✓ With MySQL, how can you insert "SKY" as the "LastName" in the "Persons" table? *1/1

- A) INSERT INTO Persons ('SKY') INTO LastName
- B) INSERT INTO Persons (LastName) VALUES ('SKY') ✓
- C) INSERT ('SKY') INTO Persons (LastName)
- D) NONE

✓ Which SQL statement is used to roll back the current transaction and undo its changes, create a new savepoint within the current transaction and commit the current transaction and make its changes permanent? *1/1

- ROLLBACK TRANSACTION, SAVEPOINT, COMMIT TRANSACTION ✓
- SAVEPOINT, COMMIT TRANSACTION, ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
- COMMIT TRANSACTION, ROLLBACK TRANSACTION, SAVEPOINT
- COMMIT TRANSACTION, SAVEPOINT, ROLLBACK TRANSACTION

✗ CROSS JOIN and JOIN are similar to _____ * 0/1

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) NATURAL JOIN
- C) OUTER JOIN
- D) CARTESIAN JOIN ✗

Correct answer

- A) INNER JOIN

✓ Consider the following SQL query: * 1/1

```
SELECT AVG(Salary)
FROM Employees
GROUP BY DepartmentID;
```

What does this query calculate?

- A) The total salary of all employees in each department.
- B) The average salary of all employees in each department. ✓
- C) The average salary of all employees of all departments.
- D) The lowest salary of all employees of all department.

✗ Which SQL command is used to add a new column to an existing table? *0/1

- A) ADD COLUMN
- B) NEW COLUMN
- C) INSERT COLUMN ✗
- D) ALTER TABLE

Correct answer

- D) ALTER TABLE

✓ A table can contain how many individual primary keys? * 1/1

- A) Only One ✓
- B) Only Two
- C) Depends on the user
- D) None

✓ How can you change "Kohli" into "Rohit" in the "LastName" column in the Persons table? *1/1

- A) MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Rohit' WHERE LastName='Kohli'
- B) MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Kohli' INTO LastName='Rohit
- 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? *1/1

- 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);

✓ You want to ensure that each employee is assigned to only one department. Which type of constraint would you apply to enforce this rule? *1/1

- A) PRIMARY KEY
- B) FOREIGN KEY ✓
- C) UNIQUE constraint
- D) CHECK constraint

✓ With MySQL, how can you return all the records from a table named "Persons" sorted descending by "FirstName"? *1/1

- A) SELECT * FROM Persons SORT BY 'FirstName' DESC
- B) SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER FirstName DESC
- C) SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER BY FirstName DESC ✓
- D) SELECT * FROM Persons SORT 'FirstName' DESC

✓ You need to retrieve the total number of orders placed by each customer from the "Orders" table. Which SQL statement would you use? *1/1

- A) SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID;
- B) SELECT COUNT(OrderID) FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID; ✓
- C) SELECT SUM(OrderID) FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID;
- D) SELECT AVG(OrderID) FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID;

✓ Which SQL clause is used to calculate aggregate functions such as COUNT(), SUM(), AVG(), etc.? *1/1

- A) SELECT
- B) WHERE
- C) GROUP BY ✓
- D) HAVING

✓ Which SQL clause is used to filter the results returned by a query? * 1/1

- A) SORT BY
- B) FILTER BY
- C) WHERE ✓
- 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?

- A) All orders placed till December 31st, 2023.
- B) All orders placed between January 1st, 2023, and December 31st, 2023. ✓
- C) All orders placed after January 1st, 2023.
- 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.

- 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

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) LEFT JOIN ✓
- C) RIGHT JOIN
- 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%' ✓
- B) SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='a'
- C) SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE '%a'
- D) SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='%a%'

✓ What is the default sort order of the ORDER BY clause? * 1/1

- A) DESC
- B) ASC ✓
- C) RANDOM
- D) NONE

✗ Developer MANJU executed the following statement: create table animals as select * from Master.animals; What is the effect of this statement? *0/1

- A) A table named animals will be created in the Master schema with the same data as the animals table owned by ANJU
- B) Syntax error in the statement ✗
- C) A table named animals will be created in ANJU's default schema with the same data as the animals table owned by Master
- D) None of the above

Correct answer

- C) A table named animals will be created in ANJU's default schema with the same data as the animals table owned by Master

✓ The _____ construct evaluates to true only when the sub-query lacks any instances of duplicate values. *1/1

- A) Not null
- B) Not unique
- C) Unique ✓
- D) Null