1. Which SQL function is used to count the number of rows in a SQL query?

COUNT()

NUMBER()

SUM()

COUNT(*)

2. Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve a maximum value?

MOST

TOP

MAX

UPPER

3. Which of the following SQL clauses is used to DELETE tuples from a database table?
DELETE
REMOVE
DROP
CLEAR

4. _____removes all rows from a table without logging the individual row deletions.
DELETE
REMOVE
DROP
TRUNCATE

5. Which of the following is not a DDL command?
UPDATE
TRUNCATE
ALTER
None of the mentioned

6. Which of the following are TCL commands?
UPDATE and TRUNCATE
SELECT and INSERT
GRANT and REVOKE
ROLLBACK and SAVEPOINT

7. ___ is not a category of SQL command.
TCL
SCL
DCL
DDL

8. If you don't specify ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default ____
ASC
DESC
There is no default value
None of the mentioned

9. Which of the following statement is true?
DELETE does not free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table
Both DELETE and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table
Both DELETE and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table
DELETE free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table

10. What is the purpose of the SQL AS clause?
The AS SQL clause is used to change the name of a column in the result set or to assign a name to a derived column
The AS clause is used with the JOIN clause only
The AS clause defines a search condition
All of the mentioned

11. Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?
SELECT NULL FROM SALES;
SELECT NAME FROM SALES;
SELECT * FROM SALES WHEN PRICE = NULL;
SELECT # FROM SALES;

12. DCL provides commands to perform actions like
Change the structure of Tables
Insert, Update or Delete Records and Values
Authorizing Access and other control over Database
None of the above

13. The COUNT function in SQL returns the number of _____

Values
Distinct values
Group by
Columns

14. Which data type can store unstructured data in a column?

RAW
CHAR
NUMERIC
VARCHAR

15. A SQL query will not work if there are no indexes on the relations - Is it true?

NO
YES

16. Table Employee has 10 records. It has a non-NULL SALARY column which is also UNIQUE. So, What the below SQL statement will return:

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employee WHERE SALARY > ANY (SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE);

10
9
5
0

17. The SQL statement - SELECT SUBSTR('abcdefghij', INSTR('123321234', '2', 3, 2), 2) FROM DUAL; Prints

gh
23
bc
ab

18. The SQL statement - SELECT ROUND(45.926, -1) FROM DUAL;

is illegal
prints garbage
prints 045.926
prints 50

19. Which of the following must be enclosed in double-quotes?
Dates
Column Alias
String
All of the mentioned

20. Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?
ROLLBACK
COMMIT
TRUNCATE
DELETE

21. A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement is enclosed in:
parenthesis -- (...).
brackets -- [...].
CAPITAL LETTERS.
braces -- {...}.

22. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a _____
FILE
REPORT
TABLE
FORM

23. In an SQL SELECT statement querying a single table, according to the SQL-92 standard the asterisk (*) means that:
all columns of the table are to be returned.
all records meeting the full criteria are to be returned.
all records with even partial criteria met are to be returned.
None of the above is correct.

24. The HAVING clause does which of the following?
Acts EXACTLY like a WHERE clause.
Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.
Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.

25. Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in SQL?
Data types
Primary keys
Default values
All of the mentioned

1.You can add a row using SQL in a database with which of the following?

ADD

CREATE

INSERT

MAKE

2.The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is:
REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ...
DROP FROM CUSTOMER ...
DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ...
UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ...

3. The SQL WHERE clause:
limits the column data that are returned.
limits the row data are returned.
Both A and B are correct.
Neither A nor B are correct.

4.Which of the following is the original purpose of SQL?
To specify the syntax and semantics of SQL data definition language
To specify the syntax and semantics of SQL manipulation language
To define the data structures
All of the above.

5.The wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful when?
An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement.
An exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement.
An exact match is necessary in a CREATE statement.
An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.

6.A view is which of the following?
A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands
A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands
A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands
A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands

7.The command to eliminate a table from a database is:
REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER;
DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;
DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER;
UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER;

8.ON UPDATE CASCADE ensures which of the following?
Normalization
Data Integrity
Materialized Views
All of the above.

9.SQL data definition commands make up a(n) _____ .
DDL
DML
HTML
XML

10.Which of the following is valid SQL for an Index?
CREATE INDEX ID;
CHANGE INDEX ID;
ADD INDEX ID;
REMOVE INDEX ID;

11.The SQL keyword(s) _____ is used with wildcards.
LIKE only
IN only
NOT IN only
IN and NOT IN

12.Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?
SELECT, FROM, WHERE
FROM, WHERE, SELECT
WHERE, FROM,SELECT
SELECT,WHERE,FROM

13.A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement is enclosed in:
braces -- {...}.
CAPITAL LETTERS.
parenthesis -- (...) .
brackets -- [...].

14.The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n) _____ .
report
form
file
Table

15.Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL?
COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN
SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT
SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN
SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAM**E**

16.In an SQL SELECT statement querying a single table, according to the SQL-92 standard the asterisk (*) means that:
all columns of the table are to be returned.
all records meeting the full criteria are to be returned.
all records with even partial criteria met are to be returned.
None of the above is correct.

17.The HAVING clause does which of the following?
Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.
Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.
Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
Acts EXACTLY like a WHERE clause.

18.The SQL -92 wildcards are ____ and ____ .
asterisk (*); percent sign (%)
percent sign (%); underscore (_)
underscore(_); question mark (?)
question mark (?); asterisk (*)

19.To remove duplicate rows from the results of an SQL SELECT statement, the _____ qualifier specified must be included.
ONLY
UNIQUE
DISTINCT
SINGLE

20.The benefits of a standard relational language include which of the following?
Reduced training costs
Increased dependence on a single vendor
Applications are not needed.
All of the above.

21.Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in SQL?
Data types
Primary keys
Default values
All of the above.

22.SQL query and modification commands make up a(n) _____ .
DDL
DML
HTML
XML

23.When three or more AND and OR conditions are combined, it is easier to use the SQL keyword(s):
LIKE only.
IN only.
NOT IN only.
Both IN and NOT IN.

24.The Microsoft Access wildcards are ____ and ____ .
asterisk (*); percent sign (%)
percent sign (%); underscore (_)
underscore(_); question mark (?)
question mark (?); asterisk (*)

25.Find the SQL statement below that is equal to the following: SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';
SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');
SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';
SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'V';
SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');

26.Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?
SORT BY
ALIGN BY
ORDER BY
GROUP BY

27.To sort the results of a query use:
SORT BY.
GROUP BY.
ORDER BY.
None of the above is correct.

28.To define what columns should be displayed in an SQL SELECT statement:
use FROM to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after SELECT.
use USING to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after SELECT.
use SELECT to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after USING.
use USING to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after WHERE.

29.SQL can be used to:
create database structures only.
query database data only.
modify database data only.
All of the above can be done by SQL.

30. The SQL statement that queries or reads data from a table is _____ .
SELECT
READ
QUERY
None of the above is correct.

31.The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used:
for ranges.
to limit the columns displayed.
as a wildcard.
None of the above is correct.

32.A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement:
can only be used with two tables.
can always be duplicated by a join.
has a distinct form that cannot be duplicated by a join.
cannot have its results sorted using ORDER BY.

33._____ was adopted as a national standard by ANSI in 1992.
Oracle
SQL
Microsoft Access
DBase

34.SQL is:
a programming language.
an operating system.
a data sublanguage.
a DBMS.

1. Which SQL function is used to count the number of rows in a SQL query?
a) COUNT()
b) NUMBER()
c) SUM()
d) COUNT(*)

2. Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve a maximum value?
a) MOST
b) TOP
c) MAX
d) UPPER

3. Which of the following SQL clauses is used to DELETE tuples from a database table?
a) DELETE
b) REMOVE
c) DROP
d) CLEAR

4. _____removes all rows from a table without logging the individual row deletions.
a) DELETE
b) REMOVE
c) DROP
d) TRUNCATE

5. Which of the following is not a DDL command?
a) UPDATE
b) TRUNCATE
c) ALTER
d) None of the Mentioned

6. Which of the following are TCL commands?
a) UPDATE and TRUNCATE
b) SELECT and INSERT
c) GRANT and REVOKE
d) ROLLBACK and SAVEPOINT

7. _____ is not a category of SQL command.
a) TCL
b) SCL
c) DCL
d) DDL

8. If you don't specify ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default _____
a) ASC
b) DESC
c) There is no default value
d) None of the mentioned

9. Which of the following statement is true?
a) DELETE does not free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table
b) Both DELETE and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table
c) Both DELETE and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table
d) DELETE free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table

10. What is the purpose of the SQL AS clause?
a) The AS SQL clause is used to change the name of a column in the result set or to assign a name to a derived column
b) The AS clause is used with the JOIN clause only
c) The AS clause defines a search condition
d) All of the mentioned

10. The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is _____
a) DROP FROM CUSTOMER
b) UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER
c) REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER
d) DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE

9. Find all the cities with temperature, condition and humidity whose humidity is in the range of 63 to 79.
a) SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity IN (63 to 79)
b) SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT IN (63 AND 79)
c) SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity BETWEEN 63 AND 79
d) SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT BETWEEN 63 AND 79

8. Find all the tuples having a temperature greater than ‘Paris’.
a) SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT temperature FROM weather WHERE city = ‘Paris’
b) SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT * FROM weather WHERE city = ‘Paris’)
c) SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE city = ‘Paris’)
d) SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > ‘Paris’ temperature

7. Find the name of those cities with temperature and condition whose condition is either sunny or cloudy but temperature must be greater than 70.
a) SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = ‘sunny’ AND condition = ‘cloudy’ OR temperature > 70
b) SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = ‘sunny’ OR condition = ‘cloudy’ OR temperature > 70
c) SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = ‘sunny’ OR condition = ‘cloudy’ AND temperature > 70
d) SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = ‘sunny’ AND condition = ‘cloudy’ AND temperature > 70

