PRACTICE SET:3

1. Which of the following is a Data Definition Language (DDL) command?
a) SELECT
b) INSERT
c) UPDATE
d) CREATE

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2. Which of the following commands is used to modify the structure of an existing table?
a) SELECT
b) UPDATE
c) ALTER
d) DELETE

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3. Which command is used to add new rows of data into a table?
a) INSERT
b) SELECT
c) UPDATE
d) DELETE

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4. Which of the following is a DML command?
a) CREATE
b) DROP
c) SELECT
d) ALTER

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5. Which of the following is used to remove a table from a database permanently?
a) DELETE
b) DROP
c) REMOVE
d) TRUNCATE

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6. Which command is used to modify existing data in a table?
a) DELETE
b) UPDATE
c) INSERT
d) SELECT

7. Which of the following SQL commands is used to remove all rows from a table without removing the table structure?
a) DROP
b) DELETE
c) REMOVE
d) TRUNCATE

8. Which of the following commands is used to define user permissions in SQL?
a) GRANT
b) SELECT
c) INSERT
d) REVOKE

9. What is the effect of the REVOKE command in SQL?
a) It grants permissions to a user
b) It removes permissions from a user
c) It deletes a user from the database
d) It resets a user's password

10. Which command is used to create a new table in SQL?
a) INSERT
b) CREATE
c) ALTER
d) UPDATE

11. Which of the following commands is used to change the name of an existing table?
a) RENAME
b) ALTER
c) UPDATE
d) MODIFY

12. Which of the following is a correct SQL syntax to remove a table from the database?
a) REMOVE TABLE table_name;
b) DELETE TABLE table_name;
c) DROP TABLE table_name;
d) TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;

13. Which command is used to add a column to an existing table?
a) ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_name data_type;
b) CREATE TABLE table_name ADD column_name data_type;
c) UPDATE TABLE table_name ADD column_name data_type;
d) MODIFY TABLE table_name ADD column_name data_type;

14. Which SQL statement is used to retrieve data from a database?
a) GET
b) SELECT
c) FETCH
d) EXTRACT

15. Which of the following is a valid SQL statement to remove a specific row from a table?
a) DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;
b) REMOVE FROM table_name WHERE condition;
c) DROP FROM table_name WHERE condition;
d) REMOVE WHERE condition FROM table_name;

16. What is the purpose of the "WHERE" clause in an SQL query?
a) To define the order of the results
b) To group the result set
c) To filter rows based on a condition
d) To join tables

17. Which of the following is a DCL command used to grant specific privileges to a user?
a) SELECT
b) GRANT
c) ALTER
d) UPDATE

18. Which command is used to modify the structure of an existing column in a table?
a) MODIFY
b) ALTER COLUMN
c) CHANGE
d) UPDATE COLUMN

19. Which of the following is a valid command to delete all records in a table without affecting its structure?
a) DELETE FROM table_name;
b) TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;
c) REMOVE FROM table_name;
d) DROP TABLE table_name;

20. Which of the following SQL commands is used to change data in a table?
a) UPDATE
b) INSERT
c) CREATE
d) ALTER

21. Which command is used to create a new database?
a) CREATE DATABASE
b) NEW DATABASE
c) CREATE SCHEMA
d) NEW SCHEMA

22. Which of the following commands is used to set user privileges in SQL?
a) GRANT
b) REVOKE
c) ALTER
d) SELECT

23. Which of the following is a DML command?
a) CREATE
b) SELECT
c) DROP
d) ALTER

24. What is the primary difference between DDL and DML commands?
a) DDL commands deal with table structure, while DML commands deal with data within tables.
b) DDL commands deal with data, while DML commands deal with table structure.
c) DDL commands are used for selecting data, while DML commands are used for inserting

data.
d) DDL commands allow you to modify database objects, while DML commands allow you to modify user roles.

