

### Test End

You have completed the test for **3 minutes and 50 seconds** and answered **100 %** of the questions correctly.

Question	Your Answer	Correct?	Recommended Reading
The difference between the DELETE and TRUNCATE SQL clauses is:	The TRUNCATE clause deletes all rows in a database table, while the DELETE clause can have a WHERE condition and might or might not delete all rows in a table.	Yes	
Which of the following is not a SQL keyword or SQL clause?	INVERT	Yes	
What does follow after the SQL SELECT clause?	List of columns that will be selected or the * symbol.	Yes	
What does DML stand for?	Data Manipulation language	Yes	
Which of the following SQL clauses is used to select data from 2 or more tables?	JOIN	Yes	
If you join a table to itself, what kind of join are you using?	Self Join	Yes	
What does the term 'locking' refer to?	Locking is a process preventing users from reading data being changed by other users, and prevents concurrent users from changing the same data at the same time.	Yes	
If you don't specify ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default:	ASC	Yes	
What is the difference between the WHERE and HAVING SQL clauses?	The WHERE SQL clause condition(s) is applied to all rows in the result set before the HAVING clause is applied (if present). The HAVING clause is used only with SELECT SQL statements and specifies a search condition for an aggregate or a group.	Yes	
The JOIN is a SQL keyword used to ...	select data from 2 or more tables related by common attribute (table column).	Yes	

Which of the following statements gets the total value of the column 'Price' in the 'Sales' table?	SELECT SUM(Price) FROM Sales	Yes	
What does the CREATE TABLE statement do?	Creates a new database table	Yes	
RDBMS stands for...	Relational Database Management System	Yes	
Which of the following SQL statements has correct syntax?	SELECT * FROM Table1 WHERE Column1 >= 10	Yes	
Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve a maximum value?	MAX	Yes	

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