6. Find the names of these cities with temperature and condition whose condition is neither sunny nor cloudy.
a) SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT IN (‘sunny’, ‘cloudy’)
b) SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT BETWEEN (‘sunny’, ‘cloudy’)
c) SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition IN (‘sunny’, ‘cloudy’)
d) SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition BETWEEN (‘sunny’, ‘cloudy’);

5. What is the meaning of LIKE ‘%0%0%’?
a) Feature begins with two 0’s
b) Feature ends with two 0’s
c) Feature has more than two 0’s
d) Feature has two 0’s in it, at any position

4. SQL query to find the temperature in increasing order of all cities.
a) SELECT city FROM weather ORDER BY temperature
b) SELECT city, temperature FROM weather
c) SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY temperature
d) SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY city

3. SQL query to find all the cities whose humidity is 95.
a) SELECT city WHERE humidity = 95
b) SELECT city FROM weather WHERE humidity = 95
c) SELECT humidity = 89 FROM weather
d) SELECT city FROM weather

2. Which TCL command undo all the updates performed by the SQL in the transaction?
a) ROLLBACK
b) COMMIT
c) TRUNCATE
d) DELETE

1. Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?
a) ROLLBACK
b) COMMIT
c) TRUNCATE
d) DELETE

1. Types of SQL Commands are –

A. DDL
B. DML
C. DCL
D. All of the above

2. Full form of DDL is –

A. Data Describe Language
B. Definition Data Language
C. Data Definition Language
D. Data Distinct Language

3. Commands that comes under DDL is/are –

A. CREATE
B. DROP
C. TRUNCATE
D. All of the above

4. Full form of DML is –

A. Data Multiplication Language
B. Data Manipulation Language
C. Data Modify Language
D. Data Mapping Language

5. Which of the following is/are TRUE about DDL command?

A. Our data is stored in a table that is described by the schema, thus DDL commands deal with the schema.
B. With the DDL commands, any structural changes can be made to the table, including creation, deletion, and alteration.
C. Both A. and B.
D. None of the above

6. Command that comes under DML is/are –

A. ROLLBACK
B. GRANT
C. UPDATE
D. All of the above

7. Select the correct statement.

A. With the DDL commands, any structural changes can be made to the table, including creation, deletion, and alteration.
B. With the DML commands, any structural changes can be made to the table, including creation, deletion, and alteration.
C. With the DCL commands, any structural changes can be made to the table, including creation, deletion, and alteration.
D. With the TCL commands, any structural changes can be made to the table, including creation, deletion, and alteration.

8. Full form of DCL is -

A. Data Control Language
B. Data Commit Language
C. Data Common Language
D. Data Concatenate Language

9. Command that comes under DCL is/are -

A. GRANT
B. REVOKE
C. Both A. and B.
D. None of the above

10. Full form of TCL is -

A. Transaction Common Language
B. Transaction Commit Language
C. Transaction Concatenate Language
D. Transaction Control Language

11. Commands that come under TCL is/are -

A. COMMIT
B. ROLLBACK
C. SAVEPOINT
D. All of the above

12. What is TRUE about SAVEPOINT?

A. Following the completion of a transaction, it must be executed to save all the operations performed in the transaction.
B. A transaction can be rolled back to its last saved state.
C. A specific part of a transaction can be given a name
D. None of the above

13. Following the completion of a transaction, it must be executed to save all the operations performed in the transaction. Here we are talking about which command?

A. REVOKE
B. COMMIT
C. ROLLBACK
D. SAVE

14. Difference between GRAND & REVOKE command is/are?

A. The GRANT command can be used to grant a user access to databases and tables whereas The REVOKE command can be used to revoke all access privileges already assigned to the user.
B. The REVOKE command can be used to grant a user access to databases and tables whereas The GRANT command can be used to revoke all access privileges already assigned to the user.
C. A transaction can be rolled back to its last saved state.
D. None of the above

15. Which of the following statement(s) is/are TRUE about DCL?

A. The DCL commands in SQL allow us to control which users have access to the data stored in SQL tables.
B. There will be certain privileges that each user has; consequently, the data can be accessed by them.
C. The DCL commands in SQL allow us to grant privileges to a user on the SQL database and its table(s), or revoke privileges that have already been granted.
D. All of the above

16. The table records can be retrieved using which command?

A. RETRIEVE
B. SELECT
C. CREATE
D. ALTER

17. Which command will remove the records from the table, but not affect the structure of the table?

A. REMOVE
B. DELETE
C. DROP
D. TRUNCATE

18. The records and structure of a table may be removed or deleted from the database using which command?

A. REMOVE
B. DELETE
C. DROP
D. TRUNCATE

19. Select the correct statement.

A. DDL consist of 4 commands
B. DCL consist of 2 commands
C. TCL consist of 5 commands
D. DML consist of 3 commands

Explanation:

i. DDL consist of 5 commands, i.e., CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE & RENAME.
ii. DML consist of 4 commands, i.e., SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE & DELETE.
iii. DCL consist of 2 commands, i.e., GRANT & REVOKE.
iv. TCL consist of 3 commands, i.e., COMMIT, ROLLBACK & SAVEPOINT.

20. Which of the following is TRUE about TCL?

A. Transactions can be saved to the database and rolled back with the help of TCL commands in SQL.
B. There will be certain privileges that each user has; consequently, the data can be accessed by them using TCL.
C. Our data is stored in a table that is described by the schema, thus TCL commands deal with the schema.
D. SQL TCL commands can be used to perform any kind of retrieval or manipulation of the data present in SQL tables.

1. Syntax of the Structured Query Language is ____?

A. Case-sensitive
B. Not case-sensitive

2. Which of the following statement is false?

A. There is no difference between a lower case and upper case keyword in SQL.
B. It is easier to read SQL queries when the keywords are in lowercase.
C. An SQL statement's syntax is determined by its text line.
D. One or more SQL statements can be placed on a single line of text.

3. Which of the following statement is true?

A. SQL statements are used for most operations in a database.
B. Relational algebra and tuple relationship calculus are needed for SQL syntax.
C. All of the above
D. None of the above

4. Which of the following is not an SQL Statement?

A. SELECT Statement
B. UPDATE Statement
C. TRUNCATE TABLE Statement
D. FROM Statement

5. What does the SELECT Statement do?

A. Data is read from the SQL database by this statement and displayed to the database user.
B. The stored data in the SQL database is changed or modified by this SQL statement.
C. By deleting the stored data, this SQL statement deletes the database.
D. A new table in SQL is created using this SQL statement.

6. What does the UPDATE Statement do?

A. By deleting the stored data, this SQL statement deletes the database.
B. A new table in SQL is created using this SQL statement.
C. The stored data in the SQL database is changed or modified by this SQL statement.
D. Columns in the SQL database can be created, deleted, or modified with this SQL statement.

7. What does the DELETE Statement do?

A. A new table in SQL is created using this SQL statement.
B. By deleting the stored data, this SQL statement deletes the database.
C. Columns in the SQL database can be created, deleted, or modified with this SQL statement.
D. By executing this SQL statement, you remove the table and all the information that it contains, including the structure, views, permissions, and triggers.

8. What does the CREATE TABLE Statement do?

A. The stored data in the SQL database is changed or modified by this SQL statement.
B. By deleting the stored data, this SQL statement deletes the database.
C. A new table in SQL is created using this SQL statement.
D. Columns in the SQL database can be created, deleted, or modified with this SQL statement.

9. What does the ALTER TABLE Statement do?

A. By deleting the stored data, this SQL statement deletes the database.
B. Columns in the SQL database can be created, deleted, or modified with this SQL statement.
C. A new table in SQL is created using this SQL statement.
D. The table, its structure, views, permissions, and triggers will also be deleted or removed with this SQL statement.

10. What does the DROP TABLE Statement do?

A. **The table, its structure, views, permissions, and triggers will also be deleted or removed with this SQL statement.**
B. A new table in SQL is created using this SQL statement.
C. Columns in the SQL database can be created, deleted, or modified with this SQL statement.
D. A new database will be created through this SQL statement.

11. What does the CREATE DATABASE Statement do?

A. Columns in the SQL database can be created, deleted, or modified with this SQL statement.
B. The table, its structure, views, permissions, and triggers will also be deleted or removed with this SQL statement.
C. In the database management system, this SQL statement deletes the existing database, together with all the database tables and views.
D. **A new database will be created through this SQL statement.**

12. What does the DROP DATABASE Statement do?

A. The table, its structure, views, permissions, and triggers will also be deleted or removed with this SQL statement.
B. **In the database management system, this SQL statement deletes the existing database, together with all the database tables and views.**
C. A new database will be created through this SQL statement.
D. In this SQL statement, the data or records are inserted into an existing database table. One query statement can insert multiple records simultaneously using this statement.

13. What does the INSERT INTO Statement do?

A. In this SQL statement, the data or records are inserted into an existing database table. One query statement can insert multiple records simultaneously using this statement.
B. A new database will be created through this SQL statement.
C. In the database management system, this SQL statement deletes the existing database, together with all the database tables and views.
D. By executing this SQL statement, all records in the SQL database will be deleted.

14. What does the TRUNCATE TABLE Statement do?

A. In the database management system, this SQL statement deletes the existing database, together with all the database tables and views.
B. In this SQL statement, the data or records are inserted into an existing database table. One query statement can insert multiple records simultaneously using this statement.
C. By executing this SQL statement, all records in the SQL database will be deleted.
D. The data specified in this table or view is reported in this SQL statement.