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25. Which of the following is a valid SQL statement to grant privileges to a user?
a) GRANT SELECT ON table_name TO user_name;
b) ALLOW SELECT ON table_name TO user_name;
c) ASSIGN SELECT ON table_name TO user_name;
d) GRANT ACCESS ON table_name TO user_name;

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26. Which of the following commands is used to modify the data type of a column in an existing table?
a) MODIFY COLUMN
b) ALTER COLUMN
c) CHANGE COLUMN
d) UPDATE COLUMN

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27. Which of the following commands is used to assign a default value to a column during the table creation?
a) ALTER
b) DEFAULT
c) INSERT
d) CREATE

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28. Which of the following DDL commands is used to remove a column from an existing table?
a) REMOVE COLUMN
b) DELETE COLUMN
c) ALTER TABLE DROP COLUMN
d) DROP COLUMN

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29. Which of the following SQL commands is used to check if a table exists in a database?
a) EXISTS TABLE
b) SHOW TABLES
c) SELECT * FROM table_name;
d) DESCRIBE table_name;

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30. Which of the following is a DDL command?
a) SELECT
b) DELETE
c) CREATE
d) UPDATE

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31. Which SQL command is used to restrict access to a database object?
a) REVOKE
b) DELETE
c) GRANT
d) REMOVE

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32. What is the purpose of the "INSERT INTO" command in SQL?
a) To delete data from a table
b) To insert new data into a table
c) To modify existing data in a table
d) To retrieve data from a table

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33. What is the effect of using the "TRUNCATE" command on a table?
a) It removes all rows from a table but keeps the table structure intact.
b) It deletes the table along with its data.
c) It drops the table from the database.
d) It updates all rows in the table with new data.

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34. Which of the following is the correct SQL statement to modify a column's data type?
a) ALTER TABLE table_name MODIFY column_name data_type;
b) ALTER COLUMN table_name column_name data_type;
c) ALTER TABLE table_name ALTER COLUMN column_name TO data_type;
d) UPDATE TABLE table_name MODIFY column_name data_type;

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35. Which SQL command is used to remove all the records from a table but retain the table structure?
a) DELETE
b) REMOVE

c) TRUNCATE
d) DROP

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36. Which of the following is used to control the access to database objects?
a) DDL
b) DML
c) DCL
d) TCL

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37. Which SQL statement is used to delete a specific record from a table?
a) DELETE FROM table_name;
b) REMOVE FROM table_name;
c) DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;
d) DROP FROM table_name WHERE condition;

---

38. Which of the following SQL commands is used to change the structure of a table?
a) UPDATE
b) ALTER
c) INSERT
d) SELECT

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39. Which of the following is the correct syntax to remove all rows from a table without deleting the table itself?
a) REMOVE FROM table_name;
b) TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;
c) DELETE TABLE table_name;
d) DROP TABLE table_name;

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40. Which of the following commands is used to define relationships between tables in a relational database?
a) JOIN
b) SELECT
c) ALTER
d) CREATE

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41. Which of the following SQL commands is used to retrieve data from a table?
a) INSERT
b) SELECT
c) UPDATE
d) DELETE

---

42. Which of the following is true about the "GRANT" command in SQL?
a) It grants the ability to modify the table structure.
b) It is used to assign specific privileges to users.
c) It removes privileges from a user.
d) It is used to create new databases.

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43. Which of the following statements will drop an existing database in SQL?
a) DELETE DATABASE database_name;
b) DROP DATABASE database_name;
c) REMOVE DATABASE database_name;
d) TRUNCATE DATABASE database_name;

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44. Which of the following statements is used to add a new row of data into a table?
a) INSERT INTO table_name VALUES (value1, value2, ...);
b) UPDATE table_name SET column_name = value;
c) DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;
d) SELECT * FROM table_name;

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45. What is the purpose of the "DROP" command in SQL?
a) To remove specific rows from a table.
b) To modify a column in a table.
c) To remove a table, view, or database permanently.
d) To retrieve data from a table.

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46. What does the "DELETE" command do in SQL?
a) Removes a table and its structure from the database.
b) Deletes specific records from a table based on a condition.
c) Removes all columns from a table.
d) Deletes an entire database.

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47. Which SQL command is used to remove a user's access to a database object?
a) REVOKE

b) REMOVE
c) DELETE
d) DROP

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48. Which of the following SQL statements is used to retrieve only distinct values from a column?
a) SELECT DISTINCT column_name FROM table_name;
b) SELECT column_name FROM table_name;
c) SELECT ALL column_name FROM table_name;
d) SELECT UNIQUE column_name FROM table_name;

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49. Which of the following SQL statements is used to modify the data in an existing table?
a) SELECT
b) UPDATE
c) ALTER
d) DELETE

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50. Which of the following is true about the "REVOKE" command?
a) It grants privileges to a user.
b) It removes privileges from a user.
c) It updates a table structure.
d) It modifies a database's schema.

