

Which clause is used to combine records from two or more tables, based on a common field between them?

- ☐ LIKE
- ✓ ☒ JOINS
- ☐ WHERE
- ☐ HAVING

When you join a table without any condition, it will lead to Cartesian product.

- ✓ ☒ True
- ☐ False

When two tables are joined using = operator in the join condition it is called as _____.

- ☐ self join
- ✓ ☒ equi join
- ☐ non equi join
- ☐ outer join

All rows in the first table joined to all rows in the second table is called a Cartesian product.

- ✓ ☒ True
- ☐ False

A _____ is a join condition containing something other than an equality operator.

- ✓ ☒ non equijoin
- ☐ outer join
- ☐ self join
- ☐ equi join

"_____ returns rows only when there is at least one row from both the tables that matches the join condition."

- ☐ outer join
- ☐ self join
- ☒ equi join
- ☐ non equijoin

"The _____ returns all the rows from the left table, with the matching rows in the right table."

- ☒ LEFT OUTER JOIN
- ☐ RIGHT OUTER JOIN
- ☐ FULL OUTER JOIN
- ☐ JOINS

"_____ returns all the rows from one of the tables mentioned in the FROM clause even if the condition is not matched."

- ☐ self join
- ☐ non equijoin
- ☐ equi join
- ☒ outer join

The _____ returns all rows from both the tables.

- ☐ JOINS
- ☐ RIGHT OUTER JOIN
- ☒ FULL OUTER JOIN
- ☐ LEFT OUTER JOIN

"The _____ returns all the rows from the right table, with the matching rows in the left table."

- ☐ FULL OUTER JOIN
- ☐ JOINS
- ☒ RIGHT OUTER JOIN
- ☐ LEFT OUTER JOIN

_____ joins the table to itself. It is done by creating alias names for the same table.

- ☐ equi join
- ☐ outer join
- ☒ self join
- ☐ non equijoin

_____ is a type of EQUI JOIN that compares the common columns of both the tables with each other.

- ☐ FULL OUTER JOIN
- ☐ LEFT OUTER JOIN
- ☒ NATURAL JOIN
- ☐ RIGHT OUTER JOIN

_____ clause specifies which columns to test for equality when two tables are joined.

- ☐ HAVING
- ☐ LIKE
- ☐ WHERE
- ☒ USING

A subquery is a query that is nested inside a SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement, or inside another subquery. Based on the subquery result, the main query will be executed.

- ☐ FALSE
- ✓ ☒ TRUE

<ANY means _____.

- ☐ less than the minimum
- ☐ no equal to IN
- ✓ ☒ less than the maximum
- ☐ equivalent to IN

Operators used in single row subquery are _____.

- ✓ ☒ <>
- ☐ in
- ✓ ☒ =
- ☐ all

Operators used in multiple row subquery are _____.

- ☐ %
- ✓ ☒ in
- ☐ +
- ✓ ☒ any

Single row subquery returns _____ row.

- ☐ three
- ☐ two
- ☐ many
- ✓ ☒ one

The subquery returns a temporary table in the database server's memory and then it is not used by the outer query for further processing.

- ☐ True
- ✓ ☒ False

When you insert a select statement into a FROM clause, it becomes a subquery.

- ✓ ☒ True
- ☐ False

_____ is a subquery that uses values from the outer query.

- ✓ ☒ Correlated subquery
- ☐ all
- ☐ Inner query
- ☐ Main query