15. What does the DESCRIBE Statement do?

A. In this SQL statement, the data or records are inserted into an existing database table. One query statement can insert multiple records simultaneously using this statement.
B. By executing this SQL statement, all records in the SQL database will be deleted.
C. Specify the columns of the table in this SQL statement to return distinct values.
D. The data specified in this table or view is reported in this SQL statement.

16. What does the DISTINCT Clause do?

A. **Specify the columns of the table in this SQL clause to return distinct values.**
B. By executing this SQL statement, all records in the SQL database will be deleted.
C. The data specified in this table or view is reported in this SQL statement.
D. Changes made in the SQL database transaction are permanently saved using this SQL statement.

17. What does the COMMIT Statement do?

A. The data specified in this table or view is reported in this SQL statement.
B. **Changes made in the SQL database transaction are permanently saved using this SQL statement.**
C. Specify the columns of the table in this SQL statement to return distinct values.
D. By running this SQL statement, the transaction will be undone and the operations not yet saved to the SQL database will be undone

18. What does the ROLLBACK Statement do?

A. Specify the columns of the table in this SQL statement to return distinct values.
B. Changes made in the SQL database transaction are permanently saved using this SQL statement.
C. **By running this SQL statement, the transaction will be undone and the operations not yet saved to the SQL database will be undone.**
D. An index is created in a SQL database table with this SQL statement.

19. What does the CREATE INDEX Statement do?

A. **An index is created in a SQL database table with this SQL statement.**
B. Changes made in the SQL database transaction are permanently saved using this SQL statement.
C. By running this SQL statement, the transaction will be undone and the operations not yet saved to the SQL database will be undone.
D. The SQL database table's index is deleted using this SQL statement.

20. What does the DROP INDEX Statement do?

A. By running this SQL statement, the transaction will be undone and the operations not yet saved to the SQL database will be undone.
B. The SQL database table's index is deleted using this SQL statement.
C. An index is created in a SQL database table with this SQL statement.
D. An existing SQL database is selected with this SQL statement. A database must be selected from several existing databases before you can perform operations on the table.

1. What does SQL is used to perform operations on?

A. Update Records
B. Insert Records
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

3. What does this SQL database language design to?

A. Maintain the data in hierarchal database management systems.
B. Maintain the data in relational database management systems.
C. Maintain the data in network database management systems.
D. Maintain the data in object-oriented database management systems.

4. SQL became the standard of?

A. ASCII
B. ANSI
C. ISO
D. Both B and C

5. Which statement is not true about SQL?

A. Using SQL in relational databases is all about inserting, updating, and deleting data.
B. Sample data can also be described with the aid of this tool.
C. It helps develop relational database functions, events, and views.
D. A SQL user can also set restrictions and permissions for a table column, a view, and a stored procedure.

6. SQL contains which component in its process?

A. Optimization Engines
B. SQL Query Engines
C. Query Dispatchers
D. All of the above

7. Determine the correct SQL command?

A. CREATE
B. UPDATE
C. DELETE
D. All of the above

8. What is the work of CREATE command?

A. Using this command, you can remove or erase recorded information from a database table.
B. It enables you to create new databases, tables, table views, and other objects using this command.
C. Inserting records or data into the database tables is accomplished with this command. In addition to inserting records in single rows, we can insert records in multiple rows as well.
D. A single or multiple rows can be accessed using this command from one or more tables of a database. Using the WHERE clause with this command is also possible.

9. What is the work of UPDATE command?

A. A single or multiple rows can be accessed using this command from one or more tables of a database. Using the WHERE clause with this command is also possible.
B. Using this command, you can remove or erase recorded information from a database table.
C. Database data can be updated or changed using this command.
D. It enables you to create new databases, tables, table views, and other objects using this command.

10. What is the work of DELETE command?

A. A single or multiple rows can be accessed using this command from one or more tables of a database. Using the WHERE clause with this command is also possible.
B. Database data can be updated or changed using this command.
C. Database objects such as tables, table views, and other objects can be deleted using this command.
D. Using this command, you can remove or erase recorded information from a database table.

11. What is the work of SELECT command?

A. Database objects such as tables, table views, and other objects can be deleted using this command.
B. Database objects such as tables, table views, and other objects can be deleted using this command.
C. One or more rows from one or more tables of the database can be accessed with this command. Using the WHERE clause with this command is also possible.
D. It enables you to create new databases, tables, table views, and other objects using this command.

Answer: C) One or more rows from one or more tables of the database can be accessed with this command. Using the WHERE clause with this command is also possible

Explanation:

Using the **SELECT** command, one or more rows from one or more tables of the database can be accessed. Using the **WHERE** clause with this command is also possible.

12. What is the work of DROP command?

A. Using this command, you can remove or erase recorded information from a database table.
B. Database objects such as tables, table views, and other objects can be deleted using this command.

C. One or more rows from one or more tables of the database can be accessed with this command. Using the WHERE clause with this command is also possible.
D. It enables you to create new databases, tables, table views, and other objects using this command.

Answer: B) Database objects such as tables, table views, and other objects can be deleted using this command

Explanation:

Using the **DROP** command, Database objects such as tables, table views, and other objects can be deleted.

13. What is the work of INSERT command?

A. Inserting records or data into the database tables is accomplished with this command. In addition to inserting records in single rows, we can insert records in multiple rows as well.
B. Database objects such as tables, table views, and other objects can be deleted using this command.
C. One or more rows from one or more tables of the database can be accessed with this command. Using the WHERE clause with this command is also possible.
D. It enables you to create new databases, tables, table views, and other objects using this command.

Answer: A) Inserting records or data into the database tables is accomplished with this command. In addition to inserting records in single rows, we can insert records in multiple rows as well

Explanation:

Using the **INSERT** command, inserting records or data into the database tables is accomplished. In addition to inserting records in single rows, we can insert records in multiple rows as well.

14. Which statement is not true?

A. SQL is rational whereas No-SQL is non-rational.
B. SQL follows BASE Model whereas No-SQL follows ACID Model.
C. SQL database are vertically scalable whereas No-SQL database are horizontally scalable.
D. No-SQL databases are preferable to store hierarchical data in comparison SQL databases.

Answer: B) SQL follows BASE Model whereas No-SQL follows ACID Model

Explanation:

SQL follows ACID Model whereas No-SQL follows BASE Model.

15. Which statement is true about the SQL?

A. SQL databases are vertically scalable.
B. SQL follows BASE Model.
C. SQL database cannot handle complex queries.
D. SQL database does not require object-relational mapping.

Answer: A) SQL databases are vertically scalable

Explanation:

SQL is vertically scalable. SQL follows the ACID Model. SQL database can easily handle complex queries. SQL database does require object-relational mapping.

16. Which statement is true about the No-SQL?

A. No-SQL follows ACID Model.
B. No-SQL does require object-relational mapping.
C. Dynamic schemas for unstructured data are used in No-SQL databases.
D. No-SQL databases are not preferable for storage of hierarchal data.

Answer: C) Dynamic schemas for unstructured data are used in No-SQL databases

Explanation:

Dynamic schemas for unstructured data are used in No-SQL databases. No-SQL follows BASE Model. No-SQL does not require object-relational mapping. No-SQL databases are preferable for the storage of hierarchal data.

17. SQL has the advantage of?

A. SQL require a lot of programming.
B. SQL provides High-Speed Query Processing.
C. SQL follows the standard languages of ANSI and ISO.
D. SQL is easily portable.

Answer: A) SQL require a lot of programming

Explanation:

SQL does not required programming.

18. SQL has the disadvantage of?

A. SQL is cheap.
B. SQL interface is simple.
C. Both A and B.
D. None of the above.

19. What is meant by Partial Database Control?

A. Business rules are hidden.
B. Users or professionals can't have the full control over the database.
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A and B

Explanation:

SQL has the disadvantage of Partial Database Control which means that the business rules are hidden and the users or professionals can't have full control over the database.

20. What is meant by 'SQL is an interactive language'?

A. Learning and understanding SQL is easy
B. It can also be used for communicating with the database.
C. In a few seconds, complex queries can also be answered using this language.
D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

SQL is an interactive language – it means that learning and understanding SQL is easy, it can also be used for communicating with the database and In a few seconds, complex queries can also be answered using this language.

1. In DBMS, table is known as _____ and row is known as _____.

A. Relation, Tuple
B. Tuple, Tuple
C. Tuple, Relation
D. Relation, Relation

2. Select the statement which is TRUE?

A. In a table, there could be any number of rows and any number of columns.
B. In a table, there could be any number of rows and specified number of columns.
C. In a table, there could be any number of columns and specified number of rows.
D. In a table, there could be specified number of rows and specified number of columns.

3. Select the statement which is TRUE?

A. In case a transaction is rolled back, the data allied with table variable also get rolled back.
B. In case a transaction is rolled back, the data allied with table variable does not roll back.
C. In case a transaction is not rolled back, the data allied with table variable get rolled back.
D. None of the above.

4. Temporary variables use ____ resources than table variables.

A. More
B. Less
C. Equal
D. None of the above

5. Input and output parameters can be derived from table variables.

A. True
B. False

6. What is SQL CREATE Table used for?

A. To Update table
B. To Create table
C. To Delete table
D. None of the above

7. For integer value, which data type is supported in Oracle?

A. INT
B. Number
C. Digit
D. None of the above

8. To delete table definition and all data from the table, which statement is used?

A. DELETE
B. DROP
C. ALTER
D. None of the above

9. What is the difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE statements?

A. DELETE statement free up the space kept in check by the table whereas TRUNCATE statement does not free up the space kept in check by the table.
B. DELETE statement does not free up the space kept in check by the table whereas TRUNCATE statement free up the space kept in check by the table.
C. DELETE statement only deletes rows from the table whereas TRUNCATE statement can only delete columns from the table.
D. DELETE statement only deletes columns from the table whereas TRUNCATE statement can only delete rows from the table.