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51. Which SQL statement is used to modify an existing table's structure by adding a new column?
a) ALTER TABLE table_name ADD COLUMN column_name data_type;
b) ALTER TABLE table_name MODIFY COLUMN column_name data_type;
c) CREATE COLUMN table_name column_name data_type;
d) UPDATE TABLE table_name SET column_name data_type;

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52. What does the TRUNCATE command do in SQL?
a) Deletes all rows from a table but does not remove the table.
b) Deletes a table from the database.
c) Removes a specific row from the table.
d) Deletes all tables from the database.

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53. Which of the following is not a DDL (Data Definition Language) command?
a) CREATE
b) ALTER
c) INSERT
d) DROP

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54. What does the UPDATE statement in SQL do?
a) Changes the structure of a table.
b) Modifies existing records in a table.
c) Deletes data from a table.
d) Retrieves data from a table.

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55. Which of the following SQL commands is used to grant privileges to users?
a) GRANT
b) REVOKE
c) UPDATE
d) DELETE

---

56. Which of the following is used to remove all records from a table and reset any auto-increment values?
a) DELETE
b) REMOVE
c) DROP
d) TRUNCATE

---

57. What will happen if you execute a DELETE statement without a WHERE clause?
a) It deletes all rows from the table.
b) It deletes the entire table.
c) It removes the first row from the table.
d) It triggers an error.

---

58. Which of the following is a valid DCL command?
a) SELECT
b) INSERT
c) UPDATE
d) REVOKE

59. Which of the following is the correct SQL command to change the name of a column in a table?
a) ALTER TABLE table_name RENAME column_name TO new_column_name;
b) ALTER TABLE table_name CHANGE column_name TO new_column_name;
c) RENAME COLUMN table_name.column_name TO new_column_name;
d) ALTER COLUMN table_name.column_name TO new_column_name;

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60. What does the DROP command do in SQL?
a) Deletes a table, along with its data and structure, from the database.
b) Deletes all rows from a table but keeps the table structure.
c) Deletes a database object such as a view or procedure.
d) Renames a table or column.

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61. Which of the following SQL commands is used to remove constraints from a column?
a) REMOVE
b) DELETE CONSTRAINT
c) ALTER TABLE DROP CONSTRAINT
d) DROP CONSTRAINT

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62. Which of the following commands is used to create a new database in SQL?
a) CREATE DATABASE database_name;
b) NEW DATABASE database_name;
c) CREATE SCHEMA database_name;
d) CREATE TABLE database_name;

---

63. Which SQL statement is used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them?
a) JOIN
b) UNION
c) GROUP BY
d) SELECT

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64. Which SQL command is used to assign a primary key to a column during table creation?
a) CREATE PRIMARY KEY column_name;
b) PRIMARY KEY column_name;
c) CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY column_name;
d) ADD PRIMARY KEY column_name;

65. Which of the following SQL commands is used to remove all records from a table, without removing the table structure?
a) DROP
b) DELETE
c) TRUNCATE
d) REMOVE

66. In SQL, what is the purpose of the `ALTER` command?
a) To delete data from a table.
b) To retrieve data from a table.
c) To change the structure of a table.
d) To grant privileges to a user.

67. Which SQL statement is used to retrieve only unique records from a table?
a) SELECT ALL
b) SELECT DISTINCT
c) SELECT UNIQUE
d) SELECT EXCEPT

68. Which of the following statements is used to change data in a column?
a) UPDATE
b) ALTER
c) INSERT
d) SELECT

69. What is the function of the `INSERT INTO` command?
a) To modify existing data.
b) To remove specific records from a table.
c) To add new records to a table.
d) To remove a table from the database.

