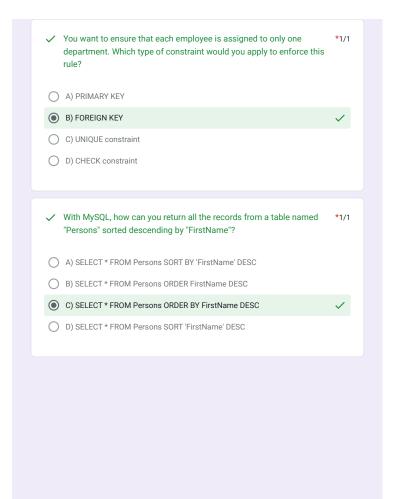
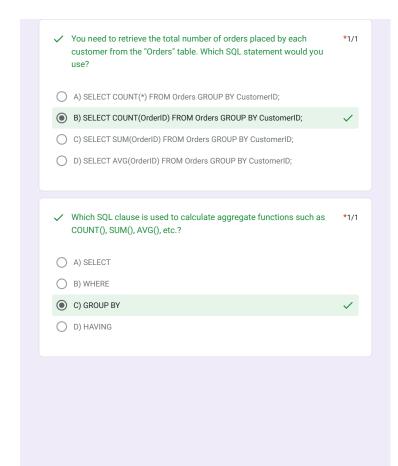


★ Which SQL commatable?	and is used to add a new column to an existing	*0/1
A) ADD COLUMN		
B) NEW COLUMN		
C) INSERT COLUMN	N	×
O D) ALTER TABLE		
Correct answer		
D) ALTER TABLE		
✓ A table can contain	n how many individual primary keys? *	1/1
A) Only One		✓
B) Only Two		
C) Depends on the	user	
O D) None		

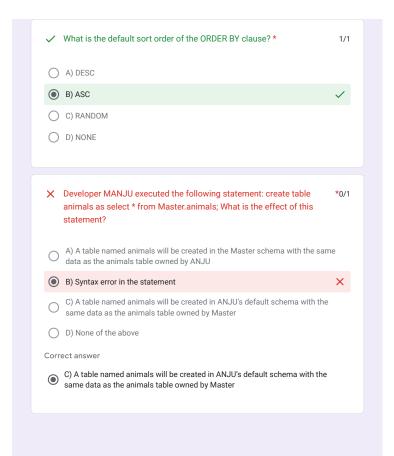
A) MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Rohit' WHERE LastName='Kohli' B) MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Kohli' INTO LastName='Rohit' C) UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Rohit' WHERE LastName='Rohit' ✓ You want to add a constraint to the "Age" column in the "Students" table to ensure that the age of a student must be greater than or equal to 18. Which SQL statement would you use? a) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) TO Students; b) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18); ✓ c) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) ON Students; d) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CHECK (Age >= 18);	~	How can you change "Kohli" into "Rohit" in the "LastName" column in the Persons table?	*1/1
C) UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Kohli' INTO LastName='Rohit' D) UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Rohit' WHERE LastName='Kohli' You want to add a constraint to the "Age" column in the "Students" table to ensure that the age of a student must be greater than or equal to 18. Which SQL statement would you use? a) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) TO Students; b) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18); c) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) ON Students;	0	A) MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Rohit' WHERE LastName='Kohli'	
D) UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Rohit' WHERE LastName='Kohli' You want to add a constraint to the "Age" column in the "Students" table to ensure that the age of a student must be greater than or equal to 18. Which SQL statement would you use? a) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) TO Students; b) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18); c) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) ON Students;	0	B) MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Kohli' INTO LastName='Rohit	
 ✓ You want to add a constraint to the "Age" column in the "Students" table to ensure that the age of a student must be greater than or equal to 18. Which SQL statement would you use? a) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) TO Students; b) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18); ✓ c) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) ON Students; 	0	C) UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Kohli' INTO LastName='Rohit'	
table to ensure that the age of a student must be greater than or equal to 18. Which SQL statement would you use? a) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) TO Students; b) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18); c) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) ON Students;	•	D) UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Rohit' WHERE LastName='Kohli'	✓
table to ensure that the age of a student must be greater than or equal to 18. Which SQL statement would you use? a) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) TO Students; b) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18); c) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) ON Students;			
 b) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18); c) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) ON Students; 	~	table to ensure that the age of a student must be greater than or equal	*1/1
c) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) ON Students;	0	a) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) TO Students;	
	•	b) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18);	~
d) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CHECK (Age >= 18);	0	c) ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_Age CHECK (Age >= 18) ON Students;	
	0	d) ALTER TABLE Students ADD CHECK (Age >= 18);	





~	Which SQL clause is used to filter the results returned by a query? * 1/1
0	A) SORT BY
0	B) FILTER BY
•	C) WHERE
0	D) HAVING
~	Consider the following SQL query: * 1/1 SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE OrderDate BETWEEN '2023-01-01' AND '2023-12-31'; What does this query retrieve?
0	A) All orders placed till December 31st, 2023.
•	B) All orders placed between January 1st, 2023, and December 31st, 2023.
0	C) All orders placed after January 1st, 2023.
0	D) All orders placed before December 31st, 2023.
~	State whether the following statement is true or false: * 1/1 It is not possible to include a WHERE clause in an UPDATE command.
0	A) True
•	B) False

	You are writing a SQL query to retrieve data from two tables, "Orders" and "Customers." Each order is associated with a customer, but not all customers have placed orders. Which type of join would you use to retrieve all customers, including those who haven't placed orders?	*1/1
0	A) INNER JOIN	
•	B) LEFT JOIN	✓
0	C) RIGHT JOIN	
0	D) FULL JOIN	
~	With MySQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" starts with an "a"?	*1/1
•	A) SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'a%'	✓
0	B) SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='a'	
0	C) SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE '%a'	
0	D) SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='%a%'	



	construct evaluates to true only when the sub-query tances of duplicate values.	*1/1
A) Not null		
B) Not unique		
C) Unique		✓
O D) Null		
This content is neither	created nor endorsed by Google. <u>Report Abuse - Terms of Service - Priva</u>	cy Policy
	Google Forms	