**SQL MCQ QUESTION (Duration: 20 min)**

1. **Which of the following commands are used to put a restriction on the number of rows returned from a query?**
2. LIMIT
3. LIKE
4. WHERE
5. GROUP BY
6. **What is a table joined with itself called?**
7. Join
8. Self-join
9. Outer-join
10. None of the Above
11. **Which of the following can replace the below query?**

**SELECT Name, ID**

**FROM Student, Courses**

**WHERE Student\_ID = Courses\_ID;**

1. Select Name. ID from courses, Student where studentId = Id;
2. Select Name, ID from Student natural Join Courses;
3. Select Name, ID from Student;
4. Select ID from Student join Courses;
5. **Which are the join types in join condition:**
6. Cross join
7. Natural join
8. Join with USING clause
9. All of the mentioned
10. **Which is the AS clause used for?**
11. Rename
12. Selection
13. Join
14. Projection
15. **Which of the following are valid SQL constraints?**
16. NOT NULL
17. CHEQUE
18. UNIQUE
19. ALL Of the above
20. **Which of the following constraints can be defined only at the column level?**
21. UNIQUE
22. NOT NULL
23. CHECK
24. PRIMARY KEY
25. **Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?**
26. count()
27. sum()
28. avg()
29. None of the above
30. **GRANT ALL ON Table\_1 to A;**

**In above statement ALL means:**  
  
A. ALL means DELETE, INSERT, REFERENCES, SELECT, and UPDATE  
B. ALL means DELETE, INSERT, SELECT, and UPDATE  
C. ALL means DELETE, INSERT and UPDATE  
D. None of above

1. **Which join refers to join records from the write table that have no matching key in the left table are include in the result set:**
2. Left outer join
3. Right outer join
4. Full outer join
5. None of the above
6. **Which join is to be used between two tables A and B when the resultant table needs rows from A and B that matches the condition and rows from A that does not match the condition?**
7. Outer Join
8. Cross Join
9. Inner Join
10. None of the above
11. **Which of the following conditions has to be satisfied for INNER JOIN to work?**
12. Columns used for joining must have same name
13. Columns used for joining can have same or different name
14. Columns used for joining must have different names
15. Columns used for joining must have different names
16. **Which of the following statements are False?**
17. RIGHT OUTER JOIN is equivalent to LEFT OUTER JOIN if order of tables are reversed
18. FULL OUTER JOIN is same as CROSS JOIN
19. SELF JOIN is a special type of OUTER JOIN
20. Both B and C
21. **Which of the following statements are true?**
22. INNER JOIN only retrieves those rows from Cartesian Product that satisfy the JOIN condition
23. FULL OUTER JOIN is same as CROSS JOIN
24. SELF JOIN is a special type of OUTER JOIN
25. Both A and C
26. **Which statement is used to delete all rows in a table without having the action logged?**
27. DELETE
28. REMOVE
29. DROP
30. TRUNCATE
31. **Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values?**
32. ANY
33. IN
34. BETWEEN
35. ALL
36. **Which of the following statement is true?**
37. TRUNCATE free the table space while DELETE does not.
38. Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statements free the table's space.
39. Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statement does not free the table's space.
40. DELETE free the table space while TRUNCATE does not.
41. **Which of the following are TCL commands?**
42. COMMIT & ROLLBACK
43. [UPDATE](javascript:void(0);) & TRUNCATE
44. [SELECT](javascript:void(0);) & INSERT
45. [GRANT](javascript:void(0);) & REVOKE
46. **Consider the following schema –**

STUDENTS(student\_code, first\_name, last\_name, email,

phone\_no, date\_of\_birth, honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks);

**Which of the following query would display names of all the students whose honours subject is English, or honours subject is Spanish and percentage of marks more than 80?**

1. select first\_name, last name from students where (honours\_subject = “English” or honours\_subject = “Spanish” ) and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;
2. select first\_name, last name from students where honours\_subject = “English” or honours\_subject = “Spanish” and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;
3. select first\_name, last name from students where honours\_subject = “English” and honours\_subject = “Spanish” or percentage\_of\_marks > 80;
4. select first\_name, last name from students where (honours\_subject = “English”) and honours\_subject = “Spanish” and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;
5. **Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?**
6. FLOAT
7. NUMERIC
8. DECIMAL
9. CHARACTER

**Write SQL Queries (Duration 45 min):**

Use already created schema ‘**zorba\_sql\_exam’** from last exam.

1. Add 2 new column **manager\_id (int (10))** and **commission (decimal (7,2))** in Employee table.
2. Modified Employee table data would be

**Employees:**

**----------**

**emp\_id | emp\_name | job\_name | manager\_id | hire\_date | salary | commission | dep\_id**

**--------+-------------+-------------+--------------+------------+---------+------------+--------**

68319 | KAYLING | PRESIDENT | | 1991-11-18 | 6000.00 | | 1001

66928 | BLAZE | MANAGER | 68319 | 1991-05-01 | 2750.00 | | 3001

67832 | CLARE | MANAGER | 68319 | 1991-06-09 | 2550.00 | | 1001

65646 | JONAS | MANAGER | 68319 | 1991-04-02 | 2957.00 | | 2001

67858 | SCARLET | ANALYST | 65646 | 1997-04-19 | 3100.00 | | 2001

69062 | FRANK | ANALYST | 65646 | 1991-12-03 | 3100.00 | | 2001

63679 | SANDRINE | CLERK | 69062 | 1990-12-18 | 900.00 | | 2001

64989 | ADELYN | SALESMAN | 66928 | 1991-02-20 | 1700.00 | 400.00 | 3001

65271 | WADE | SALESMAN | 66928 | 1991-02-22 | 1350.00 | 600.00 | 3001

66564 | MADDEN | SALESMAN | 66928 | 1991-09-28 | 1350.00 | 1500.00 | 3001

68454 | TUCKER | SALESMAN | 66928 | 1991-09-08 | 1600.00 | 0.00 | 3001

68736 | ADNRES | CLERK | 67858 | 1997-05-23 | 1200.00 | | 2001

69000 | JULIUS | CLERK | 66928 | 1991-12-03 | 1050.00 | | 3001

69324 | MARKER | CLERK | 67832 | 1992-01-23 | 1400.00 | | 1001

1. Add one new table named **Salary\_Grade**

**Salary\_Grade : column as (grade(PK, auto\_increment), min\_salary, max\_Salary)**

1. Insert Record into **Salary\_Grade** table as,

**salary\_grade:**

**-------------**

**grade | min\_sal | max\_sal**

**-------+---------+---------**

1 | 800 | 1300

2 | 1301 | 1500

3 | 1501 | 2100

4 | 2101 | 3100

1. | 3101 | 9999
2. **Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is more than the salary of JONAS. Return complete information about the employees.**
3. **Write a SQL query to find those employees who work as same designation of FRANK. Return complete information about the employees. (Use Sub Query)**
4. **Write a SQL query to find those employees of department ID 2001 and whose designation is same as of the designation of department ID 1001. Return complete information about the employees.**
5. **Write a SQL query to find those employees who are senior to ADELYN. Return complete information about the employees.**