**Question 1**

Marks: 1

\_\_\_\_\_\_ is NOT a type of constraint in SQL language?

FOREIGN KEY

PRIMARY KEY

UNIQUE

ALTERNATE KEY

**Question 2**

Marks: 1

What operator tests column for absence of data

NOT Operator

Exists Operator

IS NULL Operator

None of the above

**Question 3**

Marks: 1

What is returned by ROUND789.8389, 2?

789.84

789.83

78

789.00

**Question 4**

Marks: 1

Consider the following schema −  
STUDENTS(student\_code, first\_name, last\_name, email,  
phone\_no, date\_of\_birth, honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks);  
Which of the following query would display names and percentage of marks of all  
students sorted by honours subject, and then order by percentage of marks?

select first\_name, last name, honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks from students order by honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks;

select first\_name, last name, honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks order by percentage\_of\_marks desc from students;

select first\_name, last name, percentage\_of\_marks from students order by percentage\_of\_marks desc;

select first\_name, last name, percentage\_of\_marks from students order by percentage\_of\_marks, honours\_subject;

**Question 5**

Marks: 1

 What is the default format for “Year” data type?

YYYY

YYYY-DD-MM

    MM-YYYY-DD

None of the mentioned

Show Explanation

**Question 6**

Marks: 1

You want to calculate the tax payable by the employees of an organization. If  
the employee gets a commission, then the tax would be calculated on commission  
plus salary, if the employee does not get any commission, then the tax would be  
calculated on salary only. Which function should you use for calculating tax?

NVL

NVL2

NULLIF

COALESCE

**Question 7**

Marks: 1

Which keyword is used to specify the foreign key after the table is created?

SETUP

SET

ALTER TABLE

SPECIFY

**Question 8**

Marks: 1

Consider the following schema −  
STUDENTS(student\_code, first\_name, last\_name, email,  
phone\_no, date\_of\_birth, honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks);  
Which of the following query would display names of all the students whose honours  
subject is English, or honours subject is Spanish and percentage of marks more than  
80?

select first\_name, last name from students where honourssubject = “English”orhonourssubject = “Spanish” and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;

select first\_name, last name from students where honours\_subject = “English” or honours\_subject = “Spanish” and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;

select first\_name, last name from students where honours\_subject = “English” and honours\_subject = “Spanish” or percentage\_of\_marks > 80;

select first\_name, last name from students where honourssubject = “English” and honours\_subject = “Spanish” and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;

**Question 9**

Marks: 1

The datatype INT stores \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16 BIT

32 BIT

48 BIT

64 BIT

Show Explanation

**Question 10**

Marks: 1

Which of the following constraint allows null values in a column?

Primary key

Empty Value

Null

None of them

**Question 11**

Marks: 1

 “Datetime” and “Timestamp” are same data type?

Yes

No

Depends

None of the mentioned above

Show Explanation

**Question 12**

Marks: 1

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause creates temporary relation for the query on which it is defined.

WITH

FROM

WHERE

SELECT

**Question 13**

Marks: 1

Consider the following schema −  
STUDENTS(student\_code, first\_name, last\_name, email,  
phone\_no, date\_of\_birth, honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks);  
Which of the following query would display all the students whose first name starts  
with the character ‘A’?

select first\_name from students where first\_name like ‘A%’;

select first\_name from students where first\_name like ‘%A’;

select first\_name from students where first\_name like ‘%A%’;

select first\_name from students where first\_name like ‘A’;

**Question 14**

Marks: 1

Deletion of an employee from table also deletes that employee from another table. This kind of delete is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

transparent

concrete

elaborate

cascaded

**Question 15**

Marks: 1

Consider the following schema −  
STUDENTS(student\_code, first\_name, last\_name, email,  
phone\_no, date\_of\_birth, honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks);  
Which of the following query would display the full name of a student, with a column  
heading "Name"

select first\_name, last\_name as “Name” from students;

select Name from students;

select first\_name || last\_name as “Name” from students;

select first\_name, last\_name from students;

**Question 16**

Marks: 1

Consider the following schema −  
STUDENTS(student\_code, first\_name, last\_name, email,  
phone\_no, date\_of\_birth, honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks);  
Which of the following query would display the distinct honours subjects in the  
STUDENTS table?

select honours\_subject from students;

select distinct honours\_subject from students;

select all honours\_subject from students;

select \* from students;

**Question 17**

Marks: 1

Which of the following is not true about a subquery?

