common data from the listed tables.
2. Bring data which is not common from the listed tables.
3. Bring all data from the listed tables.
4. **Bring all distinct from the listed tables.**

Q212. The JOIN which does Cartesian product is called?

1. Left Join
2. Left Outer Join
3. Right Outer Join
4. **Cross Join**

Q213. The JOIN which returns all the records from the right table in conjunction with the matching records from the left table and if there are no matching values in the left table, it returns NULL. Which is this JOIN?

1. **Right JOIN**
2. CROSS JOIN
3. LEFT Join
4. Full OUTER JOIN

Q214. What is the other name of INNER JOIN?

1. **Equi Join**
2. In Join
3. Out Join
4. All of the above

Q215. List the types of Inner join?

1. Out, In, Equi
2. Left, In, Cross
3. **Equi, Natural, Simple**
4. None of the above

Q216. Which type of Inner Join restricts fetching of redundant data?

1. Product.
2. **Natural**
3. Cross
4. Outer

Q217. Which type of Inner Join fetches result with redundant data?

1. Cross
2. Left Outer
3. IN
4. **Equi**

Q218. Which join is used for joining the table to itself?

1. In
2. Natural
3. Cross
4. **Self**

Q219. What is the purpose of MIN function in MySQL?

1. **It returns the minimum value in the expression**
2. It is use for decrementing the integer value
3. MIN is not a MySQL function
4. None of the above

Q220. Which function in MySQL is used in query to find the count of the items in the concerned object (i.e. table, view, etc.)?

1. COUNTER
2. **COUNT**
3. DETECT
4. None of the above

Q221. What is the purpose of MAX function in MySQL?

1. **It returns the maximum value in the expression**
2. It is use for decrementing the integer value
3. MAX is not a MySQL function
4. None of the above

Q222. What is the basic syntax for Delete query?

1. Delete \* from tablename;
2. **Delete from tablename;**
3. Delete column1, Column2, column(n) from tablename;
4. All are correct.

Which clause in DELETE statement leads to perform delete with certain criteria?

1. Group
2. Group By
3. **Where**
4. Having

Q223. Which category Delete query exits?

1. DDL
2. **DML**
3. TCL
4. BPL

Q224. Which category Delete query exits?

1. **DDL**
2. DML
3. TCL
4. BPL

Q225. Which one is faster to delete rows from the table?

1. **Truncate**
2. Delete
3. Remove
4. None of the above

Q226. What are the restrictions while using Truncate?

1. Foreign Key only,
2. No restrictions
3. **Truncate will not delete the records from parent table, if child records are present.**
4. None of the above.

Q227. Does truncate retain Identity?

1. Never retains Identity
2. **Reset to the seed value**
3. No Change on Identity
4. None of the above.

Q228. What is true about truncate with foreign key?

1. It will delete the rows from both the tables (child as well as parent)
2. **It will not delete even if CASCADE ON DELETE option is given with parent table**
3. It will delete even if CASCADE ON DELETE option is given with parent table
4. All are true

Q229. What is the result if two NULL values are compared to each other?

1. True
2. False
3. Undefined
4. **Null**

Q230. Which of the following is not a Key in SQL Server?

1. Primary
2. Foreign
3. Alternate
4. **Secondary**

Q231. How can a SQL developer add a key on a table?

1. While creating a table
2. With Alter table command
3. **All of the above**
4. None of the above

Q232. A Key which is a set of one or more columns that can identify a record uniquely is called?

1. Natural key
2. **Candidate key**
3. Not Null key
4. Multiple key

Q233. What is true about Unique and primary key?

1. **Unique can have multiple NULL values but Primary can't have.**
2. Unique can't have NULL value but Primary can have NULL values.
3. Both can have duplicate values
4. None of the above

Q234. Which key accepts multiple NULL values?

1. Foreign Key
2. Unique Key
3. Primary Key
4. **Both A and B**

Q235. What is the purpose of index in MySQL?

1. It leads to enhance the query performance.
2. It leads to provide an index to a record.
3. It leads to perform fast searches.
4. **All of the above.**

Q236. Which of the following is a valid statement:

1. DELETE *tbl\_name;*
2. DELETE FROM *tbl\_name;*
3. **Both;**
4. None

Q237. Which one of the following is correct: CREATE TEMPORARY table TEMPDEPT like DEPT;

1. **SELECT \* from TEMPDEPT;**
2. SELECT \* from Temporary table TEMPDEPT;
3. SELECT \* from Temporary\_table TEMPDEPT;
4. SELECT \* from Global\_Temp\_tab TEMPDEPT;

Q238. Expression can be a …….

1. Column name
2. Variable
3. Scalar function
4. **All of the above**

Q239. In MySQL Server an Expression can be used in......

1. Where Clause
2. Select Clause
3. Having Clause
4. **All of Above**

Q240. Which of the following do not come in the definition of an expression:

1. Column name
2. Function
3. USING variable
4. **None of the above.**

Q241. The clause that can refer to aggregate functions.

1. **HAVING**
2. WHERE
3. ORDER BY
4. Both A and B

Q242. The clause that which cannot refer to aggregate functions.

1. HAVING
2. **WHERE**
3. ORDER BY
4. Both A and B

Q243. Aggregate functions can appear in?

1. SELECT-LIST
2. ORDER BY clause
3. GROUP BY clause
4. **Both A and B**

Q244. Aggregate functions can appear in?

1. SELECT-LIST
2. ORDER BY clause
3. HAVING clause
4. **All of the above.**

Q245. Aggregate functions can appear in?

1. GROUP BY clause
2. **HAVING clause**
3. All of the above.
4. None of the above.

Q246. Aggregate functions can appear in?

1. ORDER BY clause
2. HAVING clause
3. **All of the above.**
4. None of the above.

Q247. Aggregate functions can appear in?

1. SELECT-LIST
2. GROUP BY clause
3. HAVING clause
4. **Both A and C**

Q248. When selecting data, which statement is valid about projection?

1. Projection allows you to choose rows.
2. **Projection allows you to choose columns.**
3. Projection allows you to join tables together.
4. Projection allows you to add columns to a table.

Q249. What is true about SELECT INTO clause?

1. **INTO clause must appear before FROM clause**
2. INTO clause must appear after FROM clause
3. INTO clause must appear after WHERE clause
4. INTO clause must appear before SELECT clause

Q250. Which statement about using a sub query in the from clause is true?

1. You can’t use a sub query in the from clause.
2. **You eliminate the need to create a new view or table by placing a sub query in the from clause.**
3. You eliminate the need to grant select privileges on the table used in the from clause sub query.
4. You define a data source for future select statement when using a sub query in the from clause.

Q251. In case of full outer join Nulls are added to the unmatched rows on . . . . . . .

