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Basic Database

	Which of the following is NOT a DML statement?		
Q1: ✓	a) INSERT	b) UPDATE	
	c) DELETE	d) COMMIT	
	Which of the following SQL Statement will generate an error?		
Q2: ✓	a) Seelct emp from emp_table	b) select emp,emp1 from emp_table	
	c) select emp order by emp	d) select emp || ' ' || emp1 from emp_table	
	Which of the following is NOT valid comparison operator?		
Q3: ✗	a) =	b) !=	
	c) <>	d) ==	
	Which of the following is NOT valid comparison operator?		
Q4: ✓	a) BETWEEN	b) IN	
	c) LIKE	d) OUT	e) IS NULL
	Which wildcard characters can be used in pattern matching?		
Q5: ✗	a) ?	b) *	
	c) %	d)	e) &
	How many columns can be used in ORDER BY clause?		
Q6: ✓	a) At most one	b) one and only one	
	c) one or more	d) none, columns are not used in ORDER BY clause	
	Which symbol is used to concat two coluums?		
Q7: ✗	a) &	b) &&	
	c) |	d) +	
	which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?		
Q8: ✓	a) COUNT	b) COMPUTE	
	c) AVG()	d) SUM()	e) MAX()
	What kind of relationship exists between customers and salespersons if each customer may have one or more salaspersons, and each salespersons may have one or more customers?		
Q9: ✓	a) one to one	b) one to many	c) many to one
	d) many to many	e) none of the above	
	In what sequence SQL statement are processed?		
Q10: ✗	a) FROM clause> WHERE clause> GROUP BY clause> SELECT clause> ORDER BY clause	b) WHERE clause> GROUP BY clause>FROM clause> SELECT clause> ORDER BY clause	
	c) Select clause> FROM clause> WHERE clause> ORDER BY clause > GROUP BY clause	d) Select clause> FROM clause> WHERE clause> GROUP BY clause> ORDER BY clause	
	Which SQL keyword must be used to remove duplicate rows from the result relation ?		
Q11: ✓	a) DELETE	b) DISTINCT	
	c) NON EXISTS	d) UNIQUE	

Q12: ✗

What is the basic difference between a join and a union?

a) A join selects columns from Two or more tables. A union selects single column.	b) A join selects columns from Two or more tables. A union selects rows.
c) No difference	d) None of the above

Q13:

Can a primary key contain more than one columns

a) Yes	b) No
c) Both 1 or 2	d) Either 1 or 2

Q14:

To change the value of a customer's discount from 3 to 5, what command do we need to use:

a) INSERT	b) UPDATE
c) DELETE	d) ALTER

Q15:

What is the output of following statement?
Select * from employee where exists(select null);

a) ERROR	b) No records found
c) All the records of employee table	d) Null records from employee table

Q16:

Following are the type of joins

a) Inner join	b) outer join
c) cross join	d) All of the above

Q17:

if i have a Customer table with following data

cust id custname
1 A
2 B

and cars table with following data
car id cust id Model
1 1 Toyota
2 1 Honda
3 2 Suzuki
what is the query to give following output

carid custname model
1   A   Toyota
2   A   Honda

Answer →
SELECT C.carid, cu.custname, c.Model
FROM Customer AS cu
INNE JOIN Cars AS c
ON
cu.custid = c.custid
WHERE
cu.custname = "A";

~~SELECT cu.custname~~ SELECT C.carid, cu.custname, c.Model FROM Customer INNER JOIN Cars ON

Q18:

select * from "order details" group by unitprice;

a) All records from "order details" table will be output	b) error
c) All records from "order details" table will be output with grouping of unitprice	

Q19:

What is the difference between union and union all?

Union returns unique rows from result and union all returns duplicate rows from union of two tables

Q20: ✗

What is the difference between EXISTS and IN?

IN compares one value with multiple values and returns rows based on matching. It is used for comparison

Exists returns true or false value by using sub-query It returns true if it finds one or more rows from the sub-query.

eg: IN → expression IN (value1, value2, valu3...)
EXISTS → EXISTS (sub-query)