70. Which of the following SQL statements will remove all rows from the `employees` table?
a) DELETE FROM employees;
b) DROP TABLE employees;
c) TRUNCATE employees;
d) DELETE ALL FROM employees;

71. What is the correct SQL syntax to remove a database?
a) DELETE DATABASE database_name;
b) DROP DATABASE database_name;
c) REMOVE DATABASE database_name;
d) TRUNCATE DATABASE database_name;

72. Which of the following SQL commands is used to list all tables in the current database?
a) SHOW TABLES;
b) SELECT * FROM tables;
c) LIST TABLES;
d) DISPLAY TABLES;

73. What does the `ALTER COLUMN` SQL statement do?
a) Adds a new column to a table.
b) Changes the data type of a column.
c) Deletes an existing column from a table.
d) Renames a column.

74. Which of the following is true about the `GRANT` command?
a) It removes user privileges.
b) It modifies the structure of a table.
c) It grants user privileges.
d) It deletes a table.

75. In SQL, which command is used to prevent access to a table or database?
a) REVOKE
b) GRANT
c) DELETE
d) RESTRICT

76. Which SQL statement is used to remove a specific row from a table based on a condition?
a) DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;
b) REMOVE FROM table_name WHERE condition;

c) REMOVE ROW FROM table_name WHERE condition;
d) DELETE ROW FROM table_name WHERE condition;

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77. Which SQL statement is used to create a new table in a database?
a) NEW TABLE table_name;
b) CREATE TABLE table_name;
c) CREATE DATABASE table_name;
d) CREATE NEW TABLE table_name;

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78. What is the purpose of the CASCADE option in a DROP TABLE command?
a) Automatically deletes all rows in the table.
b) Deletes the table and all dependent objects, such as foreign keys and views.
c) Renames the table and all dependent objects.
d) Deletes the table but leaves dependent objects intact.

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79. Which of the following is the correct SQL syntax to add a constraint to a column in an existing table?
a) ALTER TABLE table_name ADD CONSTRAINT constraint_name CONSTRAINT_TYPE(column_name);
b) ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_name CONSTRAINT constraint_name CONSTRAINT_TYPE;
c) ALTER TABLE table_name ADD CONSTRAINT constraint_name(column_name) CONSTRAINT_TYPE;
d) ALTER TABLE table_name ADD CONSTRAINT column_name CONSTRAINT_TYPE;

---

80. Which of the following SQL statements is used to retrieve data from a table?
a) SELECT
b) RETRIEVE
c) GET
d) FETCH

---

81. Which SQL command is used to change the structure of an existing database object?
a) MODIFY
b) ALTER
c) UPDATE
d) CHANGE

---

82. What is the effect of the `DISTINCT` keyword in an SQL query?

a) It selects all rows from a table.

b) It removes duplicate rows from the result set.

c) It selects only one row from a table.

d) It groups the result set by specified columns.

---

83. What does the `WHERE` clause do in an SQL query?

a) Specifies the table to retrieve data from.

b) Defines the columns to be retrieved.

c) Specifies the condition to filter records.

d) Orders the records in the result set.

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84. Which of the following commands is used to remove a constraint from a table?

a) REMOVE CONSTRAINT constraint_name;

b) DROP CONSTRAINT constraint_name;

c) DELETE CONSTRAINT constraint_name;

d) ALTER TABLE DROP CONSTRAINT constraint_name;

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85. Which SQL statement is used to combine data from multiple tables into a single result set?

a) SELECT

b) UNION

c) JOIN

d) GROUP BY

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86. Which SQL command is used to give a user access privileges to a database object?

a) REVOKE

b) GRANT

c) ALLOCATE

d) PROVIDE

---

87. In SQL, which command is used to remove all records from a table but not the table itself?

a) DELETE

b) TRUNCATE

c) DROP
d) REMOVE

88. Which of the following is the correct syntax to update data in a table?
a) UPDATE table_name SET column_name = value;
b) UPDATE table_name SET column_name TO value;
c) MODIFY table_name SET column_name = value;
d) ALTER table_name SET column_name = value;

---

89. What does the `HAVING` clause do in an SQL query?
a) Filters records before grouping.
b) Filters records after grouping.
c) Specifies the condition for sorting the result set.
d) Groups the result set based on a condition.

---

90. Which SQL statement is used to remove a database?
a) DROP DATABASE database_name;
b) DELETE DATABASE database_name;
c) REMOVE DATABASE database_name;
d) TRUNCATE DATABASE database_name;

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91. What does the `LIMIT` clause do in an SQL query?
a) Limits the number of records returned by a query.
b) Limits the number of columns in the result set.
c) Limits the size of a database.
d) Limits the query execution time.

