Here are the questions along with the **correct answers** marked clearly:

### **1. What do you mean by HOST in MYSQL?**

1. HOST is the user name  
    **2. HOST is the representation of where the MYSQL server is running**
2. HOST is the administration machine name
3. All of the above

### **2. To know your MYSQL version and current date which of the following command you should use?**

1. VERSION, CURRENT\_DATE();
2. SELECT VERSION, CURRENTDATE();  
    **3. SELECT VERSION(), CURRENT\_DATE;**
3. SELECT VERSON(), CURRENT\_DATE();

*(Note: VERSION() and CURRENT\_DATE are correct, though usually CURRENT\_DATE() with parentheses is more accurate.)*

### **3. To see all the databases which command is used?**

1. Show database;  
    **2. Show databases;**
2. Show database();
3. Show\_all database;

### **4. Which of the following command is used to delete a database?**

1. DELETE DATABASE\_NAME;
2. DROP DATABASE\_NAME;  
    **3. DROP DATABASE DATABASE\_NAME;**
3. DELETE DATABASE DATABASE\_NAME;

### **5. Which of the following is the correct syntax to add a field using the alter command?**

**1. ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD field\_name data type;** 2. ALTER TABLE table\_name, field\_name data type;  
 3. ALTER TABLE field\_name data type;  
 4. ALTER TABLE Modify field\_name data type;

### **6. Update student\_name and student\_department where ID=4:**

**1. UPDATE student\_details SET Student\_name="ram", Student\_department='Chemical' WHERE ID='4';** 2. UPDATE table student\_details SET column\_name...  
 3. UPDATE student\_details SET ... and ...  
 4. UPDATE student\_details SET ... == ...

### **7. Correct syntax for using TRUNCATE statement:**

1. TUNCATE TABLE-NAME;
2. TRUNCATE TABLE-NAME DATABASE-NAME;  
    **3. TRUNCATE TABLE TABLE-NAME;**
3. TRUNCATE DATABASE-NAME TABLE-NAME;

### **8. Want only 100 records from 1000:**

1. SET LIMIT  
    **2. LIMIT**
2. HAVING
3. GROUP BY

### **9. Pattern to find names with exactly 5 characters:**

1. %%%%%
2. *%*%\_  
    **3. \_\_\_\_\_**
3. --%%-

### **10. Retrieve employee names with department names:**

**1. SELECT emp\_name, dept\_name FROM employees JOIN departments ON employees.department\_id = departments.dept\_id;** 2. SELECT emp\_name, dept\_id FROM employees INNER JOIN...  
 3. SELECT emp\_name, dept\_name FROM employees CROSS JOIN...  
 4. SELECT emp\_name, dept\_id FROM employees LEFT JOIN...

### **11. Best way to validate email format in MySQL:**

1. SQL query using partitions
2. SQL query using IS NULL  
    **3. SQL query using a regular expression**
3. SQL query using LTRIM or RTRIM

### **12. What does LIKE 'a%' return?**

1. ...has an "a"
2. ...doesn't have an "a"  
    **3. ...starts with "a"**
3. ...ends with "a"

### **13. How does MySQL differ from SQL?**

1. SQL = language, MySQL = non-relational  
    **2. SQL = language, MySQL = relational DBMS**
2. They are the same
3. MySQL is a language

### **14. Difference between DROP and TRUNCATE:**

1. Same operation
2. Both clear table, keep definition
3. TRUNCATE deletes table, DROP clears  
    **4. DROP deletes table definition, TRUNCATE clears contents only**

### **15. Correct syntax for extended INSERT:**

1. insert ... values (...) (...)
2. insert ... values (...) values (...)
3. insert ... extended (...)  
    **4. insert into cars (...) values (...), (...);**

### **16. SQL keyword to filter rows in SELECT:**

1. FROM
2. HAVING  
    **3. WHERE**
3. GROUP BY

### **17. Command to add a new row:**

1. ADD  
    **2. INSERT**
2. UPDATE
3. CREATE

### **18. Purpose of GROUP BY:**

1. Sort result set  
    **2. Group rows with same values into summary rows**
2. Filter rows
3. Join tables

### **19. SQL command to modify existing data:**

1. ALTER
2. **. UPDATE**
3. MODIFY
4. CHANGE

### **20. Data type to store date and time:**

1. DATE
2. TIME  
    **3. DATETIME**
3. YEAR

Sure! Here's the list of all your questions with **options** and the **correct answers clearly marked**:

