



## Database Query Using SQL Class 12 MCQ

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1. SQL stands for \_\_.

- a. Structured Query Language
- b. Simple Query language.
- c. Simple Query Locator
- d. None of the above

**Answer** ←

- a. Structured Query Language

2. SQLs are helpful for \_\_.

- a. Manipulating data in the database
- b. Declaring constraints
- c. Retrieving data from the database
- d. All of the above

**Answer** ←

- d. All of the above

**3. Which of the following points do we have to keep in mind while using SQL:**

- a. SQL is case insensitive.
- b. Always end with a semicolon).
- c. To enter multiple lines, we don't write a semicolon. (;)
- d. All of the above

Answer ←

- d. All of the above

**4. Which of the following datatypes has reserved space, meaning the datatype has a fixed length?**

- a. Char(n) b. Varchar(n)
- c. Both a. and b.
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. Char(n)

**5. Which of the following datatypes does not have a fixed length? It stores only that much length which the input character has.**

- a. Char(n) b. Varchar(n)
- c. Both a. and b.
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. Varchar(n)

**6. Integer (INT) datatype value occupies \_ bytes of storage. a.**

- 2 bytes
- b. 4 bytes
- c. 8 bytes
- d. 16 bytes

Answer ←

- b. 4 bytes

**7. The Big Integer (BIGINT) datatype value occupies \_\_ bytes of storage. a.**

2 bytes

b. 4 bytes

c. 8 bytes

d. 16 bytes

Answer ←

c. 8 bytes

**8. Which of the following datatypes holds decimal point numbers? a.**

INT

b. BIGINT

c. FLOAT

d. CHAR

Answer ←

c. FLOAT

**9. Which of the following constraints helps to identify the missing/unknown/not applicable value?**

a. NULL

b. NOT c.

EMPTY

d. PRIMARY KEY

Answer ←

a. NULL

**10. Which of the following constraints ensures that all the values in the column are distinct/unique?**

a. PRIMARY KEY

b. UNIQUE

c. KEY DEFAULT

d. NULL

Answer ←

b. UNIQUE

**11. Which of the following constraints is used to specify the column if no value is provided?**

- a. PRIMARY KEY
- b. UNIQUE VALUE
- c. DEFAULT
- d. NULL

Answer ←

- c. DEFAULT

**12. The column which can uniquely identify each row/record in a table is known as \_.**

- a. FOREIGN KEY
- b. PRIMARY KEY
- c. DELTA KEY d.
- All of the above

Answer ←

- b. PRIMARY KEY

**13. DDL stands for \_\_.**

- a. Data Dynamic Language
- b. Data Declaring Language
- c. Data Definition Language
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- c. Data Definition Language

**14. To create a database, we use which of the following SQL statements? a.**

Make Database databasename;

- b. Create database databasename;
- c. Create database name;
- d. Make databasename;

Answer ←

- b. Create database databasename;

**15. To know the names of existing databases, we use the statement \_\_. a.**

Show Database;

b. Show database name;

c. Show database databasename;

d. Show \* Database;

Answer ←

a. Show Database;

**16. Which of the following SQL commands is required for creating a table? a.**

Create tablename(...)

b. Create table(...)

c. Create table tablename(...)

d. All of the above

Answer ←

c. Create table tablename(...)

**17. Which of the following SQL commands is used to view the structure of an already created table?**

a. DES tablename;

b. DESCRIBE tablename;

c. DESCRIBE table tablename;

d. DES table tablename;

Answer ←

b. DESCRIBE tablename;

**18. After creating a table, we may require adding/removing an attribute or modifying the datatype of an existing table. Which of the following SQL commands can be used?**

a. MODIFY table tablename;

b. MODIFY tablename;

c. ALTER table tablename;

d. ALTER tablename;

Answer ←

c. ALTER table tablename;

**19. If you want to remove a table from the database, which of the following SQL commands can be used?**

- a. DROP table tablename;
- b. REMOVE table tablename;
- c. DEL table tablename;
- d. None of the above

**Answer** ←

- a. DROP table tablename;

**20. To insert a new record in the table, which of the SQL commands can be used?**

- a. INSERT into tablename values();
- b. INSERT tablename values();
- c. INSERT tablename();
- d. None of the above

**Answer** ←

- a. INSERT into tablename values();

**21. \_ An SQL command is used to retrieve data from the tables in a database, and the output is also displayed in tabular form.**

- a. SELECT \* from tablename;
- b. DISPLAY from tablename;
- c. DISPLAY \* from tablename;
- d. SELECT from tablename;

**Answer** ←

- a. SELECT \* from tablename;

**22. Which of the following clauses is used to retrieve data that meet some specified conditions?**

- a. Select
- b. Where
- c. Why
- d. None of the above

**Answer** ←

- b. Where

**23. Which SQL command can change the degree of an existing relation?**

**Answer ←**

Alter (or Alter Table)

**24. What will be the output of the query?**

SELECT \* FROM products WHERE product\_name LIKE 'App%';

