

# SQL Final Assessment

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**Score Obtained:**  
**47/50 (94%)**  
Q1. What is the full form  
of SQL?

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1/1

ATTEMPTED

- Structured Query List
- Structure Query Language
- Sample Query Language
- None of these

2. statement to change table name is \_\_\_\_\_

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- change
- change name
- modify
- rename

3. Which among the following command will add a new column marks to student table

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- alter table student(marks int)

- alter table student(marks int)
- alter table student add marks int
- alter table student modify marks int

#### 4. command used to see table schema

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- desc tablename
- describe tablename
- both of the above
- none of the above

#### 5. what is default format of date datatype in sql

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- dd-mm-yy
- yy-mm-dd
- yyyy-mm-dd
- dd-mm-yyyy

#### 6. Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Database structures, including tables?

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- Data Definition Language(DDL)
- Data Manipulation Language(DML)

- DML and DDL
- None of the Mentioned

7.

**Which of the following is/are the DDL statements?**

- Create
- Drop
- Alter
- All of the Mentioned

1/1

ATTEMPTED

8.

**To delete a particular column in a relation the command used is:**

- UPDATE TABLE
- TRUNCATE COLUMN
- ALTER , DROP
- DELETE COLUMN

1/1

ATTEMPTED

**9. Which statement would add a column CGPA to a already defined table Student**

0/1

ATTEMPTED

- ALTER TABLE Student ADD COLUMN (CGPA NUMBER(3,1));
- ALTER TABLE Student CGPA NUMBER(3,1);
- ALTER TABLE Student ADD (CGPA NUMBER(3,1));

- Both A and C

#### 10. What does 'name' represent in the following SQL code snippet?

```
CREATE TABLE student  
(  
    name CHAR(30) ,  
    roll_num INT,  
    address CHAR(30) ,  
    phone CHAR(12)  
) ;
```

- A table

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- A row

- A column

- An object

#### 11. What is the command to delete database?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- delete database databasename;
- drop database database name;
- remove database databasename;
- all of the above

#### 12. What command is used to create a new table in SQL?

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- CREATE table

- BUILD table
- GENERATE table
- None of these

**13. Which of the following is the full form of DDL?**

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- Data definition language
- Data derivation language
- Dynamic data language
- Detailed data language

**14.**

**Which statement is TRUE about the WHERE Clause?**

- In order to retrieve rows, WHERE Clause is used.
- In order to group the rows, WHERE Clause is used.
- In order to select the defined groups, WHERE Clause is used.
- In order to return the rows, WHERE Clause is used.

1/1

ATTEMPTED

**15.**

**Which statement is TRUE about the ORDER BY Clause?**

- In order to return the rows in a specific order, ORDER BY Clause is used.
- In order to group the rows, ORDER BY Clause is used.

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- In order to select the defined groups, ORDER BY Clause is used.
- None of the above

**16.**

The \_\_\_\_\_ clause allows us to select only those rows in the result relation of the \_\_\_\_\_ clause that satisfy a specified predicate.

- Where, from

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- From, select

- Select, from

- From, where

**17.**

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;**

- Salary\*1.1

0/1

ATTEMPTED

- ID

- Where

- Instructor

**18. Which Clause Is used to sort the stored data in alphabetical order?**

- MODIFY

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- ALTER
- ORDER by CLAUSE
- UPDATE

**19. Which of the following is the correct order of a SQL statement?**

- 1/1    ATTEMPTED
- SELECT, GROUP BY, WHERE, HAVING
  - SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING
  - SELECT, HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY
  - SELECT, WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY

**20. The wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful when?**

1/1    ATTEMPTED

- An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement
- An exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement
- An exact match is necessary in a CREATE statement
- An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement

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

1/1    ATTEMPTED

- LIKE only
- IN only
- NOT IN only

- IN and NOT IN

22.

Which statement is TRUE about the WHERE Clause?

- In order to retrieve rows, WHERE Clause is used.
- In order to group the rows, WHERE Clause is used.
- In order to select the defined groups, WHERE Clause is used.
- In order to return the rows, WHERE Clause is used.

1/1

ATTEMPTED

23.

By default, sorting by ORDER BY clause is done in which order?