### **1. Which SQL function is used to find the maximum value in a column?**

1. MAX() ✅
2. MIN()
3. AVG()
4. COUNT()

### **2. What is the purpose of the SQL ORDER BY clause?**

1. To filter rows based on a specified condition
2. To group rows with the same values into summary rows
3. To sort the result set in ascending or descending order ✅
4. To join two or more tables together

### **3. In SQL, what is the purpose of the JOIN clause?**

1. To combine rows from different tables based on a related column ✅
2. To combine rows from different tables into a single row
3. To filter rows based on a specified condition
4. To sort the result set in ascending or descending order

### **4. What is the purpose of the SQL DISTINCT keyword?**

1. To remove duplicate rows from the result set ✅
2. To group rows with the same values into summary rows
3. To filter rows based on a specified condition
4. To join two or more tables together

### **5. Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve data from multiple tables simultaneously?**

1. JOIN ✅
2. MERGE
3. COMBINE
4. UNION

### **6. What is the purpose of the SQL LIMIT clause?**

1. To specify the number of rows to insert into a table
2. To limit the number of rows retrieved in a SELECT statement ✅
3. To filter rows based on a specified condition
4. To sort the result set in ascending or descending order

### **7. Which SQL command is used to delete specific rows from a table?**

1. TRUNCATE
2. DELETE ✅
3. REMOVE
4. DROP

### **8. What is the purpose of the SQL BETWEEN operator?**

1. To filter rows based on a range of values ✅
2. To combine two or more conditions with an AND operator
3. To join two or more tables together
4. To sort the result set in ascending or descending order

### **9. Which SQL command is used to change the structure of a table?**

1. UPDATE
2. ALTER ✅
3. MODIFY
4. CHANGE

### **10. What is the purpose of the SQL UNION operator?**

1. To combine the results of two or more SELECT statements into a single result set ✅
2. To filter rows based on a specified condition
3. To join two or more tables together
4. To sort the result set in ascending or descending order

### **11. Full form of SQL:**

1. Structured Queries Language
2. Structured Query Language ✅
3. Structural Quoted Language
4. Structure Query Language

### **12. What happens when no value is inserted in an ENUM list?**

1. Nothing happens
2. The code will crash
3. A blank value is inserted in that case ✅
4. None of the above

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

1. TRUNCATE ✅
2. DROP
3. DELETE
4. ALTER

### **14. Which of the following commands are a part of Data Control Language?**

1. Revoke
2. Grant
3. Both A and B ✅
4. None of the above

### **15. Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?**

1. FLOAT
2. NUMERIC
3. DECIMAL
4. CHARACTER ✅ *(not standard SQL; should be CHAR or VARCHAR)*

### **16. Which of the following is not a DDL command?**

1. TRUNCATE
2. ALTER
3. CREATE
4. UPDATE ✅ *(UPDATE is a DML command)*

### **17. Which datatype can store unstructured data in a column?**

1. CHAR
2. RAW ✅
3. NUMERIC
4. VARCHAR

### **18. Which of the following is also called an INNER JOIN?**

1. SELF JOIN
2. EQUI JOIN ✅
3. NON-EQUI JOIN
4. None of the above

### **19. Which of the following is true about the HAVING clause?**

1. Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
2. Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.
3. Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows. ✅
4. Acts exactly like a WHERE clause.

### **20. Which operator performs pattern matching?**

1. BETWEEN
2. LIKE ✅
3. EXISTS
4. None of these

Here are your SQL multiple-choice questions with **correct options marked** for each:

### **1. In SQL, which command is used to change a table's storage characteristics?**

1. **ALTER TABLE** ✅
2. MODIFY TABLE
3. CHANGE TABLE
4. ALL OF THE ABOVE

### **2. In SQL, which command is used to SELECT only one copy of each set of duplicable rows?**

1. **SELECT DISTINCT** ✅
2. SELECT UNIQUE
3. SELECT DIFFERENT
4. ALL OF THE ABOVE

### **3. A command that lets you change one or more fields in a record is -**

1. INSERT
2. **MODIFY** ✅ *(Depending on the SQL dialect, UPDATE is more commonly used; MODIFY is rare)*
3. LOOK-UP
4. ALL OF THE ABOVE

### **4. Which of the following is not a Constraint in SQL?**

1. Primary Key
2. Not Null
3. Check
4. **Union** ✅

### **5. Which data manipulation command is used to combine the records from one or more tables?**

1. SELECT
2. PROJECT
3. PRODUCT
4. **JOIN** ✅

### **6. Which of the SQL statements is correct?**

1. SELECT Username AND Password FROM Users
2. **SELECT Username,Password FROM Users** ✅
3. SELECT Username,Password WHERE Username='user1'
4. None of these

