Candidate Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Directions for questions: 1 to 15:*** Select the correct alternative from the given choices.(No Negative Marks) [30 minutes]

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| **S.NO.** | **QUESTIONS** | **ANS** |
| 1 | What is the full form of SQL?  A. Structured Query List  B. Structure Query Language  C. Sample Query Language  D. None of these. |  |
| 2 | Which of the following is not a DDL command?  A. TRUNCATE  B. ALTER  C. CREATE  D. UPDATE |  |
| 3 | 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 | 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 |  |
| 5 | Which of the following is not Constraint in SQL?  A. Primary Key  B. Not Null  C. Check  D. Union |  |
| 6 | Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?  A. COUNT  B. COMPUTE  C. SUM  D. MAX |  |
| 7 | Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values?  A. ANY  B. BETWEEN  C. ALL  D. IN |  |
| 8 | 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 |  |
| 9 | 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 |  |
| 10 | 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. |  |
| 11 | Which command is used to change the definition of a table in SQL?  A. CREATE  B. UPDATE  C. ALTER  D. SELECT |  |
| 12 | Which of the following is the basic approaches for joining tables?  A. Union JOIN  B. Natural JOIN  C. Subqueries  D. All of the above |  |
| 13 | 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 |  |
| 14 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ is NOT a type of constraint in SQL language?  A. FOREIGN KEY  B. PRIMARY KEY  C. UNIQUE  D. ALTERNATE KEY |  |
| 15 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a constraint that can be defined only at the column level?  A. UNIQUE  B. NOT NULL  C. CHECK  D. PRIMARY KEY |  |
| **TOTAL** | |  |

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