1. left side
2. right side
3. **both sides**
4. all of above

Q252. If there are reasonably large tables then which of the following join will use maximum system resources unnecessarily:

1. Right join
2. Left join
3. Inner join
4. **Cross join**

Q253. Inner Joins are the default join type, so if you wish, you can use just the . . . . . . keyword in your Inner Join operations.

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

Q254. Which of the following are not valid subquery type:

1. Single row subquery
2. Correlated subqueries
3. Nested subqueries
4. **All are valid**

Q255. A subquery is evaluated . . . . . . for the entire parent statement.

1. twice
2. thrice
3. **once**
4. none of above

Q256. A . . . . . . . subquery is one that depends on a value in the outer query.

1. nested
2. **correlated**
3. materialized
4. both b & c

Q257. A stored routine is.

1. **a set of SQL statements that can be stored in the server.**
2. a set of SQL statements that can be stored in the client.
3. a special stored procedure.
4. a not available in MySQL.

Q258. A stored routine is.

1. a procedure
2. a function
3. a package
4. **Both A and B**

Q259. Stored routines are created with the.

1. CREATE PROCEDURE statement
2. CREATE FUNCTION statements
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above.

Q260. A procedure is invoked using a

1. **CALL statement**
2. EXECUTE statement
3. EXPLAIN statement
4. RUN statement

Q261. A procedure is invoked using a CALL statement, and can only pass back values using?

1. **OUT variables.**
2. IN variables.
3. RETURN variables.
4. Both A and C

Q262. A FUNCTION in MySQL can return a

1. **scalar value.**
2. multi value.
3. simple value.
4. non-scalar value.

Q263. Stored PROCEDURE can be dropped with the

1. **DROP PROCEDURE**
2. DELETE PROCEDURE
3. REMOVE PROCEDURE
4. CANCEL PROCEDURE

Q264. The DELIMITER statement changes the standard delimiter which is

1. **semicolon ( ; )**
2. colon ( : )
3. exclamation mark (!)
4. question mark (?)

Q265. The EXTRACT() function is used to return a single part of a date/time, such as

1. year
2. month
3. day
4. **All of the above.**

Q266. is the default mode in stored procedure of MySQL.

1. **IN**
2. OUT
3. INOUT
4. IN OUT

Q267. What is the proper sequence of CURSOR in PL/SQL?

1. **declare - open - loop - fetch**
2. open - declare - loop - fetch
3. open - declare - fetch - loop
4. All of the above

Q268. Updateable views cannot include:

1. Set Operators (UNION, UNION ALL)
2. GROUP BY Clause
3. START WITH Clause
4. **All of the above**

Q269. Which among the following are the correct definitions for "NULL" in Mysql?

1. Absence of value
2. Unknown
3. Empty set
4. **All of the above**

Q270. What default value gets stored in columns of the table?

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

Q271. A VIEW can be create referring to

1. a base tables
2. other views
3. joins
4. **All of the above.**

Q272. In MySQL Function By default, all parameters are of

1. **IN parameters.**
2. OUT parameters
3. IN OUT parameters
4. All of the above.

Q273. In MySQL FUNCTION you cannot specify

1. IN modifiers to the parameters.
2. OUT modifiers to the parameters.
3. INOUT modifiers to the parameters.
4. **All of the above.**

Q274. Which of the following aggregate function the spaces are not allowed.

1. SUM, COUNT
2. MIN, MAX
3. AVG
4. **Both A and B**

Q275. Which of the following is not true about the MAX and MIN functions?

1. Both can be used for any data type.
2. MAX returns the maximum value.
3. MIN returns the minimum value.
4. **All are true.**

Q276. The union operation is represented by

1. ∩
2. **U**
3. –
4. \*

Q277. The union operation automatically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, unlike the select clause.

1. Adds tuples
2. Eliminates unique tuples
3. Adds common tuples
4. **Eliminates duplicate**

Q278. If we want to retain all duplicates, we must write \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in place of union.

1. **Union all**
2. Union some
3. Intersect all
4. Intersect some

Q279. Which of the following gives a logical structure of the database graphically?

1. **Entity-relationship diagram**
2. Entity diagram
3. Database diagram
4. Architectural representation

Q280. The strong relationship set is represented in E-R diagram as

1. Double diamonds
2. Undivided rectangles
3. Dashed lines
4. **Diamond**

Q281. The weak relationship set is represented in E-R diagram as

1. **Double diamonds**
2. Undivided rectangles
3. Dashed lines
4. Diamond

Q282. The derived attribute is represented in E-R diagram as

1. Double diamonds
2. Undivided rectangles
3. **Dashed oval**
4. Diamond

Q283. The multivalued attribute is represented in E-R diagram as

1. **Dual oval**
2. Undivided rectangles
3. Dashed oval
4. Diamond

Q284. The strong entity is represented in E-R diagram as

1. Dual oval
2. Undivided rectangles
3. **Rectangle**
4. Diamond

Q285. The weak entity is represented in E-R diagram as

1. Dual oval
2. Undivided rectangles
3. **Double Rectangle**
4. Diamond

Q286. What is the result if two NULL values are compared to each other?

1. True
2. False
3. Undefined
4. **Null**

Q287. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keyword is used to find the number of values in a column.

1. TOTAL
2. **COUNT**
3. ADD
4. SUM

Q288. Key to represent relationship between tables is called

1. primary key
2. secondary key
3. **foreign key**
4. None of the above

Q289. Data items grouped together for storage purposes are called a

1. **record**
2. title
3. list
4. string

Q290. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a preferred method for enforcing data integrity.

1. **Constraints**
2. Stored procedure
3. Triggers
4. Cursors

Q291. The DUAL table has

1. One row many columns
2. One column and many Rows
3. **One row and One Column**
4. Many Rows and many columns

Q292. Which of the following is not correct regarding E-R notations.

1. **Diamond is used for Entity.**
2. Ellipse is used for Attribute.
3. Line is used for link.
4. Dotted Ellipse is used for Derived Attributes.

Q293. The principal means of identifying entities with in an entity set in a relational dataset is?

1. Tuples
2. Pointer
3. **Primary Key**
4. Record

Q294. Which of following is not a set operator

1. union
2. union all
3. **subtract**
4. intersect

Q295. SQL command can be terminated by?

1. **semicolon**
2. slash
3. blank line
4. All of the above

Q296. Procedure and function are store in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **database**
2. RAM
3. HDD
4. none

Q297. The name of the only column in the DUAL table is

1. X
2. C
3. **DUMMY**
4. None of these

Q298. The name of the only row in the DUAL table is

1. **X**
2. C
3. DUMMY
4. None of these

Q299. Which SQL commands are used to create, modify and delete database structure but not data?