---

92. Which of the following SQL clauses is used to sort the result set in ascending or descending order?
a) ORDER BY
b) GROUP BY
c) SORT
d) FILTER BY

---

93. What does the `IN` operator do in an SQL query?
a) Selects values that match a specified condition.
b) Selects values within a specified range.

c) Selects values that are not equal to a specified value.

d) Selects values that match any value in a specified list.

---

94. Which of the following SQL keywords is used to group rows that have the same values into summary rows?

a) ORDER BY

b) GROUP BY

c) DISTINCT

d) HAVING

---

95. Which of the following statements is used to set a default value for a column?

a) DEFAULT VALUE column_name;

b) ALTER TABLE column_name SET DEFAULT value;

c) ALTER TABLE table_name ADD DEFAULT value FOR column_name;

d) CREATE TABLE table_name (column_name data_type DEFAULT value);

---

96. Which SQL statement is used to begin a transaction?

a) BEGIN TRANSACTION

b) START TRANSACTION

c) OPEN TRANSACTION

d) BEGIN

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97. Which SQL command is used to save the changes made in a transaction?

a) COMMIT

b) SAVEPOINT

c) ROLLBACK

d) END TRANSACTION

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98. What is the purpose of the ROLLBACK command in SQL?

a) It ends the transaction and saves all changes.

b) It reverts the changes made during the transaction and undoes them.
c) It creates a new transaction.
d) It locks the table during a transaction.

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99. Which SQL statement is used to define a savepoint in a transaction?
a) SAVEPOINT savepoint_name;
b) CREATE SAVEPOINT savepoint_name;
c) BEGIN SAVEPOINT savepoint_name;
d) TRANSACTION SAVEPOINT savepoint_name;

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100. Which SQL command is used to release a savepoint in a transaction?
a) RELEASE SAVEPOINT savepoint_name;
b) COMMIT SAVEPOINT savepoint_name;
c) DROP SAVEPOINT savepoint_name;
d) REMOVE SAVEPOINT savepoint_name;

---

101. Which of the following statements is true about the COMMIT command?
a) It makes all changes permanent and ends the transaction.
b) It undoes all changes made during the transaction.
c) It starts a new transaction.
d) It releases a savepoint.

---

102. What is the purpose of the SET TRANSACTION command in SQL?
a) It sets the isolation level for the transaction.
b) It sets the database schema.
c) It sets the table for the transaction.
d) It sets a savepoint in the transaction.

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103. Which of the following is a valid SQL command to query data from a database?
a) SELECT

b) DELETE
c) UPDATE
d) COMMIT

---

104. Which clause is used with the SELECT statement to limit the number of rows returned in a query?
a) WHERE
b) LIMIT
c) TOP
d) FETCH

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105. Which SQL command is used to fetch all the records from a table?
a) SELECT ALL * FROM table_name;
b) SELECT * FROM table_name;
c) FETCH * FROM table_name;
d) GET ALL FROM table_name;

---

106. What does the DISTINCT keyword do in a SELECT query?
a) Removes duplicate rows from the result set.
b) Groups the result set by specified columns.
c) Limits the number of rows returned.
d) Sorts the result set in ascending order.

---

107. Which SQL statement is used to retrieve data from more than one table at a time?
a) JOIN
b) UNION
c) SELECT
d) COMBINE

---

108. What is the purpose of the WHERE clause in a SELECT statement?
a) To sort the result set.
b) To specify the columns to be retrieved.

c) To filter records based on a condition.
d) To group the result set by a column.

---

109. Which command is used to sort the result set of a query in ascending or descending order?
a) GROUP BY
b) SORT BY
c) ORDER BY
d) FILTER BY

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110. Which SQL statement is used to delete rows in a table?
a) DELETE
b) DROP
c) REMOVE
d) TRUNCATE

---

111. Which SQL command is used to execute a query and retrieve the data without making any permanent changes to the database?
a) SELECT
b) COMMIT
c) UPDATE
d) INSERT

---

112. Which command is used to start a new transaction in SQL?
a) BEGIN
b) START
c) BEGIN TRANSACTION
d) OPEN TRANSACTION