**Studytonight – Basics of SQL – Aditya Jain**

1. **SQL stands for:**
   1. Simple Query Language
   2. Select Query Language
   3. **Structured Query Language**
   4. Software Query Language
2. **SQL is used for:**
3. Storing data
4. Manipulating (Managing) data
5. **Both a) and b)**
6. None of the above
7. **SQL is a ----------------- Language:**
   1. Case sensitive
   2. **Case insensitive**
   3. Sometimes case insensitive
   4. None of the above
8. **What are the three ways to manipulate data stored in an RDBMS?**
9. DDL, DBL and DML
10. DDL, DTL and DCL
11. **DDL, DML and DCL**
12. DTL, DML and DCL
13. **DDL stands for:**
14. Data Descriptive Language
15. **Data Definition Language**
16. Data Decryption Language
17. Data Drawing Language
18. **DML stands for:**
19. Data Multi-tasking Language
20. Data Making Language
21. Data Markup Language
22. **Data Manipulation Language**
23. **DCL stands for:**
    * + - 1. Data Continuous Language
          2. Data Compact Language
          3. **Data Control Language**
          4. Data Collaborate Language
24. **Match the following pairs:**
    * 1. **Create A. for alteration**
      2. **Alter B. Delete the complete table**
      3. **Truncate C. to create a new table or database**
      4. **Drop D. to delete some data from the table**
         + 1. i-C, ii-A, iii-B, iv-D
           2. i-C, ii-D, iii-B, iv-A
           3. **i-C, ii-A, iii-D, iv-B**
           4. i-C, ii-B, iii-A, iv-D
25. **Match the following pairs:**
    * 1. **insert A. to delete a row**
      2. **update B. merging two rows or two tables**
      3. **delete C. to insert a new row**
      4. **merge D. to update existing row**

**E. to delete the complete table**

* + - * 1. i-B, ii-A, iii-C, iv-D
        2. i-C, ii-D, iii-B, iv-A
        3. i-C, ii-D, iii-E, iv-B
        4. **i-C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B**

1. **Match the following pairs:**
   * 1. **commit A. to save temporarily**
     2. **rollback B. to undo change**
     3. **savepoint C. to rename the table**
     4. **rename D. to save permanently**
        + 1. **i-D, ii-B, iii-A, iv-C**
          2. i-A, ii-B, iii-D, iv-C
          3. i-B, ii-A, iii-C, iv-D
          4. i-C, ii-D, iii-B, iv-A
2. **If 3 entities are involved in a relationship, the relationship is called as?**
3. Binary relationship
4. Unary relationship
5. **Ternary relationship**
6. None of the above
7. **Which one is not an aggregate function in SQL?**
8. Count
9. **Mean**
10. Min
11. All are aggregate functions
12. **Which of the following steps is not involved in processing a query:**
13. parsing and translation
14. optimization
15. evaluation
16. **distribution**
17. **Which of the following statement on the view concept in SQL is invalid?**
    1. All views are not updatable
    2. The views may be referenced in an SQL statement whenever tables are referenced
    3. The views are instantiated at the time they are referenced and not when they are defined
    4. **The definition of a view should not have GROUP BY clause in it**
18. **Which of the following is an authorization command of SQL?**
19. Access
20. **Grant**
21. Allow
22. None of the above
23. **Which of the following is an aggregate function in SQL?**
24. Union
25. Like
26. Group by
27. **Max**
28. **Which of the following is a command used to create database user?**
29. Make user
30. Create user
31. **Add user to database**
32. All of the above
33. **Which of the following operation will increase the length of a list?**
    1. **Insert**
    2. Look-up
    3. Modify
    4. All of the above
34. **Grant is a command from which of the following SQL type?**

* + - * 1. DDL
        2. **DCL**
        3. DML
        4. All of the above

1. **Which of the following is correct?**
2. A SQL query automatically eliminates duplicates
3. SQL permits attribute names to be repeated in the same relation
4. A SQL query will not work if there are no indexes on the relations
5. **None of these**

Answer

1. **The DMLs which require user to specify what data is needed and how to get it are called?**
2. DDL DMLs
3. **Procedural DMLs**
4. Non- Procedural DMLs
5. None of the above
6. **Which of the following is used to evaluate a query execution strategy?**
7. **Query tree**
8. Access plan
9. Database catalog
10. None of the above
11. **Which type of join returns all rows that satisfy the join condition?**
12. Inner join
13. **Outer join**
14. Semi join
15. Anti join
16. **Which of the following aggregate SQL function returns number of rows?**
17. avg
18. min
19. **count**
20. sum
21. **Which of the following is not transaction characteristic in SQL?**
22. Access mode
23. Diagnostics size
24. Isolation level
25. **Commit**
26. **Statement that uses a condition to control iterative execution of a statement block is?**
27. IF statement
28. **WHILE statement**
29. BREAK statement
30. None of the above
31. Com**plex mathematical calculations can be performed using the following operations:**
32. Union
33. **Aggregation**
34. Nested IF
35. None of the above
36. **An alias is:**
37. An alternate name given to a relation
38. **An alternate name given to an inner query**
39. An alternate name given to a user
40. None of the above
41. **One of the main heuristic rule for query optimization is:**
42. Applying a join first
43. Applying any binary operation first
44. **Applying a Select and a Projection first**
45. None of the above
46. **Which of the following statement is not true about embedded SQL?**
47. **Embedded SQL expressions for database modification always returns a result**
48. An Embedded SQL program must be processed by a special processor prior to compilation
49. The exact syntax for embedded SQL request depends on the language in which SQL is embedded
50. In Embedded SQL, all query processing is performed by the database system