1. You can add a row using SQL in a database with which of the following?

A.ADD

B.CREATE

C.INSERT

D.MAKE

Answer: Option C

2. The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is:

A.REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ...

B.DROP FROM CUSTOMER ...

C.DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ...

D.UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ...

Answer: Option C

3. The SQL WHERE clause:

A. limits the column data that are returned.

B. limits the row data are returned.

C. Both A and B are correct.

D. Neither A nor B are correct.

Answer: Option B

4.Which of the following is the original purpose of SQL?

A. To specify the syntax and semantics of SQL data definition language

B. To specify the syntax and semantics of SQL manipulation language

C. To define the data structures

D. All of the above.

Answer: Option D

5. The wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful when?

A. An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement.

B. An exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement.

C. An exact match is necessary in a CREATE statement.

D. An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.

Answer: Option B

6. A view is which of the following?

A. A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands

B. A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands

C. A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands

D. A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands

Answer: Option A

7.The command to eliminate a table from a database is:

A.REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER;

B.DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;

C.DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER;

D.UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER;

Answer: Option B

8.SQL data definition commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.DDL

B.DML

C.HTML

D.XML

Answer: Option A

9. The SQL keyword(s) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used with wildcards.

A.LIKE only

B.IN only

C.NOT IN only

D.IN and NOT IN

Answer: Option A

10.Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?

A.SELECT, FROM, WHERE

B.FROM, WHERE, SELECT

C.WHERE, FROM,SELECT

D.SELECT,WHERE,FROM

Answer: Option A

11.The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.report

B.form

C.file

D.table

Answer: Option D

12.Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL?

A.COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN

B.SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT

C.SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN

D.SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME

Answer: Option A

13.In an SQL SELECT statement querying a single table, according to the SQL standard the asterisk (\*) means that:

A. all columns of the table are to be returned.

B. all records meeting the full criteria are to be returned.

C. all records with even partial criteria met are to be returned.

D. None of the above is correct.

Answer: Option A

14. The SQL wildcards are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ .

A. asterisk (\*); percent sign (%)

B. percent sign (%); underscore (\_)

C. underscore(\_); question mark (?)

D. question mark (?); asterisk (\*)

Answer: Option B

15.To remove duplicate rows from the results of an SQL SELECT statement, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ qualifier specified must be included.

A.ONLY

B.UNIQUE

C.DISTINCT

D.SINGLE

Answer: Option C

16.Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in SQL?

A. Data types

B. Primary keys

C. Default values

D. All of the above.

Answer: Option D

17. SQL query and modification commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.DDL

B.DML

C.HTML

D.XML

Answer: Option B

18. When three or more AND and OR conditions are combined, it is easier to use the SQL keyword(s):

A.LIKE only.

B.IN only.

C.NOT IN only.

D.Both IN and NOT IN.

Answer: Option D

19.Find the SQL statement below that is equal to the following: SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';

A.SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');

B.SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';

C.SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'V';

D.SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');

Answer: Option D

20.Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?

A.SORT BY

B.ALIGN BY

C.ORDER BY

D.GROUP BY

Answer: Option C