

Which of these query will display the the table given above ?  
a) Select employee from name  
b) Select name  
c) Select name from employee  
d) Select employee

Answer: c  
Explanation: The field to be displayed is included in select and the table is included in the from clause.

1. Here which of the following displays the unique values of the column?

SELECT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dept\_name FROM instructor;

a) All  
b) From  
c) Distinct  
d) Name

Answer: c  
Explanation: Distinct keyword selects only the entries that are unique.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ clause allows us to select only those rows in the result relation of the \_\_\_\_ clause that satisfy a specified predicate.  
   a) Where, from  
   b) From, select  
   c) Select, from  
   d) From, where

Answer: a  
Explanation: Where selects the rows on a particular condition. From gives the relation which involves the operation.

1. The query given below will not give an error. Which one of the following has to be replaced to get the desired output?

SELECT ID, name, dept name, salary \* 1.1 WHERE instructor;

a) Salary\*1.1  
b) ID  
c) Where  
d) Instructor

Answer: c  
Explanation: Where selects the rows on a particular condition. From gives the relation which involves the operation. Since Instructor is a relation it has to have from clause.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result of a query.  
   a) Where  
   b) Select  
   c) From  
   d) Distinct

Answer: b

1. This Query can be replaced by which one of the following?

SELECT name, course\_id FROM instructor, teaches WHERE instructor\_ID= teaches\_ID;

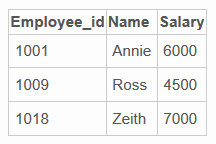
a) Select name,course\_id from teaches,instructor where instructor\_id=course\_id;  
b) Select name, course\_id from instructor natural join teaches;  
c) Select name, course\_id from instructor;  
d) Select course\_id from instructor join teaches;

Answer: b  
Explanation: Join clause joins two tables by matching the common column.

1. SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE salary>10000 AND dept\_id=101;

Which of the following fields are displayed as output?  
a) Salary, dept\_id  
b) Employee  
c) Salary  
d) All the field of employee relation

Answer: d  
Explanation: Here \* is used to select all the fields of the relation.



This is Employee table.  
Which of the following employee\_id will be displayed for the given query?

SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE employee\_id>1009;

a) 1009, 1001, 1018  
b) 1009, 1018  
c) 1001  
d) 1018

Answer: d  
Explanation: Greater than symbol does not include the given value unlike >=.

1. Which of the following statements contains an error?  
   a) Select \* from emp where empid = 10003;  
   b) Select empid from emp where empid = 10006;  
   c) Select empid from emp;  
   d) Select empid where empid = 1009 and lastname = ‘GELLER’;

Answer: d  
Explanation: This query do not have from clause which specifies the relation from which the values has to be selected.

1. In the given query which of the keyword has to be inserted?

INSERT INTO employee \_\_\_\_\_ (1002,Joey,2000);

a) Table  
b) Values  
c) Relation  
d) Field

Answer: b  
Explanation: Value keyword has to be used to insert the values into the table.