10. When the table is dropped:

A. Table structure is dropped
B. Integrity constraints are dropped
C. Relationship is dropped
D. All of the above

11. When the table is truncated:

A. Table structure is dropped
B. Integrity constraints are dropped
C. Relationship is dropped
D. None of the above

12. In SQL, which statement can help in changing the name of the table?

A. RENAME
B. ALTER
C. Both A) and B)
D. None of the above

13. TRUNCATE TABLE requires:

A. WHERE clause
B. HAVING clause
C. Both a and b
D. None of the above

14. Select the correct statement.

A. TRUNCATE TABLE is faster than DELETE TABLE statement.
B. TRUNCATE TABLE uses fewer resources than DELETE TABLE statement.
C. Both A) and B)
D. None of the above

15. SELECT INTO statement -

A. Select the content from a table.
B. Rename the content in a table.
C. Copy the content from one table into another existing table.
D. None of the above

16. Which of the following statement is TRUE?

A. At run time, temporary tables can be created.
B. Temporary table can do similar operations to normal table.
C. Both A) and B)
D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A) and B)

Explanation:

At run time, temporary tables can be created and temporary table can do similar operations to normal table.

---

17. How many temp tables are there?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: B) 2

Explanation:

There are 2 types of temp tables.

---

18. Which of the following are the types of the temp tables?

A. Local Temp
B. Global Temp
C. Both A) and B)
D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A) and B)

Explanation:

Local and Global temp, both are the types of the temp tables.

Discuss this Question

---

19. Local Temp Variable is used with which sign?

A. ?
B. @
C. #
D. &

Answer: C) #

Explanation:

Local Temp Variable is used with # sign.

Discuss this Question

---

20. Global Temp Variable is used with which sign?

A. ###
B. ####
C. #
D. ##

Answer: D) ##

Explanation:

Global Temp Variable is used with Double-Hash (##) sign.

1. SQL CREATE DATABASE is used to,

A. Create a table
B. Create a database
C. Create a column
D. Create a row

2. A database does not need to be created in ____. A direct table creation option is provided in ____.

A. MySQL
B. Oracle
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

3. SQL ___ can be used to delete or drop existing databases in a SQL schema.

A. CREATE DATABASE
B. RENAME DATABASE
C. DROP DATABASE
D. SELECT DATABASE

4. Using the ___ statement, a database can be renamed.

A. SQL CREATE DATABASE
B. SQL RENAME DATABASE
C. SQL DROP DATABASE
D. SQL SELECT DATABASE

5. Which of the following statement is TRUE?

A. A DATABASE name can be renamed.
B. A TABLE name can be renamed.
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

6. Which syntax is correct for RENAME DATABASE in MySQL?

A. RENAME old_database_name TO new_database_name;
B. RENAME DATABASE old_database_name TO new_database_name;
C. ALTER old_database_name MODIFY NAME = new_database_name;
D. ALTER DATABASE old_database_name MODIFY NAME = new_database_name;

7. Which syntax is correct for RENAME DATABASE in SQL?

A. RENAME old_database_name TO new_database_name;
B. RENAME DATABASE old_database_name TO new_database_name;
C. ALTER old_database_name MODIFY NAME = new_database_name;
D. ALTER DATABASE old_database_name MODIFY NAME = new_database_name;

8. Which statement is used to select the database in SQL?

A. SELECT
B. USE
C. ALTER
D. CREATE

9. Which statement is used to select the database in Oracle?

A. USE
B. SELECT
C. RENAME
D. None of the above

10. Which syntax is used to show all the databases?

A. USE DATABASES;
B. SELECT DATABASES;
C. SHOW DATABASES;
D. None of the above

1. Which one is not the OPTIONAL Clause in SELECT statement?

A. WHERE
B. ORDER BY
C. HAVE
D. HAVING

2. Which statement is TRUE about the WHERE Clause?

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.

3. Which statement is TRUE about the GROUP BY Clause?

A. In order to retrieve rows, GROUP BY Clause is used.
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.

4. Which statement is TRUE about the HAVING Clause?

A. In order to group the rows, HAVING Clause is used.
B. In order to return the rows, HAVING Clause is used.
C. In order to select the defined groups by the GROUP BY Clause, HAVING Clause is used.
D. None of the above

5. 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.
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

6. Which of the following clause cannot be optional in SQL SELECT Statement?

A. WHERE
B. GROUP BY
C. ORDER BY
D. None of the above

7. Which of the following clause is optional in SQL SELECT Statement?

A. SELECT
B. FROM
C. HAVING
D. None of the above

8. Which clause is used to retrieve a unique element from the table?

A. SELECT UNIQUE
B. SELECT DISTINCT
C. Both A) and B)
D. None of the above

9. What is the functionality of SQL COUNT?

A. It returns the no of record of table
B. It returns the no of record of database
C. It returns the no of record of row
D. It returns the no of record of column

10. In SQL SELECT COUNT, one needs to specify the –

A. Column Name
B. Row Name
C. Table Name
D. None of the above

11. The SELECT TOP statement shows the limited number of:

A. Rows
B. Columns
C. Tables
D. None of the above

12. Select the correct syntax of SELECT TOP clause?

A. SELECT TOP name
B. SELECT TOP column
C. SELECT TOP FROM
D. SELECT TOP Number

13. Using the SQL first() function, one can return the ____ value of the selected column.

A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. Last

14. Using the SQL last() function, one can return the _____ value of the selected column.

A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. Last

15. Using SQL SELECT RANDOM() function, one can return the random –

A. Table
B. Database
C. Row
D. Column

16. In order to assign a random name to a column or table, which SQL SELECT Clause is used?

A. FROM
B. WHERE
C. HAVING
D. AS

17. Which function combines the two different columns?

A. ADD
B. MERGE
C. CONCAT
D. None of the above

18. What is the difference between HAVING and WHERE clause?

A. HAVING clause is used in column operation whereas WHERE clause is used in row operation.
B. HAVING clause is post-filter whereas WHERE clause is pre-filter.
C. HAVING clause filters the groups whereas WHERE clauses filter the single record of the table.
D. All of the above

19. What is the difference between MIN and MAX function?

A. MIN function is used to show the minimum data and MAX function is used to show the maximum data.
B. MIN function is used to show the maximum data and MAX function is used to show the minimum data.
C. Both of the above
D. None of the above

20. In order to sort the records according to the columns, which clause is used?

A. HAVING
B. GROUP BY
C. ORDER BY
D. None of the above

21. By default, sorting by ORDER BY clause is done in which order?

A. Ascending
B. Descending

22. What is the keyword of the Ascending and Descending?

A. ASCE, DESC
B. ASC, DES
C. ASCE, DES
D. ASC, DESC

23. SQL INSERT is used to insert a –

A. Single or Multiple record
B. Single or Multiple database
C. Single or Multiple table
D. None of the above

24. In order to insert a row directly in the table, which command is used?

A. INSERT IN
B. INSERT INSIDE
C. INSERT UNDER
D. INSERT INTO

25. In order to update one table using another table and join condition, which statement is used.

A. SQL UPDATE INTO
B. SQL UPDATE JOIN
C. SQL JOIN
D. SQL JOIN UPDATE

SQL DELETE can be used to delete,

A. Rows
B. Database
C. View
D. All of the above

27. What is the clause to delete all rows from the table?

A. SQL DELETE ALL ROWS Table_Name;
B. SQL DELETE ROWS Table_Name;
C. DELETE FROM ALL ROWS Table_Name;
D. DELETE FROM Table_Name;

28. In order to delete duplicate rows from the table, which keyword is used?

A. DELETE
B. DISTINCT
C. FROM
D. WHERE

29. In order to delete the database, which keyword is used?

A. DROP
B. DELETE
C. ALTER
D. None of the above

30. Which of the following keyword is used to delete the Join?

A. DELETE
B. ON
C. WHERE
D. All of the above

10. In order to start the transaction, the command used is –

A. Mysql > START COMMIT;
B. Mysql > START TRANSACTION;
C. Mysql > START ROLLBACK;
D. None of the above

9. To get the table's previous permanent status, use the ____ command.

A. Commit
B. Transaction
C. Rollback
D. None of the above

8. A single unit of work for all commands executed consecutively is known as-

A. Transaction
B. Commit
C. Rollback
D. Control

7. Which of the following is/are transaction control commands in SQL?

A. Commit
B. Rollback
C. Both A. and B.
D. None of the above

6. The character(s) which are used independently or in conjunction with SQL Like Operator:

A. %
B. _
C. Both A. and B.
D. None of the above

5. SQL Like is NOT used with which of the following statement(s)?

A. DELETE
B. SELECT
C. UPDATE
D. ALTER

4. In SQL, Like is a ____ operator.

A. Relational
B. Logical
C. Additional
D. Unique

3. Which keyword is used in SQL Server to implement the auto increment?

A. UNIQUE
B. IDENTITY
C. INCREMENT
D. ADD

2. Which of the following is the feature(s) of SQL Auto Increment?

A. In some cases you may not have any unique identifying characteristics in data; therefore, it makes sense to create a Primary Key.
B. Explicitly initializing and modifying the auto-increment value is possible at any time.
C. Record identifiers can easily be created that are unique to each record.
D. All of the above

1. Which of the following is TRUE about SQL Auto Increment?

A. It increments the unique number automatically.
B. It decrements the unique number automatically.
C. It keeps the unique number constant
D. None of the above