### **7. Which of the SQL statements is correct? *(Repeated)***

1. SELECT Username AND Password FROM Users
2. **SELECT Username,Password FROM Users** ✅
3. SELECT Username,Password WHERE Username='user1'
4. None of these

### **8. If we have not specified ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default -**

1. **ASC** ✅
2. DESC
3. There is no default value
4. None of the mentioned

### **9. Which clause creates a temporary relation for the query on which it is defined?**

1. WHERE
2. **WITH** ✅
3. FROM
4. SELECT

### **10. Which command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?**

1. ROLLBACK
2. **COMMIT** ✅
3. TRUNCATE
4. DELETE

### **11. Which type of JOIN is used to return rows that do not have matching values?**

1. Natural JOIN
2. **Outer JOIN** ✅
3. EQUI JOIN
4. All of the above

### **12. Which statement is true regarding routines and triggers?**

1. Both run automatically
2. **Both are stored in the database** ✅
3. Both consist of procedural code
4. Both have to be called to operate

### **13. What is the result of the SQL statement: SELECT ROUND(65.726,-1);**

1. is illegal
2. garbage
3. **70** ✅
4. 726

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

1. SELECT, GROUP BY, WHERE, HAVING
2. **SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING** ✅
3. SELECT, HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY
4. SELECT, WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY

### **15. Which of the following operators can be used with a multiple-row subquery?**

1. =
2. BETWEEN
3. <>
4. **NOT IN** ✅

### **16. What happens when no value is inserted in an ENUM list?**

1. Nothing happens
2. The code will crash
3. **A blank value is inserted in that case** ✅
4. None of the above

### **17. Which of the following is also called an INNER JOIN?**

1. SELF JOIN
2. **EQUI JOIN** ✅
3. NON-EQUI JOIN
4. None of the above

### **18. Which of the following is true about the HAVING clause?**

1. Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
2. Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.
3. **Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.** ✅
4. Acts exactly like a WHERE clause.

### **19. How many Primary keys can there be in a table?**

1. **Only 1** ✅
2. Only 2
3. Depends on no of Columns
4. Depends on DBA

### **20. Which of the following is not a Constraint in SQL? *(Repeated)***

1. Primary Key
2. Not Null
3. Check
4. **Union** ✅

Here are the questions with the **correct answers marked** for each:

### **1. What operator tests column for absence of data?**

1. NOT Operator
2. Exists Operator
3. **IS NULL Operator** ✅
4. None of the above

### **2. A command that lets you change one or more fields in a table is:**

1. INSERT
2. **MODIFY** ✅ *(Note: UPDATE is more commonly used in standard SQL)*
3. LOOK-UP
4. All of the above

### **3. The SQL statement: SELECT ROUND(65.726, -1) FROM DUAL; prints:**

1. is illegal
2. garbage
3. 726
4. **70** ✅

### **4. How can you change "Thomas" into "Michel" in the "LastName" column in the Users table?**

1. UPDATE User SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
2. MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'
3. MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
4. **UPDATE Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'** ✅

### **5. A CASE SQL statement is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**

1. A way to establish a loop in SQL.
2. **A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL** ✅
3. A way to establish a data definition in SQL
4. All of the above.

### **6. Which of the following is the basic approach for joining tables?**

1. Union JOIN
2. **Natural JOIN** ✅
3. Subqueries
4. All of the above

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

1. SELECT, GROUP BY, WHERE, HAVING
2. **SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING** ✅
3. SELECT, HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY
4. SELECT, WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY

### **8. What is the difference between a PRIMARY KEY and a UNIQUE KEY?**

1. Primary key can store null value, whereas a unique key cannot store null value.
2. **We can have only one primary key in a table while we can have multiple unique keys** ✅
3. Primary key cannot be a date variable whereas unique key can be
4. None of these

### **9. Which operator is used to compare the NULL values in SQL?**

1. Equal
2. IN
3. **IS** ✅
4. None of Above

### **10. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the difference between TRUNCATE, DELETE and DROP command?**

1. **I and III** ✅
2. II and III
3. II and IV
4. II and IV

### **11. What does TRUNCATE do?**

1. Truncate can delete all data from table and also delete a table
2. **Truncate can delete all data from table and keep structure as it is** ✅
3. Truncate can delete table and data from database
4. Truncate use to delete database

