SQL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the full form of SQL?
2. Structured Query List
3. Structure Query Language
4. Sample Query Language
5. None of these.
6. Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?
7. FLOAT
8. NUMERIC
9. DECIMAL
10. CHARACTER
11. Which of the following is not a DDL command?
12. TRUNCATE
13. ALTER
14. CREATE
15. UPDATE
16. Which of the following are TCL commands?
17. COMMIT and ROLLBACK
18. UPDATE and TRUNCATE
19. SELECT and INSERT
20. GRANT and REVOKE
21. Which statement is used to delete all rows in a table without having the action logged?
22. DELETE
23. REMOVE
24. DROP
25. TRUNCATE
26. SQL Views are also known as
27. Simple tables
28. Virtual tables
29. Complex tables
30. Actual Tables
31. How many Primary keys can have in a table?
32. Only 1
33. Only 2
34. Depends on no of Columns
35. Depends on DBA
36. Which datatype can store unstructured data in a column?
37. CHAR
38. RAW
39. NUMERIC
40. VARCHAR
41. Which of the following is not Constraint in SQL?
42. Primary Key
43. Not Null
44. Check
45. Union
46. Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?
47. COUNT
48. COMPUTE
49. SUM
50. MAX
51. Which data manipulation command is used to combines the records from one or more tables?
52. SELECT
53. PROJECT
54. JOIN
55. PRODUCT
56. Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values?
57. ANY
58. BETWEEN
59. ALL
60. IN
61. What operator tests column for absence of data
62. NOT Operator
63. Exists Operator
64. IS NULL Operator
65. None of the above
66. In which of the following cases a DML statement is not executed?
67. When existing rows are modified.
68. When a table is deleted.
69. When some rows are deleted.
70. All of the above
71. If we have not specified ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default
72. DESC
73. ASC
74. There is no default value
75. None of the mentioned
76. Which of the following statement is true?
77. TRUNCATE free the table space while DELETE does not.
78. Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statements free the table's space.
79. Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statement does not free the table's space.
80. DELETE free the table space while TRUNCATE does not.
81. What is returned by INSTR ('CODERS NATION, 'N')?
82. 6
83. 8
84. CODERS
85. NATION
86. A command that lets you change one or more field in a table is:
87. INSERT
88. MODIFY
89. LOOK-UP
90. All of the above
91. Which of the following is also called an INNER JOIN?
92. SELF JOIN
93. EQUI JOIN
94. NON-EQUI JOIN
95. None of the above
96. Which of the following is true about the HAVING clause?
97. Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
98. Similar to WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.
99. Similar to WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.
100. Acts exactly like a WHERE clause.
101. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause creates temporary relation for the query on which it is defined.
102. WITH
103. FROM
104. WHERE
105. SELECT
106. The SQL statement:

SELECT ROUND (65.726, -1) FROM DUAL;

Prints:

1. is illegal
2. garbage
3. 726
4. 70
5. Which of the following is true about the SQL AS clause?
6. The AS clause in SQL is used to change the column name in the output or assign a name to a derived column.
7. The SQL AS clause can only be used with the JOIN clause.
8. The AS clause in SQL is used to defines a search condition.
9. All of the mentioned
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?
11. ROLLBACK
12. COMMIT
13. TRUNCATE
14. DELETE
15. How can you change "Thomas" into "Michel" in the "LastName" column in the Users table?
16. UPDATE User SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
17. MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'
18. MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
19. UPDATE Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'
20. Which command is used to change the definition of a table in SQL?
21. CREATE
22. UPDATE
23. ALTER
24. SELECT
25. Which type of JOIN is used to returns rows that do not have matching values?
26. Natural JOIN
27. Outer JOIN
28. EQUI JOIN
29. All of the above
30. A CASE SQL statement is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
31. A way to establish a loop in SQL.
32. A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL
33. A way to establish a data definition in SQL
34. All of the above.
35. Which statement is true regarding routines and triggers?
36. Both run automatically.
37. Both are stored in the database.
38. Both consist of procedural code.
39. Both have to be called to operate.
40. Which statement is true regarding procedures?
41. They include procedural and SQL statements.
42. They work similarly to the functions.
43. It does not need unique names.
44. It cannot be created with SQL statements.
45. Which of the following is the basic approaches for joining tables?
46. Union JOIN
47. Natural JOIN
48. Subqueries
49. All of the above
50. Why we need to create an index if the primary key is already present in a table?
51. Index improves the speed of data retrieval operations on a table.
52. Indexes are special lookup tables that will be used by the database search engine.
53. Indexes are synonyms of a column in a table.
54. All of the above
55. Group of operations that form a single logical unit of work is known as
56. View
57. Network
58. Unit
59. Transaction
60. Shared locks are applied while performing
61. Read operations
62. Write operations
63. A & B both
64. None of the above
65. Sequence can generate
66. Numeric value
67. Alphanumeric value
68. A & B both
69. None of the above
70. A sequence in SQL can generate a maximum number:
71. 39 digits
72. 38 digits
73. 40 digits
74. 37 digits
75. Which of the following is the correct order of a SQL statement?
76. SELECT, GROUP BY, WHERE, HAVING
77. SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING
78. SELECT, HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY
79. SELECT, WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY
80. What is the difference between a PRIMARY KEY and a UNIQUE KEY?
81. Primary key can store null value, whereas a unique key cannot store null value.
82. We can have only one primary key in a table while we can have multiple unique keys
83. Primary key cannot be a date variable whereas unique key can be
84. None of these
85. Which of the following are the synonyms for Column and ROW of a table?