1. In the database table, data types describe the kind of ___ that it can contain.

A. Table
B. Data
C. Number
D. None of the above

2. In how many categories data types has been classified?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

3. Name of the data type categories are,

A. String Data types
B. Numeric Data types
C. Date and time Data types
D. All of the above

4. Which of the following is not MySQL String Data Type?

A. TEXT(Size)
B. TINYTEXT
C. MEDIUMTEXT
D. LARGETEXT

5. Which of the following is not MySQL Numeric Data Type?

A. BIT(Size)
B. CHAR(Size)
C. INTEGER(Size)
D. INT(Size)

6. Which of the following are not MySQL Date and Time Data Type?

A. DATE
B. TIME(fsp)
C. YEAR
D. None of the above

7. Which of the following is SQL Server String Data Type?

A. ntext
B. binary(n)
C. varbinary

D. All of the above

8. Which of the following is SQL Server Numeric Data Type?

A. image
B. nchar
C. money
D. cursor

9. Which of the following is SQL Server Date and Time Data Type?

A. timestamp
B. sql_variant
C. real
D. text

10. TINYTEXT can hold the maximum length of ___ characters?

A. 254
B. 255
C. 256
D. 257

11. What is the full form of BLOB?

A. Binary Long Objects
B. Binary Least Objects
C. Binary Large Objects
D. Binary Large Orientation

12. How MySQL determines which one to use, FLOAT or DOUBLE, using the p parameter?

A. If p comes between 0 to 25, data type becomes FLOAT(). If p comes between 26 to 54, data type becomes DOUBLE().
B. If p comes between 26 to 54, data type becomes FLOAT(). If p comes between 0 to 25, data type becomes DOUBLE().
C. If p comes between 25 to 53, data type becomes FLOAT(). If p comes between 0 to 24, data type becomes DOUBLE().

D. **If p comes between 0 to 24, data type becomes FLOAT(). If p comes between 25 to 53, data type becomes DOUBLE().**

Answer: D) If p comes between 0 to 24, data type becomes FLOAT(). If p comes between 25 to 53, data type becomes DOUBLE()

Explanation:

MySQL determines to use `FLOAT` or `DOUBLE` using the p parameter. If p comes between 0 to 24, the data type becomes `FLOAT()`. If p comes between 25 to 53, the data type becomes `DOUBLE()`.

13. What does BOOL mean in MySQL Numeric Data Types?

A. A Boolean value is specified by this variable. When a value is nonzero, it is considered false, and zero is considered true.
B. **A Boolean value is specified by this variable. When a value is nonzero, it is considered true, and zero is considered false.**
C. A Boolean value is specified by this variable. When a value is nonzero, it is considered true, and zero is also considered true.
D. A Boolean value is specified by this variable. When a value is nonzero, it is considered false, and zero is also considered false.

14. What can be the maximum size of char(n) in SQL Server String Data Type?

A. 7000
B. **8000**
C. 9000
D. 10000

15. What is the difference between nchar and nvarchar?

A. **nchar is fixed and nvarchar is variable.**
B. nchar is variable and nvarchar is fixed.
C. nchar has the maximum size of 4000 characters and nvarchar has the maximum size of 8000 characters.
D. nchar has the maximum size of 800 characters and nvarchar has the maximum size of 4000 characters.

16. What is the difference between nvarchar and ntext?

A. nvarchar is fixed and ntext is variable.
B. nvarchar is variable and ntext is fixed.
C. nvarchar can be of the maximum size upto 4000 characters and ntext can be of the maximum size upto 2GB of the text data.
D. nvarchar can be of the maximum size upto 4000 characters and ntext can be of the maximum size upto 1GB of the text data.

17. Bit is an integer that can be –

A. 0
B. 1
C. Null
D. All of the above

1. Using a WHERE clause in a SQL query is used to specify SQL reserved words and characters, known as ____?

A. Operators
B. Data Types
C. Numbers
D. Syntax

2. SQL Operator can be,

A. Unary
B. Binary
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

3. Number of operands used by Unary Operator is?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

4. Numbers of operand used by Binary Operators are?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

5. Which one of the syntaxes given below is of Binary Operator?

A. Operator SQL _Operand
B. Operand2 SQL _Operator Operand1
C. Operand1 SQL _Operator Operand1
D. Operand1 SQL _Operator Operand2

6. When an expression includes ___ SQL operator(s), the sequence in which they are evaluated is known as the SQL operator's precedence.

A. 0
B. 1
C. Multiple
D. NULL

7. Which of the statement is true?

A. The precedence-low operators are evaluated last in SQL.
B. The precedence-high operators are evaluated first in SQL.
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

8. Select the correct order of precedence among the following?

A. OR > NOT > + > **
B. NOT > OR > ** > +
C. ** > + > OR > NOT
D. ** > + > NOT > OR

9. Which of the following statement is correct?

A. Comparison Operator has higher precedence than Conjuction Operator.
B. Identity Operator has higher precedence than Multiplication Operator.

C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

10. Which of these are the types of operators?

A. Arithmetic
B. Comparison
C. Set
D. All of the above

11. Which of the following is NOT the SQL Arithmetic Operator?

A. Addition
B. Subtraction
C. Unary
D. Modulus

12. Which of the following statement is TRUE for SQL Additional Operator?

A. SELECT operand1-operand2;
B. SELECT operand1*operand2;
C. SELECT operand1+operand2;
D. SELECT operand1>operand2;
E.

13. The numerical values of two ___ of the ___ table can be easily subtracted using SQL Subtraction Operator.

A. Rows, same
B. Columns, same
C. Rows, different
D. Columns, different

14. Which of the following statement is correct for SQL Multiplication Operator?

A. SELECT Operand1+Operand2;
B. SELECT Operand1*Operand2;
C. SELECT Operand1**Operand2;
D. SELECT Operand1<Operand2;

15. SQL Division operator divides the operand on the ____ side by the operand on the ____ side.

A. Left, Left
B. Right, Left
C. Left, Right
D. Right, Right

16. The SQL Modulus Operator returns the,

A. Quotient
B. Percentage
C. Sum
D. Reminder

17. Which of the following is not the SQL Comparison Operator?

A. SQL Equal Operator (=)
B. SQL Less Than Operator (<)
C. SQL Greater Than Operator (>)
D. All of the above

18. Using which SQL Comparison Operator can we find the data that matches our query?

A. SQL Not Equal Operator (!=)
B. SQL Equal Operator (=)
C. SQL Greater Than Operator (>)
D. SQL Less Than Operator (<)

19. Which of the following is a SQL Logical Operator?

A. SQL ALL Operator
B. SQL OR Operator
C. SQL LIKE Operator
D. All of the above

20. Which of the following is not a SQL Logical Operator?

A. SQL Equal Operator
B. SQL ANY Operator
C. SQL BETWEEN Operator
D. SQL IN Operator

1. What s the full form of SQL?

A. O Structured Query Language

B. O Structured Query List

C. O Simple Query Language

D. © None of these

2. Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Oracle Database i

structures, including tables? ;

A. O Data Definition Language(DDL)

B. O Data Manipulation Language(DML)

C. O Both of above

D. O None

3. Which operator performs pattern matching?

A. & BETWEEN operator

B. O LIKE operator

C. O EXISTS operator

D.) None of these

4. What operator tests column for the absence of data?

A. O EXISTS operator

B. O NOT operator

C. O 1S NULL operator

D. O None of these

5. In SQL, which commandy(s) is(are) used to change a table's storage characteristics?

A. & ALTER TABLE

B. O MODIFY TABLE

C. O CHANGE TABLE

D. © All of the above

6. In SQL, which of the following is not a data definition language commands?

A. O RENAME

B.) REVOKE

C. O GRANT

D. & UPDATE

7. In SQL, which command is used to SELECT only one copy of each set of duplicable rows

A. O SELECT DISTINCT

B. () SELECT UNIQUE

C. O SELECT DIFFERENT

D. © All of the above

8. A command that lets you change one or more fields in a record is 3

A. O Insert

B. & Modify

C. O Look-up

D. &) All of the above

9. Which of the SQL statements is correct?

A. O SELECT Username AND Password FROM Users

B. () SELECT Username, Password FROM Users

C. () SELECT Username, Password WHERE Username = 'userl'

D. O None of these

10. The FROM SQL clause is used to...

A. O specify what table we are selecting or deleting data FROM

B. O specify range for search condition

C. O specify search condition

D. O None of these

11. Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve only unique values?

A. O DISTINCTIVE

B. & UNIQUE

C. O DISTINCT

D. () DIFFERENT

12. Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve a maximum value?

A. O TOP

B. © MOST

C. O UPPER

D. O MAX

13. What is a view?

A. O Aview is a special stored procedure executed when certain event occurs.

B. _ Aview is a virtual table which results of executing a pre-compiled query. A view is not

© part of the physical database schema, while the regular tables are.

C. O Aview is a database diagram.

D. O None of these

14. Which of the following SQL commands is used to retrieve data?

A. O DELETE

B. O INSERT

C. o SELECT

D. O JOIN

15. Which of the following is a SQL aggregate function?

A. O LEFT

B. O AVG

C. 0 JOIN

D. O LEN

16. Which SQL statement is used to update data in a database?

A. O SAVE

B.) UPDATE

C. O SAVEAS

D. &, MODIFY

17. Which SQL statement is used to delete data FROM a database?

A. O COLLAPSE

B. O REMOVE

C. o ALTER

D. O DELETE

18. Which SQL keyword is used to sort the result-set?

A. & SORTBY

B. O ORDER

C. O ORDERBY

D.) SORT

19. The SQL statement 3

SELECT SUBSTR('123456789', INSTR('abcabcabc', 'b'), 4) FROM DUAL; 1

A. O 6789

B. O 2345

C. o 1234

D. () 456789

Answer: **Option B**

Solution:

INSTR Function:- The **INSTR** function in SQL is used to find the starting location of a pattern in a string. The syntax for the **INSTR** function is as follows:

INSTR (str, pattern): Find the starting location of pattern in string str.