1. **DDL**
2. DML
3. DCL
4. DQL

Q300. The character used for concatenating strings in MySQL is

1. &&
2. +
3. |
4. **None of these**

Q301. Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?

1. COUNT
2. MIN
3. MAX
4. **COMPUTE**

Q302. The USE command?

1. Is used to load code from another file
2. Has been deprecated and should be avoided for security reasons
3. Is a pseudonym for the SELECT command
4. **Should be used to choose the database you want to use once you've connected to MySQL**

Q303. Transactions are initiated by BEGIN TRANSACTION and terminated

1. by COMMIT TRANSACTION
2. by ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
3. **either by COMMIT TRANSACTION or ROLLBACK TRANSACTION**
4. None of the above

Q304. Which of the following in not an SQL command?

1. CREATE
2. DROP
3. ALTER
4. **All are SQL commands**

Q305. What is the use of "join"?

1. 'join' used to connect two or more tables logically with common field.
2. 'join' used to connect two or more tables logically without common field.
3. **'join' used to connect two or more tables logically with or without common field.**
4. None of the above.

Q306. Which of the following statement is true about implicit cursors.

1. **implicit cursors are used for SQL statements that are not named**
2. implicit cursors are no longer a feature in oracle
3. both
4. all

Q307. You can use REPLACE instead of

1. **INSERT to overwrite old rows**
2. UPDATE to overwrite old rows
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above.

Q308. INSERT with an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause enables existing rows to be updated if a row to be inserted would cause a duplicate value in a UNIQUE index or PRIMARY KEY.

1. UPDATE ON DUPLICATE KEY
2. **ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE**
3. UPDATE DUPLICATE ON KEY
4. UPDATE OF KEY

Q309. ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE clause of INSERT command will work if the column is having.

1. Primary Key constraint
2. Unique Key constraint
3. Check constraint
4. **Either A or B**

Q310. What is true about PRIMARY KEY?

1. A primary key must contain unique values.
2. A primary key column cannot contain NULL values.
3. A table has only one primary key.
4. **All of the above**

Q311. If the column-names are not same, then NATURAL JOIN will work as CROSS JOIN.

1. **True**
2. False

Q312. Scalar subquery should return.

1. **1 row, 1 column**
2. 1 row, multiple columns
3. Multiple rows, 1 column
4. None of the above.

Q313. Select ID, GPA from student grades order by GPA \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In order to give only 10 rank on the whole we should use :

1. Limit 10
2. Upto 10
3. Only 10
4. Max 10

Q314. Select \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dept\_name from instructor;

Here which of the following displays the unique values of the column?

1. All
2. From
3. **Distinct**
4. Name

Q315. Select ID, name, dept name, salary \* 1.1 where instructor;

The query given below will not give an error. Which one of the following has to be replaced to get the desired output?

1. Salary\*1.1
2. ID
3. **Where**
4. Instructor

Q316. Select \* from student join takes using (ID);

The above query is equivalent to:

1. **Select \* from student inner join takes using (ID);**
2. Select \* from student outer join takes using (ID);
3. Select \* from student left outer join takes using (ID);
4. All of the mentioned

Q317. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ clause allows us to select only those rows in the result relation of the \_\_\_\_ clause that satisfy a specified predicate.

1. **Where, from**
2. From, select
3. Select, from
4. From, where

Q314. 13. ALTER TABLE can be used to update or modify values of a column.

1. **True**
2. False

Q315. ALTER table command, can be used to add constraints to a table.

1. **True**
2. False

Q316. ALTER table command, can be used to add foreign key constraints to a table.

1. **True**
2. False

Q317. ALTER table command, allows renaming an existing table

1. **True**
2. False

Q318. Change Keywords of Alter table allows you to:

1. Drop the table.
2. **Change Name of Column**
3. Drop the column constraint
4. None of the above.

Q319. Change Keywords of Alter table allows you to:

1. Drop the table.
2. **Change Column Data Type**
3. Drop the column constraint
4. None of the above.

Q320. If we know the records returned by our query are unique then which operator will be not used UNION or UNION ALL?

1. Union
2. **Union ALL**
3. Minus
4. None of the above

Q321. \_\_\_\_\_\_ operator merges the result sets of two component queries with duplicate rows:

1. UNION
2. **UNION ALL**
3. INTERSECT
4. MINUS

Q322. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to combine the result from multiple SELECT statements into a single result set.

1. UNION
2. INTERSECT
3. MINUS
4. All of the above

Q323. If we know the records returned by our query are unique then which operator will be used UNION or UNION ALL?

1. Union
2. Union ALL
3. INTERSECT
4. MINUS

Q324. \_\_\_\_\_\_ operator merges the result sets of two component queries with unique rows:

1. **UNION**
2. UNION ALL
3. INTERSECT
4. MINUS

Q325. You can use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keyword when creating a temporary table.

1. TEMP
2. **TEMPORARY**
3. Not Permanent
4. None of the above.

Q326. A TEMPORARY table is visible only within the current session

1. **True**
2. False

Q327. A TEMPORARY is dropped automatically when the session is closed.

1. **True**
2. False

Q328. Use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to create an empty table based on the definition of another table, including any column attributes and indexes defined in the original table.

1. **CREATE TABLE ... LIKE**
2. CREATE TABLE ... FROM
3. CREATE TABLE ... INTO
4. None of the above.

Q329. If neither NULL nor NOT NULL is specified, the column is treated as though \_\_\_\_\_\_ had been specified.

1. **NULL**
2. NOT NULL
3. DEFAULT
4. UNIQUE

Q330. An AUTO\_INCREMENT attribute on a column can be given only on \_\_\_\_\_\_ datatype.

1. Integer
2. Floating-point
3. **Either A or B**
4. None of the above.

Q331. There can be only \_\_\_ AUTO\_INCREMENT column per table

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

Q332. AUTO\_INCREMENT column must be indexed

1. **True**
2. False

Q333. AUTO\_INCREMENT column cannot have a DEFAULT value.

1. **True**
2. False

Q332. Which statement is wrong about PRIMARY KEY constraint in SQL?

1. The PRIMARY KEY uniquely identifies each record in a SQL database table
2. Primary key can be made based on multiple columns
3. **Primary key must be made of any single columns**
4. Primary keys must contain UNIQUE values.

Q333. Which is/are correct statements about primary key of a table?

