

Assessment Name - SQL Intermediate Assessment

ATTEMPTS LEFT : 1

TAKE ASSESSMENT ([HTTPS://WINGZ.ITVEDANT.COM/INDEX.PHP/ASSIGNMENT-TEST-STUDENT/RETAKE-TEST?ID=170654](https://wingz.itvedant.com/index.php/assignment-test-student/retake-test?id=170654))

Total Questions - 50

Score - (50 / 50) 100%

- 1) which command is used to create database test 1 M
- ☐ A) create test
  - ☐ B) create db test
  - ☒ C) create database test
  - ☐ D) create table test
- 2) statement to change table name is \_\_\_\_\_ 1 M
- ☐ A) change
  - ☐ B) change name
  - ☐ C) modify
  - ☒ D) rename
- 3) command used to see all tables in database 1 M
- ☐ A) view table
  - ☐ B) show table
  - ☐ C) view tables
  - ☒ D) show tables
- 4) command used to see table schema 1 M
- ☐ A) desc tablename
  - ☐ B) describe tablename
  - ☒ C) both of the above
  - ☐ D) none of the above
- 5) Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Database structures, including tables? 1 M
- ☒ A) Data Definition Language(DDL)
  - ☐ B) Data Manipulation Language(DML)
  - ☐ C) DML and DDL
  - ☐ D) None of the Mentioned
- 6) Which of the following is/are the DDL statements? 1 M
- ☐ A) Create

- ☐ B) Drop
- ☐ C) Alter
- ☒ D) All of the Mentioned

7) What does 'name' represent in the following SQL code snippet?

```
CREATE TABLE student  
  
(  
  
    name CHAR(30),  
  
    roll_num INT,  
  
    address CHAR(30),  
  
    phone CHAR(12)  
  
);
```

- ☐ A) A table
- ☐ B) A row
- ☒ C) A column
- ☐ D) An object

1 M

8) What is the command to delete database?

1 M

- ☐ A) delete database databasename;
- ☒ B) drop database database name;
- ☐ C) remove database databasename;
- ☐ D) all of the above

9) Which command is used to change the definition of a table in SQL?

1 M

- ☐ A) CREATE
- ☐ B) UPDATE
- ☒ C) ALTER
- ☐ D) SELECT

10) Which of the following is the full form of DDL?

1 M

- ☒ A) Data definition language
- ☐ B) Data derivation language
- ☐ C) Dynamic data language
- ☐ D) Detailed data language

11) Which statement is TRUE about the WHERE Clause?

1 M

- ☒ A) In order to retrieve rows, WHERE Clause is used.
- ☐ B) In order to group the rows, WHERE Clause is used.
- ☐ C) In order to select the defined groups, WHERE Clause is used.
- ☐ D) In order to return the rows, WHERE Clause is used.

12) Which statement is TRUE about the GROUP BY Clause?

- ☐ A) In order to retrieve rows, GROUP BY Clause is used. 1 M
- ☒ B) In order to group the rows that share the same property, GROUP BY Clause is used.
- ☐ C) In order to select the defined groups, GROUP BY Clause is used.
- ☐ D) In order to return the rows, GROUP BY Clause is used.

13) Which statement is TRUE about the ORDER BY Clause?

- ☒ A) In order to return the rows in a specific order, ORDER BY Clause is used. 1 M
- ☐ B) In order to group the rows, ORDER BY Clause is used.
- ☐ C) In order to select the defined groups, ORDER BY Clause is used.
- ☐ D) None of the above

14) In order to sort the records according to the columns, which clause is used?

- ☐ A) HAVING 1 M
- ☐ B) GROUP BY
- ☒ C) ORDER BY
- ☐ D) None of the above

15) The \_\_\_\_\_ clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result of a query.