- Ascending
- Descending
- 
- 

1/1

ATTEMPTED

24. Find the cities name with the condition and temperature from table 'whether' where  
condition = sunny or cloudy but temperature >= 60

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'cloudy' AND condition = 'sunny' OR temperature >= 60
- SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'cloudy' OR condition = 'sunny' OR temperature >= 60
- SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature >= 60

- SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature >= 60

**25. Which statement is used to get all data from the student table whose name starts with p?**

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p%';
- SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'p%';
- SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '\_p%';
- SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p';

**26. The wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful when?**

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement
- An exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement
- An exact match is necessary in a CREATE statement
- An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement

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

1/1 ATTEMPTED

- LIKE only
- IN only
- NOT IN only
- IN and NOT IN

**28. In SQL which of the following is not a Data manipulation Language command.**

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- Delete
- Insert
- Truncate
- Delete

**29. Which Of the SQL Statements Is Correct?**

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- DELETE \* from user WHERE Username = 'user1'
- DELETE from user WHERE Username = 'user1'
- DELETE user1 from user WHERE Username = 'user1'
- All of the above

**30.**

**Which of the following columns in a table cannot be updated?**

- 1/1
- DATE type columns in the table
  - Columns which allows NULL values in the table
  - A primary key column which also serves as foreign key reference in another table
  - All of the above

**31.**

**The language used application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_**

- DML
- DDL
- DQL
- All of the Mentioned

1/1

ATTEMPTED

**32.**

**Which of the following is not a type of SQL statement?**

- DML
- DDL
- DCL
- DCI

1/1

ATTEMPTED

**33.**

**Which of the following is not included in DML (Data Manipulation Language)?**

- Insert
- Update
- Delete

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- Alter

**34.**

**Data manipulation language (DML) includes statements that modify the \_\_\_\_\_ of a database.**

- Structure

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- Data

- User

- Size

**35. In which of the following cases a DML statement is not executed?**

- When existing rows are modified

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- When a table is deleted

- When some rows are deleted

- All of the above

**36. Which of the following commands is used to delete all rows and free up space from a table?**

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- TRUNCATE

- DROP

- DELETE

-

**37.****\_\_\_\_\_ value is returned by the SQL Aggregate functions?** Single

1/1

ATTEMPTED

 Twice NULL Infinite**38.****What does AVG() function returns?** First value of the column

1/1

ATTEMPTED

 Last value of the column Sum of rows of the table Average value of the column**39.****Which function returns the largest value of the column?** MIN()

1/1

ATTEMPTED

 MAX() LARGE()

- AVG()

**40.**

**What does COUNT() function returns?**

- Average value
- Largest value
- Smallest value
- Number of rows

1/1

ATTEMPTED

**41.**

**We can use literal in the CONCAT function. What does literal refer to?**

- Number
- Character
- Date
- All of the above

1/1

ATTEMPTED

**42.**

**The SQL statement: SELECT Name, COUNT(\*) FROM NAME\_TABLE; counts the number of name rows and displays this total in a table with a single row and a single column.**

- True
- False
- 

0/1

ATTEMPTED

● -

**43.**

What will be output of following code

`SELECT SUBSTR("QWERTY",2,4)`

WER

1/1

ATTEMPTED

WERT

WERTY

ERTY

**44. \_\_\_\_\_ clause is used to join tables where the column names don't match in both tables**

1/1

ATTEMPTED

USING

ON

CLUB

IS

**45. Which join returns all records from the right table and the matching records from the left table**

1/1

ATTEMPTED

Left Join

Right Join

Full Outer Join

All of the above

**46.**

**Which join refers to join records from the right table that have no matching key in the left table are include in the result set:**

Left join

1/1

ATTEMPTED

Right join

inner join

None of the above

**47.**

**Relation R1 has 10 tuples and 5 attributes. Relation R2 has 0 tuples and 7 attributes. When a CROSS JOIN is achieved between R1 and R2, how many tuples would the resultant set have?**

28

1/1

ATTEMPTED

10

0

35

**48.**

**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?**

1/1

ATTEMPTED

Outer Join

- Cross Join
- Inner Join
- None of the above

**49.**

Which join is equivalent to Cartesian Product?

- INNER JOIN
- OUTER JOIN
- CROSS JOIN
- NATURAL JOIN

1/1

ATTEMPTED

**50. In inner join, result is produced by matching rows in one table with rows in another table.**

1/1

ATTEMPTED

- True
- False
- 
-