SUBSTR Function:- The Substring function in SQL is used to grab a portion of the stored data. The syntax for the **SUBSTR** function is as follows:

SUBSTR(str,pos,len): Starting with the position pos in string str select the characters upto the length len.

In the above query,

INSTR('abcabcabc', 'b') outputs 2 as the starting location of pattern

20. Which of the following group functions ignore NULL values? 3

A. O MAX

B. () COUNT 3

C. o SuM

D. &) All of the above

21. Table Employee has 10 records. It has a non-NULL SALARY column which is 3

also UNIQUE.

The SQL statement 3

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employee WHERE SALARY > ANY (SELECT SALARY 1

FROM EMPLOYEE);]

prints :

A O 10

B.O9

cos

D.oO

Answer: **Option B**

Solution:

ANY compares a value with each of the values in a list or results from a query and evaluates to true if the result of an inner query contains at least one row. **ANY** must be preceded by comparison operators(=, >, <, <=, >=, <>).

Employee table has 10 records and each value in non-NULL SALARY column is unique i.e different. So, in that 10 records one of the record will be minimum which cannot be greater than any nine value of the salary column. Hence the condition

WHERE SALARY > ANY (SELECT SALARY FROM employee)

will be true nine times. So, the COUNT(*) outputs 9.

22. The SQL statement

SELECT SUBSTR(‘abcdefghij', INSTR('123321234', '2', 3, 2), 2) FROM DUAL;

prints

A. O gh

B. o 23

C. o be

D. O ab

Answer: **Option A**
Solution:
Another form of **INSTR** function used in ORACLE is:
INSTR (str, pattern, [starting position, [nth location]]): Finds the starting location of the nth occurrence of pattern beginning in the starting position-th position in string str.
Example: - SELECT INSTR('kolkata', 'a', 1, 2) FROM DUAL;
will output 7 as the starting location of 2nd occurrence of pattern 'a' from starting position 1 in string 'kolkata' is 7.

In the above query INSTR('123321234', '2', 3, 2) will give the output 7 as the starting location of 2nd occurrence of pattern '2' from starting location three in string '123321234' is 7.

Now SUBSTR function becomes SUBSTR('abcdefghij

23. The SQL statement

SELECT ROUND(45.926, -1) FROM DUAL;

A. O isillegal

B. () prints garbage

C. O prints 045.926

D. () prints 50

Answer: **Option D**
Solution:
The **ROUND** function in SQL is used to round a number to a specified precision. The syntax is:
ROUND (expression, [decimal place])
where [decimal place] indicates the number of decimal points returned. A negative number means the rounding will occur to the digit to the left of the decimal point. For example, -1 means the number will be rounded to the nearest tens.

For above given example, the output would be 50 because the nearest tens of 45.926, is 50.
Taking another example, if we have to round (44.678, -1), the out put would be 40, because the nearest tens of 44.678 is 40.

24. Which of the following must be enclosed in double quotes? 3

A. O Dates

B. O Column Alias

C. o Strings

D. () All of the above

25. Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?

A. & ROLLBACK

B. O COMMIT

C. © TRUNCATE

D. O DELETE

26. Which command undo all the updates performed by the SQL in the transaction?

A. O ROLLBACK

B. ©, COMMIT

C. O TRUNCATE

D.) DELETE

27. Find all the cities whose humidity is 89

A. O SELECT city WHERE humidity = 89;

B. () SELECT city FROM weather WHERE humidity = 89;

C. () SELECT humidity = 89 FROM weather;

D. O SELECT city FROM weather;

28. Find the temperature in increasing order of all cities

A. () SELECT city FROM weather ORDER BY temperature;

B. O SELECT city, temperature FROM weather;

C. O SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY temperature;

D. O SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY city;

29. What is the meaning of LIKE '%0%0%"

A. O Feature begins with two 0's

B. O Feature ends with two 0's

C. () Feature has more than two 0's

D. O Feature has two 0's in it, at any position

30. Find the names of these cities with temperature and condition whose

condition is neither sunny nor cloudy

A. _ SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT IN

“~ ('sunny’, ‘cloudy’);

B. _ SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT

~ BETWEEN ('sunny’, ‘cloudy’);

C. _ SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition IN ('sunny’,

© “cloudy);

D. _ SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition BETWEEN

© (sunny’, ‘cloudy’);

31. Find the name of those cities with temperature and condition whose condition

is either sunny or cloudy but temperature must be greater than 70°F.

A. _ SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny’ AND

© condition = ‘cloudy’ OR temperature > 70;

B. _ SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny’ OR

© condition = ‘cloudy’ OR temperature > 70;

C. _ SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny’ OR

© condition = ‘cloudy’ AND temperature > 70;

D. _ SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny’ AND

“ condition = "cloudy’ AND temperature > 70;

32. Find all the tuples having temperature greater than 'Paris’. 1

A. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT temperature FROM weather 3

' WHERE city = ‘Paris’)

B. _ SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT * FROM weather WHERE 1

© city = *Paris’)

C. _ SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE 3

' city = 'Paris’) :

D. () SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > 'Paris’ temperature 1

33. Find all the cities with temperature, condition and humidity whose humidity is

in the range of 63 to 79

A. O SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity IN (63 to 79)

B. () SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT IN (63 AND 79)

C. O SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity BETWEEN 63 AND 79

D.) SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT BETWEEN 63 AND 79

34. Find the names of the countries whose condition is sunny.

A. () SELECT country FROM location WHERE condition = 'sunny’;

B. _ SELECT country FROM location WHERE city IN (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE

condition = sunny');

C. _ SELECT country FROM location WHERE city NOT IN (SELECT city FROM weather

© WHERE condition = 'sunny');

D. _ SELECT country FROM location WHERE city UNION (SELECT city FROM weather

~ WHERE condition = 'sunny");

35. Find the name of all cities with their temperature, humidity and countries.

A. O SELECT city, temperature, humidity, country FROM location;

B. O SELECT weather.city, temperature, humidity, country FROM weather, location;

C. _ SELECT weather.city, temperature, humidity, country FROM weather, location WHERE

© weather.city = location.city;

D. _ SELECT weather.city, temperature, humidity FROM weather SELECT country FROM

© location WHERE weather.city = location.city;

36. Find the name of cities with all entries whose temperature is in the range of 71 3

and 89 :

A. O SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT IN (71 to 89); i

B. () SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT IN (71 and 89); i

C. O SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT BETWEEN 71 to 89; i

D. () SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature BETWEEN 71 AND 89; i

37. Which of the following query finds the names of the sailors who have reserved

at least one boat?

A. O SELECT DISTINCT s.sname FROM sailors s, reserves r WHERE s.sid = r.sid;

B. () SELECT s.sname FROM sailors s, reserves r WHERE s.sid = r.sid;

C. () SELECT DISTINCT s.sname FROM sailors, reserves WHERE s.sid = r.sid;

D. O None of These

38. Which of the following query finds colors of boats reserved by "Dustin"?

A. SELECT DISTINCT b.color FROM boats b, sailors s WHERE s.sname = ‘Dustin’ AND

~ s.sid = b.sid

B. _ SELECT DISTINCT b.color FROM boats b, reserves r, sailors s WHERE s.sname =

' "Dustin’ AND s.sid = r.sid AND r.bid = b.bid;

C. _ SELECT DISTINCT b.color FROM boats b, reserves r, sailors s WHERE s.sname =

"~ 'Dustin’ AND s.sid = r.sid

D. _ SELECT DISTINCT b.color FROM boats b, reserves r, sailors s WHERE s.sname =

" *Dustin’ AND r.bid = b.bid

39. What does the following query find? 3

(SELECT DISTINCT r.sid 3

FROM boats b, reserves r |

WHERE b.bid = r.bid

AND b.color = "red') 1

MINUS]

(SELECT DISTINCT r.sid 3

FROM boats b, reserves r |

WHERE b.bid = r.bid

AND b.color = 'green’) 1

A. () Find the sailor IDs of all sailors who have reserved red boats but not green boats 3

B. _ Find the sailor IDs of at least one sailor who have reserved red boats but not green 3

"~ boats

C. _ Find the sailor Ids of atmost one sailor who have reserved red boats but not green

~ boats

D. O None of These

40. Which of the following query finds the name of the sailors who have reserved

at least two boats?

A. _ SELECT DISTINCT s.sname FROM sailors s, reserves rl, reserves r2 WHERE s.sid =

© ri.sid AND rL.sid = r2.sid AND rl.bid # r2.bid

B. _ SELECT DISTINCT s.sname FROM sailors s, reserves rl, reserves r2 WHERE s.sid =

“ r1.sid AND COUNT(rL.bid) > r2.bid

C. _ SELECT DISTINCT s.sname FROM sailors s, reserves rl, reserves r2 WHERE s.sid =

*** rL.sid AND ri.sid = r2.sid AND rl.bid <> r2.bid**

D. O All of these

41. Which of the following query finds the total rating of the sailors who have

reserved boat "103"?

A. O SELECT SUM(s.rating) FROM sailors s, reserves r AND r.bid = 103;

B. () SELECT s.rating FROM sailors s, reserves r WHERE s.sid = r.sid AND r.bid = 103

C. _ c¢) SELECT COUNT(s.rating) FROM sailors s, reserves r WHERE s.sid = r.sid AND r.bid

~ =103

D. _ SELECT SUM(s.rating) FROM sailors s, reserves r WHERE s.sid = r.sid AND r.bid =

103

42. The SELECT statement SELECT 'Hi' FROM DUAL WHERE NULL = NULL; i

Outputs 3

A. O Hi

B. O FLASE

C. o TRUE

D. O Nothing

Answer: **Option D**

Solution:

Since Null is not a member of any data domain, it is not considered a "value", but rather a marker (or placeholder) indicating the absence the value. Because of this, comparisons with Null can never result in either True or False, but always in a third logical result,as Unknown. So, comparing NULL with NULL results to NULL.

