**Name**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Đặng Thị Hiệp \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. If you join a table to itself, what kind of join are you using? C  
     
   Selective Join.  
     
   You can't join a table to itself.  
     
   Self Join
2. Sub-queries can be nested in… C  
     
   UPDATE statements only.  
     
   DELETE statements only.  
     
   UPDATE, DELETE, INSERT and SELECT statements.  
     
   INSERT statements only.
3. The SQL BETWEEN operator … A  
     
   Specifies which tables we are selecting from.  
     
   Specifies a range to test.  
     
   Specifies that a column is a primary key.
4. The table columns are also known as... A  
     
   Fields  
     
   Records  
     
   Attributes

5) What does the ALTER TABLE clause do? A   
  
The SQL ALTER TABLE clause modifies a table definition by altering, adding, or deleting table columns and/or constraints.  
  
The SQL ALTER TABLE clause is used to insert data into database table.  
  
The SQL ALTER TABLE clause is used to delete a database table.  
  
THE SQL ALTER TABLE deletes data from database table.

1. What is an index? B   
     
   An index is a special way to join 2 or more tables.  
     
   An index is a database table attribute, which speeds-up data search within a table.  
     
   An index is the same as alias.

7) The UNION SQL clause can be used with… B   
  
the DELETE and UPDATE clauses  
  
the SELECT clause only  
  
the UPDATE clause only  
  
none of the other three

8) What does the following SQL statement do: SELECT Customer, COUNT(Order) FROM Sales GROUP BY Customer HAVING COUNT(Order) >5  B  
  
Selects all customers from table Sales that have made more than 5 orders.  
  
Selects the total number of orders from the Sales table, if this number is greater than 5  
  
Selects all Customers from the Sales table

9) What does the HAVING clause do? C  
  
The HAVING keyword is used to join 2 or more tables.  
  
The HAVING keyword is used to select distinct values.  
  
The HAVING keyword specifies a search condition for an aggregate or a group.

10) If you don't specify ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default: C  
  
There is no default value.  
  
DESC  
  
ASC