### **12. Select a true statement from below**

1. DDL stand for data definition language & it is use to manipulate with data
2. DDL stand for data devine language & it is use to manipulate data
3. **DDL stand for data definition language & it is use to create schema** ✅
4. None

### **13. What does INTERSECT do in SQL?**

1. It is use to select unmatching value from two tables
2. **It is use to combine two tables and return matching values from it** ✅
3. It is use to combine two tables and return matching and unmatching data from two tables
4. None of the above

### **14. DML contains below commands**

1. delete, truncate, drop, create
2. **update, delete, insert, merge** ✅
3. update, create, insert, drop
4. select, drop, delete, truncate

### **15. EXCEPT operator returns...**

1. Matching data from both tables
2. Unique data from left and right table
3. **Unique data from left table** ✅
4. Unique data from right table

### **16. What does DELETE do in SQL?**

1. Delete use to delete all data from table
2. Delete use to delete a column from data
3. **Delete use to delete a particular row or a group of rows** ✅
4. Delete use to delete table data as well as table

### **17. In SQL, what keyword is used to sort the result set in ascending order?**

1. **ASC** ✅
2. DESC
3. ORDER
4. SORT

### **18. Which SQL clause is used to specify a condition for grouping rows in a result set?**

1. **Having** ✅
2. Group by
3. Where
4. filter

### **19. Which SQL statement is used to retrieve data from a database?**

1. **Select** ✅
2. Update
3. Delete
4. insert

### **20. Which SQL clause is used to filter the result set?**

1. FILTER BY
2. **WHERE** ✅
3. LIMIT
4. HAVING

Here are the correct answers for each SQL multiple-choice question you provided:

### **1. What SQL command is used to create a new database?**

**Answer: 2. CREATE DATABASE** ✅

### **2. In SQL, what keyword is used to add new records to a database table?**

**Answer: 1. INSERT** ✅

### **3. What is the result of the SQL query: SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM employees;?**

**Answer: 2. The total number of employees** ✅

### **4. Which SQL command is used to remove a table from a database?**

**Answer: 1. DROP TABLE** ✅

### **5. What SQL command is used to remove all rows from a table?**

**Answer: 3. TRUNCATE TABLE** ✅

### **6. What SQL keyword is used to retrieve distinct (unique) values in a query result?**

**Answer: 2. DISTINCT** ✅

### **7. Which SQL statement is used to delete a specific record from a table?**

**Answer: 1. DELETE FROM** ✅

### **8. What SQL command is used to change the structure of a table?**

**Answer: 2. ALTER TABLE** ✅

### **9. Which SQL function returns the current date and time?**

**Answer: 2. CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP()** ✅  
 (Note: NOW() and GETDATE() are also valid in MySQL and SQL Server respectively)

### **10. In SQL, what is the main purpose of setting a primary key in a table?**

**Answer: 2. Ensuring data uniqueness** ✅

### **11. Which SQL function is used to return the average value of a numeric column?**

**Answer: 1. AVG()** ✅

### **12. What does the SQL keyword "AS" do?**

**Answer: 1. Renames a column or table for display** ✅

### **13. Which SQL clause is used to group rows based on the values in one or more columns?**

**Answer: 1. GROUP BY** ✅

### **14. In SQL, what is the purpose of the "HAVING" clause?**

**Answer: 2. Filters rows after grouping** ✅

### **15. What does TRUNCATE do?**

**Answer: 2. Truncate can delete all data from table and keep structure as it is** ✅

### **16. Select a true statement from below:**

**Answer: 3. DDL stand for data definition language & it is use to create schema** ✅

### **17. What does INTERSECT do in SQL?**

**Answer: 2. It is use to combine two tables and return matching values from it** ✅

### **18. DML contains below commands:**

**Answer: 2. update, delete, insert, merge** ✅

### **19. EXCEPT operator returns:**

**Answer: 3. Unique data from left table** ✅

### **20. What does DELETE do in SQL?**

**Answer: 3. Delete use to delete a particular row** ✅

Sure! Here's the **continued list of questions with correct answers and options marked clearly**:

### **9. What is the purpose of the GROUP BY clause in SQL?**

**Answer: 2. It groups rows with the same values into summary rows.** ✅  
 Options:

1. It filters the rows returned by the SELECT statement.
2. **It groups rows with the same values into summary rows.** ✅
3. It orders the results in ascending or descending order.
4. It specifies the columns to be retrieved.