Row = [Tuple, Record]

Column = [Field, Attribute]

Row = [Tuple, Attribute]

Columns = [Field, Record]

1. 1 and 2
2. 3 and 4
3. Only 1
4. Only 2
5. Which operator is used to compare the NULL values in SQL?
6. Equal
7. IN
8. IS
9. None of Above
10. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the difference between TRUNCATE, DELETE and DROP command?
11. DELETE operation can be rolled back but TRUNCATE and DROP operations cannot be rolled back.
12. TRUNCATE and DROP operations can be rolled back but DELETE operations cannot be rolled back.
13. DELETE is an example of DML, but TRUNCATE and DROP are examples of DDL.
14. All are an example of DDL.
15. I and III
16. II and III
17. II and IV
18. II and IV
19. Which of the following options are correct regarding these three keys (Primary Key, Super Key, and Candidate Key) in a database?
20. Minimal super key is a candidate key
21. Only one candidate key can be a primary key
22. All super keys can be a candidate key
23. We cannot find a primary key from the candidate key
24. I and II
25. II and III
26. I and III
27. II and IV
28. When the wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful?
29. When an exact match is required in a SELECT statement.
30. When an exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement.
31. When an exact match is required in a CREATE statement.
32. When an exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.
33. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is NOT a type of constraint in SQL language?
34. FOREIGN KEY
35. PRIMARY KEY
36. UNIQUE
37. ALTERNATE KEY
38. Find the cities name with the condition and temperature from table 'whether' where condition = sunny or cloudy but temperature >= 60.
39. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'cloudy' AND condition = 'sunny' OR temperature >= 60
40. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'cloudy' OR condition = 'sunny' OR temperature >= 60
41. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature >= 60
42. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature >= 60
43. 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?
44. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity IN (60 to 75)
45. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity BETWEEN 60 AND 75
46. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT IN (60 AND 75)
47. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT BETWEEN 60 AND 75
48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a program that performs some common action on database data and also stored in the database.
49. Stored Procedure
50. Trigger
51. Stored Function
52. None of the above
53. Which statement is used to get all data from the student table whose name starts with p?
54. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p%';
55. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'p%';
56. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '\_p%';
57. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p';
58. What is the advantage of the clustered index?
59. It is fast to update the records.
60. It does not need extra work for SQL queries.
61. It minimizes the page transfer and maximizes the cache hits.
62. None of the above is correct.
63. Evaluate the SQL statement:
64. SELECT a.emp\_name, a.sal, a.dept\_id, b.maxsal FROM employees a,
65. (SELECT dept\_id, MAX(sal) maxsal FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id) b
66. WHERE a.dept\_id = b.dept\_id AND a.sal < b.maxsal;

Which of the following statement is correct?

1. The statement gives an error at line 1.
2. The statement gives an error at line 6.
3. The statement produces the employee name, salary, department ID, and maximum salary earned in the employee department for all departments that pay less salary than the maximum salary paid in the company.
4. The statement produces the employee name, salary, department ID, and maximum salary earned in the employee department for all employees who earn less than the maximum salary in their department.
5. Which of the following are the DATETIME data types that can be used in column definitions?
6. TIMESTAMP
7. INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY
8. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
9. TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE
10. Which data dictionary table can be used to show the object privileges granted to the user on specific columns?
11. USER\_TAB\_PRIVS\_MADE
12. USER\_COL\_PRIVS\_MADE
13. USER\_TAB\_PRIVS
14. USER\_COL\_PRIVS
15. Evaluate the SQL statement:

SELECT ROUND (TRUNCATE (MOD (1600, 10), -1), 2) FROM dual;

What will be displayed?

1. 0
2. 1
3. 00
4. An error statement
5. What is the need for our query to execute successfully on an existing view?
6. The specified table must contain data.
7. We must have a SELECT privilege on the view.
8. We should have a SELECT privilege only on the specified table.
9. The specified table must be in the same database or schema.
10. Which of the following operator can be used with a multiple-row subquery?
11. =
12. BETWEEN
13. NOT IN
14. <>
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a constraint that can be defined only at the column level?
16. UNIQUE
17. NOT NULL
18. CHECK
19. PRIMARY KEY