1. Primary keys can contain NULL values
2. **Primary keys cannot contain NULL values.**
3. **A table can have only one primary key with single or multiple fields**
4. A table can have multiple primary keys with single or multiple fields

Q334. Wrong statement about UPDATE keyword is

1. If WHERE clause in missing in statement the all records will be updated.
2. Only one record can be updated at a time using WHERE clause
3. Multiple records can be updated at a time using WHERE clause
4. **None is wrong statement**

Q335. Wrong statement about ORDER BY keyword is

1. Used to sort the result-set in ascending or descending order
2. The ORDER BY keyword sorts the records in ascending order by default.
3. To sort the records in ascending order, use the ASC keyword.
4. **To sort the records in descending order, use the DECENDING keyword.**

Q336. Correct syntax query syntax to drop a column from a table is

1. DELETE COLUMN column\_name;
2. DROP COLUMN column\_name;
3. **ALTER TABLE table\_name DROP COLUMN column\_name;**
4. None is correct.

Q337. If you want to allow age of a person > 18 in the column Age of table Person, then which constraint will be applied to AGE column.

1. Default
2. Check
3. **NOT NULL**
4. None

Q338. In a MySQL table, a column contains duplicate value, if you want to list all different value only, then which SQL clause is used?

1. **DISTINCT**
2. UNIQUE
3. BETWEEN
4. Exists

Q339. To give a temporary name to a table, or a column in a table for more readability, what is used?

1. Wildcards
2. **aliases**
3. LIKES
4. Comments

Q340. Logical operators used in SQL are

1. AND, OR , NOT
2. &&, ||, !
3. $,|,!
4. **Both A and B**

Q341. To specify the number of records to return, which keyword is used

1. FIRST
2. TOP
3. **LIMIT**
4. ROW

Q342. To search for a specified pattern in a column

1. MATCH
2. **LIKE**
3. PATTERN
4. SEARCH

Q343. Which clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them?

1. MATCH
2. **JOIN**
3. PATTERN
4. NONE

Q344. To combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements, SQL clause used is

1. **UNION**
2. JOIN
3. GROUP BY
4. NONE

Q345. In a SQL subquery, which operator is used to check for existence of record ?

1. NOT NULL
2. AS
3. **EXISTS**
4. NONE

Q346. Which is called as a virtual table in SQL?

1. INNER JOIN
2. JOIN
3. **VIEW**
4. NONE

Q347. The SQL join which does Cartesian product is called?

1. Left Join
2. Left Outer Join
3. Right Outer Join
4. **Cross Join**

Q348. Which SQL Join is used for joining the table itself?

1. Left Join
2. **Self-Join**
3. Natural join
4. Left Join

Q349. Advantages of View are

1. Security
2. Query re-usability
3. Abstraction – hiding data
4. **All**

Q350. SQL Views are also known as

1. Complex tables
2. Simple tables
3. **Virtual tables**
4. Actual Tables

Q351. Which is not DDL (data definition language) operation

1. Renaming a table
2. SQL create table
3. Add a column to an existing table
4. **Update data into a table in SQL database**

Q352. Which statement is correct? A table can have

1. many primary key and many unique key
2. one primary key and one unique key
3. **one primary key and many unique key**
4. many primary key and one unique key

Q353. SQL is used to access and manipulate data in SQL database

1. SQL Server
2. Oracle
3. MySQL
4. **All**

Q354. Which SQL commands can be used to delete all records from the table in a sql database which cannot be rollbacked?

1. Delete
2. Delete with where condition
3. **TRUNCATE**
4. DROP

Q355. SQL Select statement to retrieve unique record from a table is

1. **SELECT DISTINCT**
2. SELECT UNIQUE
3. SELECT UNION
4. SELECT UNION ALL

Q356. Which SQL sub language is used for creating and destroying table structure?

1. **DDL**
2. DML
3. TCL
4. DCL

Q357. SQL Trigger automatically executed on operations

1. Insert
2. Delete
3. Update
4. **All of the above.**

Q358. Which requirements can be implemented using a CHECK constraint?

1. Customer must be greater than 21 years old
2. Customer must have a residence in an Asian Country
3. **Both A and B**
4. None of the above

Q359. To combine multiple retrievals, we write several SELECT statements and put the keyword between them. What is the keyword?

1. COMBINE
2. CONCAT
3. JOIN
4. **UNION**

Q360. To specify a normal join, using the keyword INNER is?

1. Mandatory
2. **Optional**

Q361. Views can be created for?

1. One table
2. Many table
3. another view
4. **All of the above**

Q362. Which option in view is to ensure that all UPDATE and INSERTs satisfy the condition(s) in the view definition?

1. Uncheck
2. **With Check**
3. Check
4. With

Q363. Can we insert and delete rows into a View?

1. **Yes**
2. No
3. Rows of data can be inserted but cannot deleted
4. Rows of data can be deleted but cannot inserted

Q364. All NOT NULL columns from the base table must be included in the view in order for the INSERT query to function.

1. **TRUE**
2. FALSE
3. All NULL columns from the base table must be included in the view in order for the INSERT query to function.
4. None of the above

Q365. 'AS' clause is used in SQL for

1. Selection operation.
2. **Rename operation.**
3. Join operation.
4. Projection operation.

Q366. ODBC stands for

1. Object Database Connectivity.
2. Oral Database Connectivity.
3. Oracle Database Connectivity.
4. **Open Database Connectivity.**

Q367. An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is a

1. strong entity set.
2. **weak entity set.**
3. simple entity set.
4. primary entity set.

Q368. In an E-R diagram attributes are represented by

1. rectangle.
2. square.
3. **ellipse.**
4. triangle.

Q369. In case of entity integrity, the primary key maybe

1. **not Null**
2. Null
3. both Null & not Null.
4. any value.

Q370. The language used in application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred to as the

1. **DML**
2. DDL
3. VDL
4. SDL

Q371. A relational database developer refers to a record as

1. Criteria.
2. a relation.
3. **a tuple.**
4. an attribute.

Q372. E-R model uses this symbol to represent a weak entity set?

1. Dotted rectangle.
2. Diamond
3. **Doubly outlined rectangle**
4. None of these

Q373. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ produces the relation that has attributes of R1 and R2

1. **Cartesian product**
2. Difference
3. Intersection
4. None of the above

Q374. Which of the following is another name for the weak entity?

1. **Child**
2. Owner
3. Dominant
4. All of the above

Q375. A data dictionary is a special file that contains:

1. The name of all fields in all files.
2. The width of all fields in all files.
3. The data type of all fields in all files.
4. **All of the above.**

Q376. In E-R Diagram derived attribute is represented by

1. Ellipse
2. **Dashed ellipse**
3. Rectangle
4. Triangle

Q377. In E-R Diagram relationship type is represented by

1. Ellipse
2. Dashed ellipse
3. Rectangle
4. **Diamond**

Q378. A data manipulation command the combines the records from one or more tables is called

1. SELECT
2. PROJECT
3. **JOIN**
4. PRODUCT

Q379. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a virtual table that draws its data from the result of an SQL SELECT statement.