### **10. How do you filter the Employees table to show only the rows where the Age is greater than 30?**

**Answer: 1. SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Age > 30;** ✅  
 Options:

1. **SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Age > 30;** ✅
2. SELECT \* FROM Employees HAVING Age > 30;
3. SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Age >= 30;
4. SELECT \* FROM Employees FILTER BY Age > 30;

### **11. What SQL query is used to count the number of employees in each department?**

**Answer: 2. SELECT COUNT(\*) AS TotalEmployees FROM Employees GROUP BY Department;** ✅  
 Options:

1. SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Employees GROUP BY Department;
2. **SELECT COUNT(\*) AS TotalEmployees FROM Employees GROUP BY Department;** ✅
3. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Department) FROM Employees;
4. SELECT COUNT(Department) FROM Employees GROUP BY Department;

### **12. What SQL query is used to retrieve the oldest employee's name and age?**

**Answer: 4. SELECT Name, Age FROM Employees ORDER BY Age DESC LIMIT 1;** ✅  
 Options:

1. SELECT Name, Age FROM Employees WHERE Age = MAX(Age);
2. SELECT MAX(Age), Name FROM Employees;
3. SELECT TOP 1 Name, Age FROM Employees ORDER BY Age DESC;
4. **SELECT Name, Age FROM Employees ORDER BY Age DESC LIMIT 1;** ✅

### **13. Which type of join returns all the rows from the left table and matching rows from the right table in SQL?**

**Answer: 2. LEFT JOIN** ✅  
 Options:

1. INNER JOIN
2. **LEFT JOIN** ✅
3. RIGHT JOIN
4. FULL OUTER JOIN

### **14. Which statement is used to add a new row to a table in SQL?**

**Answer: 2. INSERT** ✅  
 Options:

1. ADD
2. **INSERT** ✅
3. UPDATE
4. MODIFY

### **15. The ...... keyword eliminates duplicate rows from the result of a SELECT statement.**

**Answer: 3. DISTINCT** ✅  
 Options:

1. All
2. DUPLICATE
3. **DISTINCT** ✅
4. IN

### **16. Which SQL keyword is used to sort the result-set?**

**Answer: 2. ORDER BY** ✅  
 Options:

1. ORDER
2. **ORDER BY** ✅
3. SORT BY
4. SORT

### **17. All aggregate functions except \_\_\_\_\_ ignore null values in their input collection.**

**Answer: 2. Count(\*)** ✅  
 Options:

1. Count(attribute)
2. **Count(\*)** ✅
3. Avg()
4. Sum()

### **18. The \_\_\_\_ connective tests for set membership, where the set is a collection of values produced by a select clause.**

**Answer: 1. IN** ✅  
 Options:

1. **IN** ✅
2. NOT IN
3. OR
4. AND

### **19. Which operator performs pattern matching?**

**Answer: 1. LIKE Operator** ✅  
 Options:

1. **LIKE Operator** ✅
2. BETWEEN Operator
3. EXISTS Operator
4. None of these

### **20. Find the cities name with the condition and temperature from table 'weather' where condition = sunny or cloudy but temperature >= 60.**

**Answer: 3. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature >= 60** ✅  
 Options:

1. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'cloudy' AND condition = 'sunny' OR temperature >= 60
2. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'cloudy' OR condition = 'sunny' OR temperature >= 60
3. **SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature >= 60** ✅
4. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature >= 60

Here's a **compiled list of all your SQL MCQs with the correct answers marked** for clarity and quick reference:

### **1. How can you list all columns for a given table?**

**✅ Answer: 2. SHOW COLUMNS FROM table;** Options:

1. SHOW table COLUMNS;
2. ✅ **SHOW COLUMNS FROM table;**
3. LIST table COLUMNS;
4. SELECT COLUMNS FROM table;

### **2. What is employment.employeeID an example of?**

**✅ Answer: 3. foreign key** Options:

1. primary key
2. secondary key
3. ✅ **foreign key**
4. alternate key

### **3. What is the primary purpose of a Database Management System (DBMS)?**

**✅ Answer: 1. To store and manage data efficiently** Options:

1. ✅ **To store and manage data efficiently**
2. To create web applications
3. To design user interfaces
4. To secure network connections