- ☐ A) Where 1 M
- ☒ B) Select
- ☐ C) From
- ☐ D) Distinct

16) Which statement is used to get all data from the student table whose name starts with p? 1 M

- ☐ A) SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p%';
- ☒ B) SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'p%';
- ☐ C) SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '\_p%';
- ☐ D) SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p';

17) Which among the following will insert data into only name and mark columns in student table (consider total 4 columns are there in student table)

- ☐ A) insert into student ("abc",70); 1 M
- ☐ B) insert into student values ("abc",70);
- ☐ C) insert into student name,mark values ("abc",70);
- ☒ D) insert into student (name,mark) values ("abc",70);

18) Which of the following columns in a table cannot be updated?

- ☐ A) DATE type columns in the table 1 M
- ☐ B) Columns which allows NULL values in the table

- ☒ C) A primary key column which also serves as foreign key reference in another table
- ☐ D) All of the above

19) Which of the following is not included in DML (Data Manipulation Language)? 1 M

- ☐ A) Insert
- ☐ B) Update
- ☐ C) Delete
- ☒ D) Alter

20) Which keyword in the UPDATE statement is used to assign values to columns? 1 M

- ☐ A) ASSIGN
- ☒ B) SET
- ☐ C) MARK
- ☐ D) GET

21) Which key declares that an index in one table is related to that in another? 1 M

- ☐ A) primary
- ☐ B) secondary
- ☒ C) foreign
- ☐ D) cross

22) Which keyword is used to specify the foreign key after the table is created? 1 M

- ☐ A) SETUP
- ☐ B) SET
- ☒ C) ALTER TABLE
- ☐ D) SPECIFY

23) In the following MySQL command how many rows will be updated?

```
UPDATE person
```

```
SET lname='s',
```

```
Fname = 'p',
```

```
WHERE person_id = 1;
```

```
/* person_id is a primary key */
```

- ☒ A) Single row 1 M

- ☐ B) Double row
- ☐ C) No row
- ☐ D) None of the mentioned

24) If we want to filter or restrict some rows from the output produced by GROUP BY then we use \_\_\_\_\_ clause

- ☐ A) FILTER 1 M
- ☐ B) WHERE
- ☒ C) HAVING
- ☐ D) JOIN

25) Which function returns the largest value of the column?

- ☐ A) MIN() 1 M
- ☒ B) MAX()
- ☐ C) LARGE()
- ☐ D) AVG()

26) What does COUNT() function returns?

- ☐ A) Average value 1 M
- ☐ B) Largest value
- ☐ C) Smallest value
- ☒ D) Number of rows

27) We can use literal in the CONCAT function. What does literal refer to?

- ☐ A) Number 1 M
- ☐ B) Character
- ☐ C) Date
- ☒ D) All of the above

28) The SQL statement: SELECT Name, COUNT(\*) FROM NAME\_TABLE; counts the number of name rows and displays this total in a table with a single row and a single column.

- ☐ A) True 1 M
- ☒ B) False
- ☐ C) -
- ☐ D) -

29) WHAT WILL BE THE OUTPUT OF FOLLOWING QUERY  
SELECT ROUND(678.90,-1);

- ☐ A) 678 1 M
- ☐ B) 700
- ☒ C) 680
- ☐ D) 670

- 30) Which among the following is used with `date_format()` to get abbreviated month name ? 1 M
- ☐ A) %a
  - ☒ B) %b
  - ☐ C) %m
  - ☐ D) %M
- 31) \_\_\_\_\_ clause is used to join tables where the column names don't match in both tables 1 M
- ☐ A) USING
  - ☒ B) ON
  - ☐ C) CLUB
  - ☐ D) IS
- 32) Which join returns all records from the right table and the matching records from the left table 1 M
- ☐ A) Left Join
  - ☒ B) Right Join
  - ☐ C) Full Outer Join
  - ☐ D) All of the above
- 33) Which join is to be used between two tables A and B when the resultant table needs rows from A and B that matches the condition and rows from A that does not match the condition? 1 M
- ☒ A) Outer Join
  - ☐ B) Cross Join
  - ☐ C) Inner Join
  - ☐ D) None of the above
- 34) Which of the following conditions has to be satisfied for INNER JOIN to work? 1 M
- ☐ A) Columns used for joining must have same name
  - ☒ B) Columns used for joining can have same or different name
  - ☐ C) Columns used for joining must have different names
  - ☐ D) Columns used for joining must have different names
- 35) Which join is equivalent to Cartesian Product? 1 M
- ☐ A) INNER JOIN
  - ☐ B) OUTER JOIN
  - ☒ C) CROSS JOIN
  - ☐ D) NATURAL JOIN
- 36) this operator returns true if any of the subquery values meet the condition. 1 M
- ☐ A) =
  - ☐ B) ALL
  - ☒ C) ANY