1. **View**
2. Synonym
3. Sequence
4. Transaction

Q380. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data type can store unstructured data

1. **RAW**
2. CHAR
3. NUMERIC
4. VARCHAR

Q381. NULL values are sorted first for ascending sorts.

1. **True**
2. False

Q382. NULL values are sorted last for descending sorts.

1. **True**
2. False

Q383. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keyword can be used to sum only the distinct values of expr.

1. **Distinct**
2. Distinctrow
3. Partition
4. Both A and B

Q384. Stored procedures that take no arguments can be invoked without parentheses.

1. **True**
2. False

Q385. [CALL](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/call.html) can pass back values to its caller using parameters that are declared as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parameters.

1. OUT
2. INOUT
3. IN
4. **Both A and B**

Q386. To get back a value from a procedure using an \_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_ parameter

1. **OUT**
2. **INOUT**
3. IN
4. None of the above

Q386. If you omit IN, OUT, and IN OUT, then the argument defaults to IN.

1. **True**
2. False

Q387. An IN parameter lets you pass a value to the subprogram. It is a read-only parameter in MySQL.

1. True
2. **False**

Q387. You can pass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as an IN parameter.

1. constant
2. literal
3. initialized variable
4. expression
5. **All of the above**

Q388. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement in some ways acts like [SELECT](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) command.

1. [**Table**](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/table.html)
2. View
3. Synonym
4. None of the above.

Q389. TABLE does not support \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.

1. **Where**
2. Order by
3. Limit
4. All of the above

Q390. The [TABLE](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/table.html) statement does not support aliases.

1. **True**
2. False

Q391. Inserting a string into a string column (CHAR, VARCHAR, TEXT, or BLOB) that exceeds the column maximum length. The value is truncated to the column maximum length.

1. **True**
2. False
3. Will raise an error.
4. No option

Q392. If [INSERT](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/insert.html) inserts a row into a table that has an AUTO\_INCREMENT column, you can find the value used for that column by using the?

1. [**last\_insert\_id()**](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/information-functions.html#function_last-insert-id)
2. [last\_inserted\_id()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/information-functions.html#function_last-insert-id)
3. [last\_id()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/information-functions.html#function_last-insert-id)
4. None of the above.

Q393. A subquery is an operation that retrieves data from one or more

1. Tables
2. Views
3. Synonym
4. **Both A and B**

Q394. MySQL doesn’t support?

1. Union
2. Intersect
3. Minus
4. **Both B and C**

Q395. You cannot roll back a RENAME statement.

1. **True**
2. False

Q396. [UNION](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/union.html) combines the result from multiple [SELECT](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) statements into a single result set.

1. **True**
2. False

Q397. The column names for a [UNION](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/union.html) result set are taken from the column names of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [SELECT](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html) statement.

1. **First**
2. Second
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above.

Q398. [TABLE](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/table.html) can be used with temporary tables.

1. **True**
2. False

Q399. If you drop a table, any triggers for the table are also dropped.

1. **True**
2. False

Q400.  TRUNCATE TABLE statements on the table do *not* activate the trigger.

1. **True**
2. False

Q401. DROP TABLE statements on the table do *not* activate the trigger.

1. **True**
2. False

Q402. Is it possible to define multiple triggers for a given table that have the same trigger event and action time?

1. **True**
2. False

Q403. Triggers cannot use NEW.col\_name or use OLD.col\_name to refer to generated columns.

1. **True**
2. False

Q404. The keyword BEFORE indicates the trigger \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time.

1. **Action**
2. Execution
3. Sleep
4. None of the above

Q405. Which SQL keyword(s) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used with wildcards?

1. **LIKE only**
2. IN only
3. NOT IN only
4. IN and NOT IN

Q406. Which of these is not a valid name for a column?

1. Far
2. Near
3. Too
4. **From**

Q407. Which of these is not a valid name for a column?

1. Far
2. Near
3. **To**
4. Go

Q408. Which of these is not a valid name for a column?

1. Far
2. Near
3. **Call**
4. Go

Q409. In a LIKE clause, you can could ask for any value ending in "ton" by writing

1. LIKE ton$
2. LIKE ^.\*ton$
3. **LIKE %ton**
4. LIKE \*ton

Q410. The USE command

1. Is a pseudonym for the SELECT command
2. Has been deprecated and should be avoided for security reasons
3. **Should be used to choose the database you want to use once you've connected to MySQL**
4. Is used to load code from another file

Q411. If you want to undo a GRANT, you should use

1. **Revoke**
2. Undo
3. Ungrant
4. Rollback

Q412. How many distinct, different values can you hold in an enum field?

1. 255
2. 7
3. **65535**
4. 2 (True and False)

Q413. What's the difference between the DESCRIBE emp and SHOW COLUMNS FROM emp commands?

1. Only SHOW COLUMNS FROM can take a LIKE clause
2. **Nothing - they're the same thing**
3. Only DESCRIBE can take a LIKE clause
4. None of the above

Q414. 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 <=> null;
3. SELECT Users\_name, Phone\_Number FROM emp WHERE Phone\_Number IS NULL;
4. **All of the above.**

Q415. Which of the following is the correct order of SQL statement?

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

Q416. Which one of the following is not true for VIEW?

1. VIEW is derived from another tables.
2. VIEW is a virtual table.
3. **A VIEW definition is permanently stored as part of the database.**
4. VIEW never contains derived columns.

Q417. Which clause would you use in 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**

Q418. What is complex VIEW?

1. A view that is created from only one table
2. **A view that is created from more than one table**
3. A view that does not contain groups of data
4. A view that used to update the data in the tables used to create the view.

Q419. Identify the wrong statement from the following:

1. Primary key cannot hold NULL values
2. Unique key can hold NULL values
3. A primary key in the table can be referred to as a Foreign Key In another table.
4. One or more fields can be declared as a unique Key.
5. **All above statements are true.**

Q420. Which of the following is a wrong statement?

1. MySQL removes the temporary table automatically when the session ends or the connection is terminated
2. A temporary table is only available and accessible to the clint that create it.
3. A temporary table can have the same name as a normal table in a database.
4. **MySQL does not support Temporary Table.**

Q421. The standard user and application program interface (API) of a relational database is the -----

1. **Structured Query Language**
2. Sequential Query Language
3. Relational Query Language
4. Standard Query Language.

Q422. A query that is executed inside of another query is called a -------

1. Embedded Query
2. **Subquery**
3. Secondary Query
4. Join Query.

Q423. What is the difference between a PRIMARY KEY and a UNIQUE KEY?

1. Primary key can store null value, whereas a unique key cannot store null value.
2. **Primary key has unique and not null values, whereas a unique key has only unique values.**
3. Primary key cannot be a date variable whereas unique key can be.
4. Primary key has unique values whereas a unique key has unique and not null values.