### **4. Which of the following SQL statements is used to delete a table from a database?**

**✅ Answer: 3. DROP TABLE** Options:

1. REMOVE TABLE
2. DELETE TABLE
3. ✅ **DROP TABLE**
4. DESTROY TABLE

### **5. What is the purpose of the SQL INSERT statement?**

**✅ Answer: 3. To insert new records into a table** Options:

1. To update existing records
2. To delete records from a table
3. ✅ **To insert new records into a table**
4. To create a new table

### **6. Which SQL clause is used to filter rows based on a specified condition in a SELECT statement?**

**✅ Answer: 1. WHERE** Options:

1. ✅ **WHERE**
2. HAVING
3. GROUP BY
4. ORDER BY

### **7. Which SQL clause is used to sort the result set in ascending or descending order?**

**✅ Answer: 1. ORDER BY** Options:

1. ✅ **ORDER BY**
2. GROUP BY
3. HAVING
4. WHERE

### **8. Which SQL function is used to find the total number of rows in a table?**

**✅ Answer: 1. COUNT** Options:

1. ✅ **COUNT**
2. AVG
3. SUM
4. MAX

### **9. Which type of SQL join returns only the rows that have matching values in both tables?**

**✅ Answer: 1. INNER JOIN** Options:

1. ✅ **INNER JOIN**
2. LEFT JOIN
3. RIGHT JOIN
4. FULL OUTER JOIN

### **10. In SQL, what comparison operator is used with subqueries to check if a value is within a set of values?**

**✅ Answer: 3. IN** Options:

1. = (equals)
2. <> (not equal)
3. ✅ **IN**
4. BETWEEN

### **11. What is the purpose of the SQL EXISTS operator?**

**✅ Answer: 2. To check if a subquery returns any rows** Options:

1. To check if a table exists in the database
2. ✅ **To check if a subquery returns any rows**
3. To check if a column exists in a table
4. To check if a database is empty

### **12. What is the purpose of the SQL TOP clause?**

**✅ Answer: 1. To limit the number of rows returned in a result set** Options:

1. ✅ **To limit the number of rows returned in a result set**
2. To specify the primary key of a table
3. To order the rows in a result set
4. To join multiple tables

### **13. Which SQL statement is used to create a new table?**

**✅ Answer: 2. CREATE** Options:

1. INSERT
2. ✅ **CREATE**
3. UPDATE
4. ALTER

### **14. In SQL, which data type is used to store fixed-length character strings?**

**✅ Answer: 3. CHAR** Options:

1. VARCHAR
2. TEXT
3. ✅ **CHAR**
4. STRING

### **15. Which SQL statement is used to modify data in an existing table?**

**✅ Answer: 3. UPDATE** Options:

1. ALTER
2. CHANGE
3. ✅ **UPDATE**
4. MODIFY

### **16. What SQL operator is used to check if a value falls within a range?**

**✅ Answer: 1. BETWEEN** Options:

1. ✅ **BETWEEN**
2. LIKE
3. IN
4. EXISTS

### **17. What SQL keyword is used to eliminate duplicate rows from the result set?**

**✅ Answer: 2. DISTINCT** Options:

1. UNIQUE
2. ✅ **DISTINCT**
3. GROUP BY
4. TOP

### **18. In SQL, which operator is used to match patterns in text values?**

**✅ Answer: 3. LIKE** Options:

1. BETWEEN
2. IN
3. ✅ **LIKE**
4. IS NULL

### **19. What is the purpose of the SQL GROUP BY clause?**

**✅ Answer: 2. To group rows with identical values into summary rows** Options:

1. To sort rows in a table
2. ✅ **To group rows with identical values into summary rows**
3. To delete rows from a table
4. To update rows in a table

### **20. What is a subquery in SQL?**

**✅ Answer: 2. A query within another query** Options:

1. A query that joins two or more tables
2. ✅ **A query within another query**
3. A query that retrieves all rows from a table
4. A query that deletes rows from a table

Here’s a continuation of your **SQL MCQs with the correct answers marked**:

### **1. Which of the following is true about the SQL AS clause?**

**✅ Answer: 1. The AS clause in SQL is used to change the column name in the output or assign a name to a derived column.** Options:

1. ✅ **The AS clause in SQL is used to change the column name in the output or assign a name to a derived column.**
2. The SQL AS clause can only be used with the JOIN clause.
3. The AS clause in SQL is used to defines a search condition.
4. All of the mentioned

### **2. SELECT SUBSTR('abcdefghij', INSTR('123321234', '2', 3, 2), 2) FROM DUAL;**

**✅ Answer: 3. bc** Explanation: INSTR('123321234', '2', 3, 2) → starts at 3rd position and finds the 2nd occurrence of '2' → position 2nd '2' after pos 3 is at index 3+3 = 6 → SUBSTR('abcdefghij', 6, 2) = 'bc'  
 Options:

1. gh
2. 23
3. ✅ **bc**
4. ab

### **3. Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?**

**✅ Answer: 2. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;** Options:

1. SELECT NULL FROM SALES;
2. ✅ **SELECT NAME FROM SALES;**
3. SELECT \* FROM SALES WHEN PRICE = NULL;
4. SELECT # FROM SALES;

### **4. Table Employee has 10 records. It has a non-NULL SALARY column which is also UNIQUE.**

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Employee WHERE SALARY > ANY (SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE);  
 **✅ Answer: 9** Explanation: ANY returns TRUE if the condition is true for **any** row. So, all salaries greater than the *lowest* salary = 9  
 Options:

1. 10
2. ✅ **9**
3. 5
4. 0

### **5. If you don't specify ASC or DESC after ORDER BY, default is:**

**✅ Answer: 1. ASC** Options:

1. ✅ **ASC**
2. DESC
3. There is no default value
4. None of the mentioned

### **6. BETWEEN Operator returns TRUE if the column value is:**

**✅ Answer: 4. >=Value1 & <=Value2** Options:

1. <=Value1 & >=Value2
2. <=Value1 & <=Value2
3. =Value1 & >=Value2
4. ✅ **>=Value1 & <=Value2**

### **7. To retrieve date values in a more readable form, use:**

**✅ Answer: 3. DATE\_FORMAT** Options:

1. DATE
2. DATE\_FORM
3. ✅ **DATE\_FORMAT**
4. DATE\_VALUE

### **8. Which SQL query retrieves all columns from a table named "employees"?**

**✅ Answer: 1. SELECT \* FROM employees;** Options:

1. ✅ **SELECT \* FROM employees;**
2. GET \* FROM employees;
3. RETRIEVE ALL FROM employees;
4. SHOW COLUMNS FROM employees;

### **9. How do you filter records based on a specific condition?**

**✅ Answer: 2. WHERE** Options:

1. FILTER BY
2. ✅ **WHERE**
3. CONDITION
4. IF

### **10. How can you rename a column in a SELECT statement?**

**✅ Answer: 3. AS** Options:

1. RENAME
2. COLUMN AS
3. ✅ **AS**
4. CHANGE

### **11. SQL operator for pattern matching in WHERE clause:**

**✅ Answer: 3. LIKE** Options:

1. AND
2. OR
3. ✅ **LIKE**
4. IN

### **12. HAVING clause filters:**

**✅ Answer: 2. Rows after grouping** Options:

1. Rows before grouping
2. ✅ **Rows after grouping**
3. Columns before grouping
4. Columns after grouping

### **13. Aggregate function for counting rows:**

**✅ Answer: 1. COUNT()** Options:

1. ✅ **COUNT()**
2. SUM()
3. AVG()
4. MAX()

### **14. Purpose of SQL JOIN:**

**✅ Answer: 1. Combines rows from two or more tables based on a related column** Options:

1. ✅ **Combines rows from two or more tables based on a related column**
2. Filters rows based on a condition
3. Groups rows based on a column
4. Sorts the result set

### **15. Combine SELECT results and remove duplicates:**

**✅ Answer: 3. UNION** Options:

1. MERGE
2. COMBINE
3. ✅ **UNION**
4. ADD

(Repeated)

### **16. Again — Combine SELECT results and remove duplicates:**

**✅ Answer: 3. UNION**

### **17. Purpose of SQL LIMIT clause:**

**✅ Answer: 4. Limits the number of rows returned** Options:

1. Filters rows based on a condition
2. Groups rows based on a column
3. Sorts the result set
4. ✅ **Limits the number of rows returned**

### **18. Purpose of SQL CASE statement:**

**✅ Answer: 3. Implements conditional logic in a query** Options:

1. Adds a new column to a table
2. Modifies the structure of a table
3. ✅ **Implements conditional logic in a query**
4. Combines rows from two or more tables

### **19. What does CRUD stand for in SQL?**

**✅ Answer: 4. Create, Read, Update, Delete** Options:

1. Columns, Rows, Update, Drop
2. Concatenate, Retrieve, Union, Drop
3. Copy, Run, Update, Display
4. ✅ **Create, Read, Update, Delete**

### **20. Purpose of GROUP BY clause:**

**✅ Answer: 2. It groups rows based on a specified column.** Options:

1. It filters the rows returned by the SELECT statement.
2. ✅ **It groups rows based on a specified column.**
3. It orders the results in ascending or descending order.
4. It specifies the columns to be retrieved.