A subquery is a SELECT statement embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement.

The subquery executes before the main query.

The result of the main query is returned to the subquery.

All of the above.

**Question 18**

Marks: 1

Which data type is used to store data and time in Mysql?

Numeric data type

Text data type

Temporal data type

Char/Varchar

Show Explanation

**Question 19**

Marks: 1

Which of the following is not true about Natural Joins?

Natural join is based on all columns in two tables having same name

It selects rows from the two tables having different values in the matched columns.

If columns having same names have different data types, it returns error.

None of the above.

**Question 20**

Marks: 1

Which of the following is not true about SQL statements?

SQL statements are not case sensitive.

SQL statements can be written on one or more lines.

Keywords cannot be split across lines.

Clauses must be written on separate lines.

**Question 21**

Marks: 1

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

When existing rows are modified.

When a table is deleted.

When some rows are deleted.

All of the above

**Question 22**

Marks: 1

Which clause is used to remove a foreign key constraint?

REMOVE

DELETE

DROP

EXCLUDE

**Question 23**

Marks: 1

Which of the following is not true about USING clause?

When more than one column has the same name, USING clause is used for specifying the column to be joined by equijoin.

It is used for matching one column only.

You can use a table name or alias in the referenced columns.

The NATURAL JOIN and the USING clauses are mutually exclusive.

**Question 24**

Marks: 1

Which of the following statements can be used to add a column D (float type) to the table A created above?

Table A ( D float)

Alter Table A ADD COLUMN D float

Table A( B int, C float, D float)

None of them

**Question 25**

Marks: 1

Which data type character merges the “Check Constraint” into a data type definition?

ENUM

ENUM1

ENUM2

None of the mentioned

**Question 26**

Marks: 1

Which of the following statements are true regarding Primary Key?

Each entry in the primary key uniquely identifies each entry or row in the table

There can be duplicate values in a primary key column

There can be null values in Primary key

None of the above.

**Question 27**

Marks: 1

Which of the following is not true about the COALESCE function?

It takes multiple alternate values.

It returns the first non-null expression in the parameter list.

It returns the first value in the parameter list if it is null.

None of the above.

**Question 28**

Marks: 1

Which of the following statement is true?

TRUNCATE free the table space while DELETE does not.

Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statements free the table's space.

Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statement does not free the table's space.

DELETE free the table space while TRUNCATE does not.

**Question 29**

Marks: 1

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

SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p%';

SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'p%';

SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '\_p%';

SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p';

**Question 30**

Marks: 1

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

=

BETWEEN

NOT IN

**Question 31**

Marks: 1

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

Union JOIN

Natural JOIN

Subqueries

All of the above

**Question 32**

Marks: 1

You want to calculate the sum of commissions earned by the employees of an organisation. If an employee doesn’t receive any commission, it should be calculated as zero. Which will be the right query to achieve this?

select sumnvl(commission, 0) from employees;

select sumcommission, 0 from employees;

select nvlsum(commission, 0) from employees;

None of the above.

**Question 33**

Marks: 1

Which of the following are TCL commands?

COMMIT and ROLLBACK

UPDATE and TRUNCATE

SELECT and INSERT

GRANT and REVOKE

**Question 34**

Marks: 1

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

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

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

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

None of these

**Question 35**

Marks: 1

Consider the following schema −  
HONOURS\_SUBJECT(subject\_code, subject\_name, department\_head);  
LOCATIONS(subject\_code, department\_name, location\_id, city);  
Select the right query for retrieving records from the tables HONOURS\_SUBJECT and  
LOCATIONS with the ON clause

select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h join location l onh. subjectcode = l. subjectcode;

select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h join location l onsubjectcode;

select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h, location l onsubjectcode;

None of the above.

**Question 36**

Marks: 1

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

ANY

BETWEEN

ALL

IN

**Question 37**

Marks: 1

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

SELECT

PROJECT

JOIN

PRODUCT

**Question 38**

Marks: 1

Which of the following is true about a group function?