Q424. When you use an aggregate function without a "group by" clause, how many results do you expect?

1. **One**
2. Two
3. Zero
4. All the records in a table

Q425. Which of the below is not valid TCL command?

1. SAVEPOINT
2. COMMIT
3. ROLLBACK
4. **REVOKE**

Q426. Which of the following is not a NoSQL database?

1. **SQL Server**
2. MongoDB
3. Cassandra
4. Hbase

Q427. Which of the following is a wrong statement?

1. MySQL cursor is by default asensitive.
2. **An insensitive cursor performs faster than an asensitive cursor.**
3. MySQL cursor is read-only.
4. MySQL cursor is non-scrollable.

Q428. What is the purpose of the foreign key?

1. Foreign keys are the unique identifier for a table
2. **Foreign keys refer to the primary key in another table to link the two tables together**
3. Foreign keys refer to a foreign key in another table to link the two tables together.
4. Foreign keys are used to update a row in a table

Q429. The names of the columns can be altered in a query's results by using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keyword.

1. NAMED
2. RENAME
3. ALIAS
4. **AS**

Q430. To get all the rows that are common in both tables based on the condition specified, use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Self-Join
2. **Inner Join**
3. Outer Join
4. Full Join

Q431. Which of these tasks can you accomplish using SQL as a DML?

1. **Inserting a record into a table**
2. Deleting the database
3. Allowing a new user access to read data from a table
4. Removing a column from a table

Q432. Identify the correct statement from the following:

1. We cannot use where clause with DELETE command.
2. **TRUNCATE command deletes all rows of a table in one go.**
3. DELETE command is comparatively faster than TRUNCATE command.
4. In case of DROP statement, we can restore the table using ROLLBACK statement.

Q433. Which of the following is a wrong statement?

1. A subquery can be nested within another subquery.
2. We can use subquery in clauses such as SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE.
3. A MySQL subquery is called an inner query while the query that contains the subquery is called an outer query.
4. **A subquery cannot return more than one value.**

Q434. For which of the following MYSQL triggers are not supported?

1. delete
2. update
3. insert
4. **views**

Q435. In MySQL if you would like to throw your own exception, you can do so by changing SQLSTATE using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keyword.

1. **SIGNAL**
2. SQLEXCEPTION
3. DECLARE
4. END

Q436. Which of the following are valid logical operators in SQL?

1. SOME
2. ANY
3. AND
4. **All of the above.**

Q437. To select some particular columns, which of the following commands is used?

1. **Projection**
2. Selection
3. Joins
4. Union

Q438. What is the name of the query that is placed within a WHERE or HAVING clause of another query?

1. Multiquery
2. **Subquery**
3. Superquery
4. None of the above.

Q439. Which is the AS clause used for?

1. Rename
2. Selection
3. Joining
4. **Projection**

Q440. Which of the following constraints can be defined only at the column level?

1. Unique
2. **Not Null**
3. Check
4. Primary Key

Q441. In MySQL, which of the following symbol is used as assignment operator in PL/SQL?

1. =
2. :=
3. ==
4. **Both A and B**

Q442. Which two statements are true regarding constraints? **(Choose two)**

1. A constraint is enforced only for an INSERT operation on a table.
2. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.
3. **A column with the UNIQUE constraint can store NULLS.**
4. **You can have more than one column in a table as part of a primary key.**

Q443. You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table:

DROP TABLE products;

Which of the following statements are true about the implication of this command?

1. All indexes on the table remain but they are invalidated.
2. **All views on the table remain but they are invalidated.**
3. All data in the table is deleted but the table structure remains.
4. None of the above.

Q444. Which normal form is a table in if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

1. **second normal form**
2. first normal form
3. third normal form
4. fourth normal form

Q445. 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.**

Q446. Which of the following command will clear the mysql screen in windows?

1. cls
2. cl scr
3. clear screen
4. **\! cls**

Q447. How do we fetch only common records between 2 tables?

1. union
2. minus
3. **intersect**
4. none of the above.

Q448. How to get distinct records from the table in mysql.

1. distinct
2. distinctrow
3. unique
4. **either A or B**

Q449. What ss the meaning of Underscore ( '-' ) in the like statement?

1. **Match for any single character.**
2. Match for any multiple character.
3. Underscore is invalid character.
4. None of the above.

Q450. Select the correct join for the following SQL:

SELECT CUSTOMER.T. CUSTOMER\_ID, ORDER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, NAME, ORDER\_ID FROM CUSTOMER\_T, ORDER\_T where CUSTOMER\_T.CUSTOMER\_ID=ORDER\_T.CUSTOMER.ID

1. Outer Join
2. Cartesian Join
3. **Equi-Join**
4. Natural Join

Q451. What is the difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE commands?

1. TRUNCATE removes single rows from the table, whereas DELETE used for delete all rows from a table
2. DELETE use for delete a table whereas TRUNCATE use for delete database
3. **DELETE can removes a single row with where condition but TRUNCATE Cannot delete single row**
4. None of the above

Q452. SQL Views are also known as

1. Simple tables
2. Complex tables
3. **Virtual tables**
4. Real Tables

Q453. Which below option is not a type of index?

1. Unique Index.
2. Clustered Index
3. NonClustered Index
4. **FULLTEXT Index**

Q454. How many columns can be used for creating Index?

1. Maximum 6
2. Maximum 10
3. Maximum 12
4. **Maximum 16**

Q455. How many columns can be used for primary key in mysql?

1. Maximum 6
2. Maximum 10
3. Maximum 12
4. **Maximum 16**

Q406. Using Create command, one can create

1. Table
2. View
3. Procedure
4. **All of the above.**

Q457. A view created from a single base table without aggregation is:

1. Never updateable
2. **Always updateable**
3. Sometimes updateable
4. Updateable only by admin

Q458. Where should integrity constraints be defined?

1. Application logic
2. JavaScript files
3. **In the DBMS catalog**
4. In external scripts

Q459. Which SQL clause is used to eliminate duplicate records?

1. UNIQUE
2. **DISTINCT**
3. DELETE
4. GROUP BY

Q460. Which of the following is a correct representation of a relationship?

1. Table + Column
2. Column + Row
3. **Foreign Key + Primary Key**
4. Index + Row

Q461. Which key constraint prevents null values and duplicates?

1. Foreign Key
2. Check
3. Unique
4. **Primary Key**

Q462. Which of the following ensures atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability in DBMS?

1. Normalization
2. Triggers
3. **ACID Properties**
4. Views

Q463. Which normal form removes partial dependency?