43. Which of the following is illegal? 3

A. O SELECT SYSDATE - SYSDATE FROM DUAL; 1

B. () SELECT SYSDATE - (SYSDATE - 2) FROM DUAL; 3

C. () SELECT SYSDATE - (SYSDATE + 2) FROM DUAL; 3

D. & None of these

Answer: **Option D**
Solution:
SELECT SYSDATE - SYSDATE FROM DUAL; outputs 0
SELECT SYSDATE - (SYSDATE - 2) FROM DUAL; outputs 2
SELECT SYSDATE - (SYSDATE + 2) FROM DUAL; outputs -2

44, If a query involves NOT, AND, OR with no parenthesis

A. O NOT will be evaluated first; AND will be evaluated second; OR will be evaluated last.

B. () NOT will be evaluated first; OR will be evaluated second; AND will be evaluated last.

C. O AND will be evaluated first; OR will be evaluated second; NOT will be evaluated last.

D. O The order of occurrence determines the order of evaluation.

45. Let the statement

SELECT columnl FROM myTable;

return 10 rows. The statement

SELECT ALL columnl FROM myTable;

will return

A. O less than 10 rows

B. O more than 10 rows

C. O exactly 10 rows

D. O None of these

46. Table employee has 10 records. It has a non-NULL SALARY column which is

also UNIQUE.

The SQL statement

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employee WHERE SALARY > ALL (SELECT SALARY

FROM EMPLOYEE);

prints

A O 10

B.O9

cos

D.O

47. Which of the following SQL commands can be used to add data to a database

table?

A. & ADD

B. O UPDATE

C. & APPEND

D. O INSERT

48. Which of the following join is also called as an ‘inner-join'?

A. O Non-Equijoin

B. () Self-Join

C. o Equijoin

D. O None of these

49. Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL constraint? 3

A. & PRIMARY KEY

B. O ALTERNATE KEY

C.) FOREIGN KEY

D. O UNIQUE

50. What is an SQL virtual table that is constructed from other tables? 3

A O view

B.) Arelation

C. & Justanother table

D. & Query results

51. When using the SQL INSERT statement:

A. O rows cannot be copied in mass from one table to another only.

B. O rows can be modified according to criteria only.

C. O rows can either be inserted into a table one at a time or in groups.

D. O rows can be inserted into a table only one at a time only.

52. The SQL ALTER statement can be used to:

A. O change the table data.

B. O change the table structure.

C. O delete rows from the table.

D. O add rows to the table.

53. What SQL command can be used to delete columns from a table? 3

A. O MODIFY TABLE TableName DROP ColumnName 3

B. O MODIFY TABLE TableName DROP COLUMN ColumnName 1

C. O ALTER TABLE TableName DROP ColumnName :

D. () ALTER TABLE TableName DROP COLUMN ColumnName 3

54. What SQL command can be used to add columns to a table? 3

A. O ALTER TABLE TableName ADD ColumnName 1

B. O ALTER TABLE TableName ADD COLUMN ColumnName 3

C. () MODIFY TABLE TableName ADD ColumnName 3

D. © MODIFY TABLE TableName ADD COLUMN ColumnName 3

55. The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is:

A. () DROP FROM CUSTOMER ...

B. O UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ...

C. O REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ...

D. () DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ...

56. The SQL WHERE clause:

A. O limits the row data are returned.

B. O limits the column data that are returned.

C. O Both Aand B are correct.

D.) Neither A nor B are correct.

57. Which of the following is the original purpose of SQL?

A. O To define the data structures

B. O To specify the syntax and semantics of SQL data definition language

C. O To specify the syntax and semantics of SQL manipulation language

D. () All of the above.

58. The wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful when?

A. O An exact match is necessary in a CREATE statement.

B. O An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement.

C. O An exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement.

D. () An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.

59. The command to eliminate a table from a database is:

A. O DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;

B. () DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER;

C. © REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER;

D. ©) UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER;

60. The SQL keyword(s) is used with wildcards.

A. & NOTIN only

B. O LIKE only

C. o INonly

D. & INand NOTIN

61. A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement is enclosed in:

A. O parenthesis - (...).

B. () brackets - [...].

C. O CAPITAL LETTERS.

D. () braces --{..}.

62. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a . 3

A O file

B. O report

C. O table

D. o form

63. In an SQL SELECT statement querying a single table, according to the SQL-92

standard the asterisk (*) means that:

A. O all columns of the table are to be returned.

B. () all records meeting the full criteria are to be returned.

C. O all records with even partial criteria met are to be returned.

D. © None of the above is correct.

64. The HAVING clause does which of the following?

A. O Acts EXACTLY like a WHERE clause.

B. () Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.

C. () Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.

D. O Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.

65. Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in i

sQL?

A. Datatypes

B. Primary keys

C. O Default values i

D. () All of the above. i

66. When three or more AND and OR conditions are combined, it is easier to use 3

the SQL keyword(s): ;

A. O NOTIN only. i

B. LIKE only.

C. O INonly.

D. O Both IN and NOT IN.

67. SQL can be used to:

A. O create database structures only.

B. O query database data only.

C. O modify database data only.

D. () All of the above can be done by SQL.

68. The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used:

A. O to limit the columns displayed.

B. O for ranges.

C. O asawildcard.

D. & None of these is correct.

69. Which of the following query is correct for using comparison operators in

sQL?

A. O SELECT name, course_name FROM student WHERE age>50 and <80;

B. O SELECT name, course_name FROM student WHERE age>50 and age <80;

C. O SELECT name, course_name FROM student WHERE age>50 and WHERE age<80;

D. & None of these

70. How to select all data from student table starting the name from letter 'r'? 1

A. () SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'r%'; 3

B. () SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%r%'; 3

C. O SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%r'; I

D. () SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE *_r%"; 1

1. Which of the following SQL query is correct for selecting the name of staffs

from 'staffinfo' table where salary is 10,000 or 25,000?

A. O SELECT name FROM staffinfo WHERE salary BETWEEN 10000 AND 25000;

B.) SELECT name FROM staffinfo WHERE salary IN (10000, 25000);

C. O BothAand B

D. © None of the above

2. Select the right statement to insert values to the student table.

A. O INSERT student VALUES (

B. O INSERT VALUES (

C. © INSERT INTO student VALUES (

D. () INSERT VALUES INTO student (

3. ……. jOins two or more tables based on a specified column value not

equaling a specified column value in another table.

A. & EQUIJOIN

B. O NON-EQUIJOIN

C. O OUTER JOIN

D.) NATURAL JOIN

4. In SQL, which command is used to change a table's storage characteristics?

A. O ALTER TABLE

B. O MODIFY TABLE

C. () CHANGE TABLE

D. O None of these

5. In SQL, which of the following is not a data definition language commands?

A. & REVOKE

B. O RENAME

C. O UPDATE

D. & GRANT

6. 'AS' clause is used in SQL for

A. O Selection operation.

B. O Rename operation.

C. O Join operation.

D. () Projection operation.

7. Count function in SQL returns the number of

A. values.

B. (distinct values.

C. O groups.

D. O columns.

8. Which of the following is a valid SQL type?

A. & CHARACTER

B. O NUMERIC

C. O FLOAT

D. © All of the above

9. NULLis

A. O the same as 0 for integer

B. O the same as blank for character

C. () the same as 0 for integer and blank for character

D. O not a value

56) _____ is a constraint that can be defined only at the column level?

a. UNIQUE

b. NOT NULL

c. CHECK

d. PRIMARY KEY

55) Which of the following operator can be used with a multiple-row subquery?

a. =

b. BETWEEN

c. NOT IN

d. <>

54) What is the need for our query to execute successfully on an existing view?

a. The specified table must contain data.

b. We must have a SELECT privilege on the view.

c. We should have a SELECT privilege only on the specified table.

d. The specified table must be in the same database or schema.

53) Evaluate the SQL statement:

1. SELECT ROUND (TRUNCATE (MOD (1600, 10), -1), 2) FROM dual;

What will be displayed?

a. 0

b. 1

c. 00

d. An error statement

Answer: A

Explanation: This statement will give the result 0. A function MOD(1600, 10) returns 0 by calculating the modulus of 1600 when 1600 is divided by 10 until no further whole number can be produced. TRUNCATE(x, y) function truncates x to the decimal precision

of y. Finally, the ROUND(x, y) function rounds x to the decimal precision of y. Hence option A is the correct choice.

52) Which data dictionary table can be used to show the object privileges granted to the user on specific columns?

a. USER_TAB_PRIVS_MADE

b. USER_COL_PRIVS_MADE

c. USER_TAB_PRIVS

d. USER_COL_PRIVS

51) Which of the following are the DATETIME data types that can be used in column definitions?

a. TIMESTAMP

b. INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY

c. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

d. TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

Options A and C are correct. It is because they are the DATETIME data types that can be used to specify column definitions.

Option B cannot be used to specify the column definitions because there are only INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND and INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH data types.

Option D cannot be used to specify the column definitions because there are only TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE and TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE data types.