Here are the **correct answers with options** for each question you shared:

1. **The virtual table that is created by data from the result of an SQL 'Select' statement is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** ✅ **1. view**
2. synonym
3. sequence
4. transaction
5. **What operator tests column for the absence of data?**
6. EXISTS operator
7. NOT operator  
    ✅ **3. IS NULL operator**
8. None of these
9. **Which of the SQL statements is correct?**
10. SELECT Username AND Password FROM Users  
     ✅ **2. SELECT Username, Password FROM Users**
11. SELECT Username, Password WHERE Username = 'user1'
12. None of these
13. **The FROM SQL clause is used to:** ✅ **1. specify what table we are selecting or deleting data FROM**
14. specify range for search condition
15. specify search condition
16. None of these
17. **The data types CHAR(n) and VARCHAR(n) are used to create \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types of string/text fields in a database.**
18. Fixed, equal
19. Equal, variable  
     ✅ **3. Fixed, variable**
20. Variable, equal
21. **The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to refer to a record in a table.**
22. Attribute  
     ✅ **2. Tuple**
23. Row
24. Instance
25. **SELECT name FROM stu WHERE subject LIKE '\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Computer Science'; Which has to be added to select strings ending with 'Computer Science'?**
26. $
27. \_
28. ||  
     ✅ **4. %**
29. **Aggregate functions can be used in the select list or the \_\_\_\_\_ clause of a select statement. They cannot be used in a \_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.**
30. Where, having  
     ✅ **2. Having, where**
31. Group by, having
32. Group by, where
33. **An attribute in a relation is a foreign key if it is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ key in any other relation.**
34. Candidate  
     ✅ **2. Primary**
35. Super
36. Composite
37. **In the given query which keyword has to be inserted?** INSERT INTO employee \_\_\_\_\_\_ (1002, 'Kausar', 2000);
38. Table  
     ✅ **2. Values**
39. Relation
40. Field
41. **The HAVING clause does which of the following?**
42. Acts EXACTLY like WHERE clause.
43. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.  
     ✅ **3. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used to form groups rather than rows.**
44. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.
45. **If column 'Marks' contains {25, 35, 25, 35, 38}, what will be the output of: SELECT DISTINCT MARKS FROM STUDENTS;**
46. 25, 35, 25, 35, 38
47. 25, 25, 35, 35  
     ✅ **3. 25, 35, 38**
48. 25, 25, 35, 37
49. **SQL applies conditions on the groups through \_\_\_\_\_ clause after groups have been formed.**
50. Group by
51. With
52. Where  
     ✅ **4. Having**
53. **Which of the following queries contains an error?**
54. Select \* from emp where empid = 10003;
55. Select empid from emp where empid=10006;
56. Select empid from emp;  
     ✅ **4. Select empid where empid=1009 and lastname='GUPTA';** (Missing FROM clause)
57. **Which SQL function is used to count the number of rows in a SQL query?** ✅ **1. COUNT ()**
58. NUMBER ()
59. SUM ()
60. COUNT (\*) *(Also correct technically, but option 1 matches the form better)*
61. **The pattern '---' matches any string of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three characters. '---%' matches any string of \_\_\_\_ three characters.**
62. At least, Exactly  
     ✅ **2. Exactly, At least**
63. At least, All
64. All, Exactly
65. **What does this code do?** ALTER TABLE STUDENT ADD(ADDRESS VARCHAR2(20));  
     ✅ **1. Adds a column called ADDRESS in the table student.**
66. Checks if a column called ADDRESS is present in the table student.
67. Invalid Syntax
68. None of the above
69. **DELETE FROM STUDENTS WHERE AGE = 16; ROLLBACK;** (No question given. Implication: this **undoes** the delete due to ROLLBACK.)
70. **What does this SQL database language design to?**
71. Maintain the data in hierarchical database management systems.  
     ✅ **2. Maintain the data in relational database management systems.**
72. Maintain the data in network database management systems.
73. Maintain the data in object-oriented database management systems.
74. **What does the SQL query SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM employees; do?** ✅ **1. Returns the number of employees in the 'employees' table.**
75. Returns the total count of columns in the 'employees' table.
76. Retrieves the number of distinct employee names.
77. Counts the number of employees whose names start with 'A'.