1. 1NF
2. **2NF**
3. 3NF
4. BCNF

Q464. The process of reducing redundancy in a database is called:

1. Indexing
2. Replication
3. **Normalization**
4. Aggregation

Q465. Which of the following is true about 1NF?

1. It removes transitive dependency
2. It allows multivalued attributes
3. **It ensures atomicity of attributes**
4. It requires foreign keys

Q466. A set of one or more attributes that uniquely identify a row is called:

1. Domain
2. Foreign Key
3. **Candidate Key**
4. Referential Key

Q467. Which type of join returns all rows from the left table and matched rows from the right?

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

Q468. What is a view in RDBMS?

1. A physical copy of a table
2. **A virtual table derived from one or more tables**
3. A type of key
4. A stored procedure

Q469. Which of the following is used to ensure referential integrity?

1. Triggers
2. **Foreign Keys**
3. Indexes
4. Primary Keys

Q470. What is a subquery?

1. A query that calls a function
2. **A query inside another query**
3. A view
4. A stored procedure

Q471. What is a scalar subquery?

1. Returns multiple rows
2. Can only be used in WHERE clause
3. **Returns exactly one value**
4. Used to update tables

Q472. Which clause can contain a subquery?

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

Q473. Which operator is commonly used with subqueries?

1. **IN**
2. LIKE
3. BETWEEN
4. SET

Q474. What is a correlated subquery?

1. Executed once for all rows
2. Executed only in outer queries
3. **Depends on the outer query for its value**
4. Cannot be nested

Q475. Which of the following will cause an error?

SELECT \* FROM emp WHERE sal = (SELECT sal FROM emp);

1. Works fine
2. Returns multiple rows
3. **Subquery returns more than one row**
4. Outer query is incorrect

Q476. Subqueries are always executed:

1. **Before the outer query**
2. After the outer query
3. In parallel
4. Randomly

Q477. What does the EXISTS operator check for?

1. If a column exists
2. If a table exists
3. **If a subquery returns any row**
4. If a value exists in a column

Q478. What is the purpose of NOT IN (subquery)?

1. Matches one value
2. **Finds rows that are not returned by subquery**
3. Joins two tables
4. Removes nulls

Q479. What is a stored procedure?

1. A table
2. A trigger
3. **A named block of SQL statements stored in the database**
4. A system function

Q480. Which of the following is NOT a valid parameter mode in a procedure?

1. IN
2. OUT
3. INOUT
4. **RETURN**

Q481. What is the default parameter mode in MySQL if not specified?

1. OUT
2. **IN**
3. INOUT
4. NULL

Q482. Procedures can return multiple values using:

1. IN parameters
2. RETURN statements
3. **OUT or INOUT parameters**
4. SELECT queries only

Q483. Which of the following is true about stored procedures?

1. Cannot contain loops
2. Cannot include transactions
3. **Can be reused**
4. Must return a value

Q484. What is the correct delimiter syntax used in MySQL for procedure blocks?

1. DELIMITER =
2. SET DELIMITER /
3. **DELIMITER $$**
4. BLOCK END

Q485. What happens if a procedure has a syntax error during creation?

1. It runs with warnings
2. It is created without errors
3. **It throws an error and does not get created**
4. The database auto-fixes it

Q486. In which clause do you define the parameters of a procedure?

1. IN HEADER
2. IN BLOCK
3. **AFTER PROCEDURE NAME**
4. USING PARAMS

Q487. What is the use of DECLARE in procedures?

1. To create triggers
2. **To declare variables**
3. To run loops
4. To insert rows

Q488. What is the scope of a variable declared in a procedure?

1. Global
2. Session-wide
3. **Procedure block only**
4. Temporary table

Q489. DDL statements, such as CREATE, ALTER, and DROP etc. are permitted in:

1. **Only in Stored Procedure**
2. Only in Stored Function
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above

Q490. DDL statements, such as CREATE, ALTER, and DROP etc. are not permitted in:

1. Stored Procedure
2. **Stored Function**
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above

Q491. Statements that return a result set can be used within a:

1. **Stored Procedure**
2. Stored Function
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above

Q402. Statements that return a result set cannot be used within a:

1. Stored Procedure
2. **Stored Function**
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above

Q493. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command is not allowed in stored procedures.

1. **USE DB**
2. Insert
3. Update
4. Create

Q494. Stored PROCEDURES and FUNCTIONS name can have max \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 16 chars
2. 24 chars
3. 32 chars
4. **64 chars**

Q495. How User-defined variables are created in MySQL?

1. **@var\_name**
2. &var\_name
3. ~var\_name
4. None of the above.

Q496. The Scope of User-defined variables in MySQL is?

1. **Session**
2. Block
3. Will store permanently
4. All of the above.

Q497. User-defined variables in MySQL can be declared using following method.

1. SET
2. SELECT
3. **Either A or B**
4. Insert

Q498. Local variables in MySQL can be declared using following method.

1. SET keyword
2. **Declare keyword**
3. Either A or B
4. Select clause

Q499. You can specify the mode of each parameter using the following prefixes:

1. IN
2. OUT
3. INOUT
4. **All of the above**

Q500. In the case of OUT parameter, the procedure sets this value, and the caller can read it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the procedure ends.

1. **after**
2. before
3. either after or before
4. during compilation time

Q501. When a variable needs to be modified and returned to the caller use:

1. IN
2. OUT
3. **INOUT**
4. All of the above

Q502. Acts as both input and output in stored procedure:

1. IN
2. IN OUT
3. **INOUT**
4. IN-OUT

Q503. For the given code what is the default parameter type for parameter x and y?

CREATE PROCEDURE add\_numbers(x INT, y INT, OUT sum INT)

BEGIN

SET sum = a + b;

END;

1. **IN**
2. OUT
3. IN OUT
4. None of the above

Q504. Local variables can be declared only within the:

1. **BEGIN...END block**
2. BEGIN...ENDIF block
3. START...END block
4. None of the above

Q505. the scope of local variables is limited to the stored program in which they are declared.

1. procedures
2. functions
3. triggers
4. **All of the above**

Q506. Which of the following statements about local variables in MySQL stored programs is TRUE?

1. Local variables can be accessed from any procedure once declared.
2. Local variables retain their values across multiple procedure calls.
3. **Local variables are accessible only within the stored program where they are declared.**
4. Local variables are declared using the SET keyword only.

Q507. How is a local variable declared in a MySQL stored procedure?

1. SET x INT;
2. **DECLARE x INT;**
3. DEFINE x INT;
4. CREATE VARIABLE x INT;

Q508. Where must local variables be declared in a stored procedure?

1. At the end of the procedure
2. After any executable statement
3. **At the beginning of the BEGIN...END block**
4. Anywhere in the stored procedure

Q509. What happens to a local variable once a stored procedure finishes execution?