- a. Details of all products whose names start with 'App'
- b. Details of all products whose names end with 'App'
- c. Names of all products whose names start with 'App'
- d. Names of all products whose names end with 'App'

**Answer ←**

- a. Details of all products whose names start with 'App'

**25. In which datatype is the value stored padded with spaces to fit the specified length?**

- a. DATE
- b. VARCHAR
- c. FLOAT
- d. CHAR

**Answer ←**

- d. CHAR

**26. Which aggregate function can be used to find the cardinality of a table?**

- a. sum()
- b. count()
- c. avg()
- d. max()

**Answer ←**

- b. count()

**27. Assertion (A): A SELECT command in SQL can have both WHERE and HAVING clauses.**

**Reasoning (R): WHERE and HAVING clauses are used to check conditions; therefore, these can be used interchangeably.**

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation for A.

- b. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation for A.
  - c. A is true, but R is false.
  - d. A is False, but R is True.
- Answer ←**  
c. A is true, but R is false.

**28. Which of the following statements is FALSE about keys in a relational database?**

- a. Any candidate key is eligible to become a primary key.
- b. A primary key uniquely identifies the tuples in a relation.
- c. A candidate key that is not a primary key is a foreign key.
- d. A foreign key is an attribute whose value is derived from the primary key of another relation.

**Answer ←**  
c. A candidate key that is not a primary key is a foreign key.

**29. \_\_\_ command is used to remove the primary key from the table in SQL.**

- a. update
- b. remove
- c. alter
- d. drop

**Answer ←**  
c. alter

**30. Which of the following commands will delete the table from the MySQL database?**

- a. DELETE TABLE
- b. DROP TABLE
- c. REMOVE TABLE
- d. ALTER TABLE

**Answer ←**  
b. DROP TABLE

**31. \_ is a non-key attribute, whose values are derived from the primary key of some other table.**



- a. Primary Key
  - b. Foreign Key
  - c. Candidate Key
  - d. Alternate Key
- Answer ←**
- b. Foreign Key

**32. The SELECT statement, when combined with the \_\_ clause, returns records without repetition.**

- a. DESCRIBE
- b. UNIQUE c.
- DISTINCT d.
- NULL

**Answer ←**

- c. DISTINCT

**33. Which function is used to display the total number of records from a table in a database?**

- a. sum(\*) b. total(\*) c.
- count(\*) d. return(\*)

**Answer ←**

- c. count(\*)

**34. In SQL, name the clause that is used to display the tuples in ascending order of an attribute.**

**Answer ←**

ORDER BY

**35. In SQL, what is the use of the IS NULL operator?**

**Answer ←**

To check if the column has a null value / no value

**36. Write any one aggregate function used in SQL.**

Answer ←

SUM / AVG / COUNT / MAX / MIN

**37. Which of the following is a DDL command?**

- a. SELECT
- b. ALTER
- c. INSERT
- d. UPDATE

Answer ←

- b. ALTER

**38. In SQL, write the query to display the list of tables stored in a database.**

Answer ←

SHOW TABLES

**39. Which of the following types of table constraints will prevent the entry of duplicate rows?**

- a. Unique
- b. Distinct
- c. Primary Key
- d. NULL

Answer ←

- c. Primary Key

**40. The primary key is selected from the set of \_\_. a.**

- composite keys
- b. alternate keys
- c. candidate keys
- d. foreign keys

Answer ←

- c. candidate keys

Explanation: A primary key is chosen from the candidate keys; every primary key is a candidate key, but not all candidate keys are primary keys.

**41. In SQL, which command will be used to add a new record in a table ? a.**

UPDATE

b. ADD

c. INSERT

d. ALTER TABLE

Answer ←

c. INSERT

**42. Mr Ravi is creating a field that contains alphanumeric values and fixed lengths. Which MySQL data type should he choose for the same?**

a. VARCHAR

b. CHAR

c. LONG

d. NUMBER

Answer ←

b. CHAR

**43. The SELECT statement, when combined with the \_ clause, returns records without repetition.**

a. DISTINCT

b. DESCRIBE

c. UNIQUE d.

NULL

Answer ←

a. DISTINCT

**44. In SQL, the aggregate function which will display the cardinality of the table is**

a. sum ()

b. count ()

c. avg ()

d. sum ()

Answer ←

b. count (\*)

**45. Which of the following is not a DDL command in SQL? a.**

DROP

b. CREATE

c. UPDATE

d. ALTER

Answer ←

c. UPDATE

**46. In a relational model, tables are called \_ that store data for different columns.**

a. Attributes

b. Degrees

c. Relations

d. Tuples

Answer ←

c. Relations

**47. \_ statement of SQL is used to insert new records in a table. a.**

ALTER

b. UPDATE

c. INSERT

d. CREATE

Answer ←

c. INSERT

**48. Fill in the blank : a clause is used with a SELECT statement to display data in a sorted form with respect to a specified column.**

a. WHERE

b. ORDER BY

c. HAVING d.

DISTINCT

Answer ←

b. ORDER BY