50) Evaluate the SQL statement:

```
1. SELECT a.emp_name, a.sal, a.dept_id, b.maxsal FROM employees a,
2. (SELECT dept_id, MAX(sal) maxsal FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id) b
3. WHERE a.dept_id = b.dept_id AND a.sal < b.maxsal;
```

Which of the following statement is correct?

a. The statement gives an error at line 1.

b. The statement gives an error at line 6.

c. The statement produces the employee name, salary, department ID, and maximum salary earned in the employee department for all departments that pay less salary than the maximum salary paid in the company.

d. The statement produces the employee name, salary, department ID, and maximum salary earned in the employee department for all employees who earn less than the maximum salary in their department.

Answer: D

Explanation: Option D is the correct choice because it is the example of an inline view, which is the subquery in the FROM clause of the main query.

49) What is the advantage of the clustered index?

a. It is fast to update the records.

b. It does not need extra work for SQL queries.

c. It minimizes the page transfer and maximizes the cache hits.

d. None of the above is correct.

Answer: C

Explanation: A clustered index is actually a table where the data is stored in rows. It stores data in only one way based on the key values. It helps us to store data and indexes simultaneously but takes a long time to update the records. They are scan and index seek that minimizes the page transfer and maximizes the cache hits. Hence option C is the correct choice.

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

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';

47) _____ is a program that performs some common action on database data and also stored in the database.

a. Stored Procedure

b. Trigger

c. Stored Function

d. None of the above

46) Which of the following statement is correct to display all the cities with the condition, temperature, and humidity whose humidity is in the range of 60 to 75 from the 'whether' table?

a. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity IN (60 to 75)

b. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity BETWEEN 60 AND 75

c. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT IN (60 AND 75)

d. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT BETWEEN 60 AND 75

Answer: B

Explanation:

The BETWEEN is a conditional operator that is used to retrieve values from an expression within a range. It can be used with the SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE statement.

The IN is a conditional operator used to reduce the use of multiple OR conditions in the SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE statement.

Hence the option B is the correct choice.

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation: We know that the AND operator gives the output only when both the first conditions are true. In contrast, the OR operator gives the output when either the first condition OR the second condition is true. Hence the option C is the correct choice.

43) When the wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful?

a. When an exact match is required in a SELECT statement.
b. When an exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement.
c. When an exact match is required in a CREATE statement.
d. When an exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.

42) Which of the following options are correct regarding these three keys (Primary Key, Super Key, and Candidate Key) in a database?

I. Minimal super key is a candidate key
II. Only one candidate key can be a primary key
III. All super keys can be a candidate key
IV. We cannot find a primary key from the candidate key

a. I and II
b. II and III
c. I and III
d. II and IV

Answer: A

Explanation: Candidate key in SQL is a set of fields that identify each record in a table uniquely. It is a super key with no repeated fields that means the minimal super key is a candidate key. A table can contain multiple candidate keys, but it can have only a single primary key. Therefore option A is the correct choice.

41) Which of the following statement is correct regarding the difference between TRUNCATE, DELETE and DROP command?

I. DELETE operation can be rolled back but TRUNCATE and DROP operations cannot be rolled back.
II. TRUNCATE and DROP operations can be rolled back but DELETE operations cannot be rolled back.
III. DELETE is an example of DML, but TRUNCATE and DROP are examples of DDL.
IV. All are an example of DDL.

a. **I and III**
b. II and III
c. II and IV
d. II and IV

Answer: A

Explanation:

DELETE is used to remove existing records from the database. DELETE command is a DML statement so that it can be rolled back.

DROP is used to delete the whole table, including its structure. DROP is a DDL command that lost the data permanently, and it cannot be rolled back.

TRUNCATE is used to delete the whole records, but it preserves the table's schema or structure. TRUNCATE is a DDL command, so it cannot be rolled back.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

40) Which operator is used to compare the NULL values in SQL?

a. Equal
b. IN
c. **IS**
d. None of Above

39) Which of the following are the synonyms for Column and ROW of a table?

1. Row = [Tuple, Record]
2. Column = [Field, Attribute]
3. Row = [Tuple, Attribute]
4. Columns = [Field, Record]

a. 1 and 2

b. 3 and 4

c. Only 1

d. Only 2

38) What is the difference between a PRIMARY KEY and a UNIQUE KEY?

a. Primary key can store null value, whereas a unique key cannot store null value.

b. We can have only one primary key in a table while we can have multiple unique keys

c. Primary key cannot be a date variable whereas unique key can be

d. None of these

37) Which of the following is the correct order of a SQL statement?

a. SELECT, GROUP BY, WHERE, HAVING

b. SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING

c. SELECT, HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY

d. SELECT, WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY

36) A sequence in SQL can generate a maximum number:

a. 39 digits
b. 38 digits
c. 40 digits
d. 37 digits

35) Sequence can generate

a. Numeric value
b. Alphanumeric value
c. A & B both
d. None of the above

34) Shared locks are applied while performing

a. Read operations
b. Write operations
c. A & B both
d. None of the above

33) Group of operations that form a single logical unit of work is known as

a. View
b. Network
c. Unit
d. Transaction

32) Why we need to create an index if the primary key is already present in a table?

a. **Index improves the speed of data retrieval operations on a table.**
b. Indexes are special lookup tables that will be used by the database search engine.
c. Indexes are synonyms of a column in a table.
d. All of the above

Answer: A

Explanation: When we define a primary key in a table, the Database Engine enforces the data's uniqueness by creating a unique index for those columns. This indexing process improves data retrieval when the primary key is used in queries. Therefore, we need to create an index if a primary key is already present in a table.

31) Which of the following is the basic approaches for joining tables?

a. Union JOIN
b. Natural JOIN
c. Subqueries
d. **All of the above**

30) Which statement is true regarding procedures?

a. **They include procedural and SQL statements.**
b. They work similarly to the functions.
c. It does not need unique names.
d. It cannot be created with SQL statements

29) Which statement is true regarding routines and triggers?

a. Both run automatically.
b. Both are stored in the database.
c. Both consist of procedural code.
d. Both have to be called to operate.

28) A CASE SQL statement is _____?

a. A way to establish a loop in SQL.
b. A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL
c. A way to establish a data definition in SQL
d. All of the above.

27) Which type of JOIN is used to returns rows that do not have matching values?

a. Natural JOIN
b. Outer JOIN
c. EQUI JOIN
d. All of the above

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

a. CREATE
b. UPDATE
c. ALTER
d. SELECT

25) How can you change "Thomas" into "Michel" in the "LastName" column in the Users table?

a. UPDATE User SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
b. MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'
c. MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
d. UPDATE Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'

24) _____ command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?

a. ROLLBACK
b. COMMIT
c. TRUNCATE
d. DELETE

23) Which of the following is true about the SQL AS clause?

a. The AS clause in SQL is used to change the column name in the output or assign a name to a derived column.
b. The SQL AS clause can only be used with the JOIN clause.
c. The AS clause in SQL is used to defines a search condition.
d. All of the mentioned

22) The SQL statement:

1. SELECT ROUND (65.726, -1) FROM DUAL;

Prints:

a. is illegal

b. garbage

c. 726

d. 70

Answer: D

Explanation: Here, the ROUND() function statement will produce the rounded result of the given number 65.726 from the left of decimal point up to 1.

21) _____ clause creates temporary relation for the query on which it is defined.

a. WITH

b. FROM

c. WHERE

d. SELECT

20) Which of the following is true about the HAVING clause?

a. Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.

b. Similar to WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.

c. Similar to WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.

d. Acts exactly like a WHERE clause.

19) Which of the following is also called an INNER JOIN?

a. SELF JOIN
b. EQUI JOIN
c. NON-EQUI JOIN
d. None of the above

18) A command that lets you change one or more field in a table is:

a. INSERT
b. MODIFY
c. LOOK-UP
d. All of the above

17) What is returned by INSTR ('JAVAT POINT', 'P')?

a. 6
b. 7
c. POINT
d. JAVAT

Answer: B

Explanation: The INSTR function searches the string for substring and returns the numeric value of the specified character's first occurrence.

16) Which of the following statement is true?

a. **TRUNCATE free the table space while DELETE does not.**
b. Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statements free the table's space.
c. Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statement does not free the table's space.
d. DELETE free the table space while TRUNCATE does not.

15) If we have not specified ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default

a. DESC
b. **ASC**
c. There is no default value
d. None of the mentioned

14) In which of the following cases a DML statement is not executed?

a. When existing rows are modified.
b. **When a table is deleted.**
c. When some rows are deleted.
d. All of the above

13) What operator tests column for absence of data

a. NOT Operator
b. Exists Operator
c. **IS NULL Operator**
d. None of the above

12) Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values?

a. ANY
b. BETWEEN
c. ALL
d. IN

11) Which data manipulation command is used to combines the records from one or more tables?

a. SELECT
b. PROJECT
c. JOIN
d. PRODUCT

10) Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?

a. COUNT
b. COMPUTE
c. SUM
d. MAX

9) Which of the following is not Constraint in SQL?

a. Primary Key
b. Not Null
c. Check
d. Union

8) Which datatype can store unstructured data in a column?

a. CHAR
b. RAW
c. NUMERIC
d. VARCHAR

7) How many Primary keys can have in a table?

a. Only 1
b. Only 2
c. Depends on no of Columns
d. Depends on DBA

6) SQL Views are also known as

a. Simple tables
b. Virtual tables
c. Complex tables
d. Actual Tables

5) Which statement is used to delete all rows in a table without having the action logged?

a. DELETE
b. REMOVE
c. DROP
d. TRUNCATE

4) Which of the following are TCL commands?

a. **COMMIT and ROLLBACK**
b. UPDATE and TRUNCATE
c. SELECT and INSERT
d. GRANT and REVOKE

3) Which of the following is not a DDL command?

a. TRUNCATE
b. ALTER
c. CREATE
d. **UPDATE**

2) Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?

a. FLOAT
b. NUMERIC
c. **DECIMAL**
d. CHARACTER