1. It is stored permanently in memory
2. It is saved for future procedure calls
3. **It is destroyed automatically**
4. It is converted to a global variable

Q510. Which of the following is TRUE about the scope of a local variable?

1. It is accessible globally across sessions
2. It is accessible across all stored procedures
3. **It is limited to the procedure or function in which it is declared**
4. It is only available inside triggers

Q511. Which statement is used to assign a value to a local variable?

1. DEFINE x = 5;
2. **SET x := 5;**
3. DECLARE x = 5;
4. INPUT x = 5;

Q512. Which of the following is/are valid.

1. SET x = 5;
2. SET x := 5;
3. SET x == 5;
4. **either A or B**

Q513. Which of the following can be used to store a value that persists across multiple procedure calls in a session?

1. Local variable
2. Constant
3. **User-defined variable (e.g., @var)**
4. Cursor

Q514. What is the correct way to assign a default value while declaring a local variable?

1. DECLARE total INT = 100;
2. DECLARE total INT VALUE 100;
3. **DECLARE total INT DEFAULT 100;**
4. SET total INT := 100;

Q515. Which of the following is NOT a valid use of a local variable in MySQL?

1. Passing as an argument to another procedure
2. Holding temporary values within a procedure
3. **Sharing values between different sessions**
4. Performing calculations inside the procedure

Q516. What is TURE about a user-defined variable (@var)

1. User-defined variables are only available in triggers
2. User-defined variables are only available in functions
3. Both A and B
4. **User-defined variables are accessible outside of stored programs**

Q517. Which of the following blocks can contain local variable declarations in MySQL?

1. **BEGIN...END**
2. SELECT...FROM
3. WHERE clause
4. OUTER JOIN block

Q518. What is the primary use of the BEGIN...END block in MySQL stored programs?

1. To start and end a table definition
2. **To group multiple SQL statements into a single block**
3. To create indexes
4. To handle client connections

Q519. What is true about the BEGIN...END block in stored procedures?

1. You can declare variables after SQL statements inside it
2. You can mix DDL and DML without BEGIN...END
3. **You can declare variables only at the beginning of the block**
4. BEGIN...END is optional for multi-statement procedures

Q520. What happens if you forget to change the delimiter before a BEGIN...END block?

1. The procedure executes normally
2. **Syntax error occurs because; ends the statement prematurely**
3. All variables are considered global
4. Stored procedure compiles but does not run

Q521. Can control flow statements like IF, LOOP, WHILE, and CASE be used inside a BEGIN...END block?

1. No, they are only allowed outside procedures
2. **Yes, they must be used inside a BEGIN...END block**
3. Only IF and WHILE are allowed
4. Only in functions, not procedures

Q522. In which of the following MySQL components is the use of BEGIN...END allowed?

1. Only in procedures
2. Only in triggers
3. **In procedures, functions, triggers, and events**
4. Only in events and functions

Q523. Which of the following control statements requires an END IF clause in MySQL?

1. LOOP
2. REPEAT
3. WHILE
4. **IF**

Q524. What is the correct syntax to start a LOOP block in MySQL?

1. FOR i = 1 TO 10 LOOP
2. START LOOP
3. **label: LOOP ... END LOOP label;**
4. BEGIN LOOP ... END;

Q525. What is the purpose of the LEAVE statement in a LOOP or WHILE block?

1. To exit from a procedure
2. To end the MySQL session
3. **To exit the current loop early**
4. To switch to another block

Q526. Which of the following is required to name a LOOP, WHILE, or REPEAT construct for using LEAVE or ITERATE?

1. Using a GOTO statement
2. **Using a label before the loop and ending it with the same label**
3. Using BREAK keyword
4. It is not possible in MySQL

Q527. What happens if you omit END IF in an IF...THEN block inside BEGIN...END?

1. It behaves as a single-line IF
2. **Syntax error occurs**
3. The next IF continues as nested
4. It automatically ends the IF

Q528. What is the correct order in a WHILE loop block in MySQL?

1. DO condition -> statements -> END
2. **WHILE condition DO ... END WHILE;**
3. DO WHILE condition ... END;
4. LOOP UNTIL condition;

Q529. How do you exit from a named loop in MySQL?

1. BREAK loopname;
2. EXIT loopname;
3. **LEAVE loopname;**
4. END loopname;

Q530. Which of the following best describes a CASE control structure in MySQL stored procedures?

1. It replaces all IF statements
2. **It is used to evaluate a condition and run matching WHEN branch**
3. It runs all WHEN branches
4. It only works in SELECT queries

Q531. Which keyword is used to end a CASE control block in MySQL?

1. **END**
2. END SWITCH
3. END CASE
4. CLOSE

Q532. What is the use of DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER inside a BEGIN...END block?

1. It exits the procedure on error
2. **It handles exceptions and continues execution**
3. It kills the session
4. It resets variable values

Q533. Which statement is true about DECLARE inside a BEGIN...END block?

1. It can be placed anywhere inside the block
2. It must be declared after SELECT
3. **It must be placed at the top before executable statements**
4. It is optional

Q534. In MySQL, which of the following can be nested inside a BEGIN...END block?

1. Another BEGIN...END block
2. IF statement
3. LOOP, WHILE
4. **All of the above**

Q535. Which is a correct syntax of LEAVE inside a loop?

1. LEAVE;
2. LEAVE LOOP;
3. **LEAVE loop\_label;**
4. LEAVE END;

Q536. Which of the following is NOT a valid control structure inside a BEGIN...END block?

1. WHILE
2. **FOR**
3. REPEAT
4. LOOP

Q537. Which of the following correctly selects columns with aliases?

1. **SELECT name AS 'Employee', salary AS 'Wage' FROM emp;**
2. SELECT name := 'Employee', salary := 'Wage' FROM emp;
3. SELECT name = Employee, salary = Wage FROM emp;
4. SELECT AS name Employee FROM emp;

Q538. What does SELECT '1'+'2'; return?

1. Error
2. The result 12
3. **The result 3**
4. NULL

Q539. Which function returns the current date and time?

1. NOW()
2. CURRDATE()
3. SYSDATE()
4. **either A or C**

Q540. What is the correct syntax to concatenate two columns first\_name and lastName with a space between?

1. SELECT CONCAT(first\_name lastName) FROM emp;
2. SELECT CONCAT(first\_name + lastName) FROM emp;
3. **SELECT CONCAT(first\_name, ' ', lastName) FROM emp;**
4. SELECT first\_name || ' ' || lastName FROM emp;

Q541. Which of the following returns the number of rows in a table?

1. SELECT COUNT(column\_name) FROM table;
2. SELECT SUM(1) FROM table;
3. SELECT LENGTH(\*) FROM table;
4. **either A or B**

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