Group functions operate on sets of rows to produce multiple results per group.

DISTINCT keyword makes a group function consider duplicate values.

Group functions ignore null values.

None of the above.

**Question 39**

Marks: 1

Which of the following constraint requires that there should not be duplicate entries?

No Duplicity

Different

Null

Unique

**Question 40**

Marks: 1

Which of the following is true about the HAVING clause?

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

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

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

Acts exactly like a WHERE clause.

**Question 41**

Marks: 1

“Numeric Data” is used to store \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Whole numbers

Natural numbers

Rational numbers

Both Whole and Natural numbers

**Question 42**

Marks: 1

Which of the following functions can be used on both numeric as well as nonnumeric data?

COUNT

AVG

STDDEV

VARIANCE

**Question 43**

Marks: 1

Which among the following have the maximum bytes?

Varchar

Char

Text type

Both Varchar and Char

**Question 44**

Marks: 1

How many Primary keys can have in a table?

Only 1

Only 2

Depends on no of Columns

Depends on DBA

**Question 45**

Marks: 1

Which of the following is true about SQL joins?

The join condition is not separated from other search conditions in a query.

The ON clause makes code difficult to understand.

The join condition for natural join is basically an equijoin of all columns with same name.

None of the above.

**Question 46**

Marks: 1

Suppose we want to make Column B of Table A as primary key of the table. By which of the following statements we can do it?

Alter Table A Add Constraint Primary Key B

Alter table (B primary key)

Alter Table A Add Primary key B

None of them

**Question 47**

Marks: 1

For some particular assignment, you need to compare two values, if both are  
′equal,theresultwouldbenull,andifthevaluesarenotequalthenthefirstvalue′equal,theresultwouldbenull,andifthevaluesarenotequalthenthefirstvalue'should be returned. Which function should you use?

NVL

NVL2

NULLIF

COALESCE

**Question 48**

Marks: 1

Which of the following is not true about the COUNT function?

COUNT ∗ returns the number of rows in the table.

COUNTexp returns the number of rows with non-null values for the exp.

COUNTDISTINCTexp returns the number of unique, non-null values in the column.

All are true.

**Question 49**

Marks: 1

Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?

FLOAT

NUMERIC

DECIMAL

CHARACTER

**Question 50**

Marks: 1

Consider the following schema −  
HONOURS\_SUBJECT(subject\_code, subject\_name, department\_head);  
LOCATIONS(subject\_code, department\_name, location\_id, city);  
Select the right query for retrieving records from the tables HONOURS\_SUBJECT and  
LOCATIONS with the USING clause

select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h join location l usingsubjectcode;

select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h natural join location l usingsubjectcode;

select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h, location l usingsubjectcode;

None of the above.

**Question 51**

Marks: 1

Which datatype can store unstructured data in a column?

CHAR

RAW

NUMERIC

VARCHAR

**Question 52**

Marks: 1

Which data and time datatype stores time value in ‘hh:mm:ss’ format?

DATE

TIME

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP

Show Explanation

**Question 53**

Marks: 1

Full form of SQL is:

Strut querying language

Structured Query Language

Simple Query Language

None of them

**Question 54**

Marks: 1

Which among the following are the correct representation of “float(4,2)”?

24.33

124.4

12.123

Both 24.33 and 124.4

Show Explanation

**Question 55**

Marks: 1

Which of the following is not a group function?

SUM

NVL

COUNT

MIN

**Question 56**

Marks: 1

Which of the following is not true about the MAX and MIN functions?

Both can be used for any data type.

MAX returns the maximum value.

MIN returns the minimum value.

All are true.

**Question 57**

Marks: 1

What is the role of “CONSTRAINS” in defining a table in Mysql?

Declaring primary key

Declaring Foreign Key

Restrictions on columns

All of the mentioned

**Question 58**

Marks: 1

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?

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

SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity BETWEEN 60 AND 75

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

SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT BETWEEN 60 AND 75

**Question 59**

Marks: 1

Which of the following is not true about single row functions?

They operate on single rows only and return one result per row.

They accept arguments that could be a column or any expression.

They cannot be nested.

They may modify the data type.

**Question 60**

Marks: 1

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

INSERT

MODIFY

LOOK-UP

All of the above