☐ D) ==

37)

Which of the following syntax is used to create a view in Mysql?

- ☐ A) create view view\_name select statement. 1 M
- ☒ B) create view view\_name as select statement.
- ☐ C) create view\_name view as select statement.
- ☐ D) create view viewname.

38) **CREATE VIEW** dept **AS SELECT** ID, name, dept\_name **FROM** company;

- ☐ A) company 1 M
- ☐ B) select
- ☐ C) view as
- ☒ D) None of these

39)

Which of the following statements is /are incorrect about the views?

- ☐ A) View provides an extra layer of security. 1 M
- ☒ B) We cannot update the simple view.
- ☐ C) Views simplify the complex query.
- ☐ D) None of the above.

40) Views are not updatable.

- ☐ A) True 1 M
- ☒ B) False
- ☐ C) -
- ☐ D) -

41) Views are not updatable.

- ☐ A) True 1 M
- ☒ B) False
- ☐ C) -
- ☐ D) -

42) Which statement is TRUE about the GROUP BY Clause?

- ☐ A) In order to retrieve rows, GROUP BY Clause is used. 1 M
- ☒ B) In order to group the rows that share the same property, GROUP BY Clause is used.
- ☐ C) In order to select the defined groups, GROUP BY Clause is used.

☐ D) In order to return the rows, GROUP BY Clause is used.

43) Which statement is TRUE about the ORDER BY Clause?

- ☒ A) In order to return the rows in a specific order, ORDER BY Clause is used. 1 M
- ☐ B) In order to group the rows, ORDER BY Clause is used.
- ☐ C) In order to select the defined groups, ORDER BY Clause is used.
- ☐ D) None of the above

44) In order to sort the records according to the columns, which clause is used?

- ☐ A) HAVING 1 M
- ☐ B) GROUP BY
- ☒ C) ORDER BY
- ☐ D) None of the above

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

SELECT ID, name, dept name, salary \* 1.1

WHERE instructor;

- ☐ A) Salary\*1.1 1 M
- ☐ B) ID
- ☒ C) Where
- ☐ D) Instructor

46) Find the cities name with the condition and temperature from table 'whether' where condition = sunny or cloudy but temperature >= 60 1 M

- ☐ A) SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'cloudy' AND condition = 'sunny' OR temperature >= 60
- ☐ B) SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'cloudy' OR condition = 'sunny' OR temperature >= 60
- ☒ C) SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature >= 60
- ☐ D) SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature >= 60

47) Which Clause is used to select a particular row from the set of row in an existing table? 1 M

- ☒ A) WHERE
- ☐ B) FROM
- ☐ C) ALTER
- ☐ D) None of the mentioned

48) Which of the following is the correct order of a SQL statement? 1 M

- ☐ A) SELECT, GROUP BY, WHERE, HAVING
- ☒ B) SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING
- ☐ C) SELECT, HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY



☐ D) SELECT, WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY

49) Which statement is used to get all data from the student table whose name starts with p? 1 M

- ☐ A) SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p%';
- ☒ B) SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'p%';
- ☐ C) SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '\_p%';
- ☐ D) SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p';

50) The SQL keyword(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is used with wildcards. 1 M

- ☒ A) LIKE only
- ☐ B) IN only
- ☐ C) NOT IN only
- ☐ D) IN and NOT IN