1. Which of the following command is used to delete the records and the schema of the table.
2. delete table <<tablename>>
3. truncate table <<tablename>>
4. drop table <<tablename>>

Ans - c

1. What is the correct syntax to extract the value C++ from the list of values like Python,Java,C++ from the course field.
2. like '\_C'
3. like 'C%'
4. like 'C..'

Ans - b

1. The UNION clause is used to combine records of two tables and removes the duplicates automatically.
2. True
3. False

Ans - a

1. what is the default order of sort in the order by clause?
2. Descending
3. Ascending

Ans - b

1. When a non-primary attribute is transitively dependent on the the primary attribute in a table then it is in
2. 1 NF
3. 2 NF
4. 3 NF

Ans – a

1. Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?
2. Min
3. Count
4. Compute

Ans – c

1. Which of the following is true about sub-queries?
2. A sub-query can return 0 or more rows
3. A sub-query can be used only in the SELECT clause
4. Nesting of sub-queries is limited to 2 levels

Ans – a

1. What will be the output for the below query on the mentioned table.

**Employee**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| NAME | MAILID |
| Anu | [anu@gmail.com](mailto:anu@gmail.com) |
| Kishore | null |
| Lalitha | null |

Select count(MAILID) from employee;

1. 3
2. 2
3. 1

Ans - c

1. Which of the below operator performs pattern matching?
2. Like operator
3. Between operator
4. Exists operator

Ans - a

1. Which of the below sql statements is correct?
2. Select name and age from student
3. Select name,age from student
4. Select name,age where age>20

Ans - b

1. What is a view?
2. A view is a special stored procedure executed when an event occurs.
3. A view is a virtual table which results of executing a pre-compiled query. Also view is not part of the physical database schema while the regular tables are.
4. A view is a database diagram

Ans – b

1. Which of the below statement is used to update data in a table.
2. Save
3. Modify
4. Update

Ans - c

1. What value will be returned by the round(89.294)?
2. 89.2
3. 89.3
4. 89

Ans – b

1. Which of the following is not true about inserting news rows to a table?

a.  [The INSERT INTO statement is used for inserting new rows to a table](javascript:void(0);)

b. [You cannot insert rows with NULL values to a table.](javascript:void(0);)

[c. You may insert a new row containing values for each column.](javascript:void(0);)

[d. All of the above.](javascript:void(0);)

Ans – d

1. Which one of the following queries always gives the same answer as the nested query shown below:

select \* from R where a in (select S.a from S)

a. select R.\* from R, S where R.a=S.a

b. select distinct R.\* from R,S where R.a=S.a

c. select R.\* from R,(select distinct a from S) as S1 where R.a=S1.a

d. select R.\* from R,S where R.a=S.a and is unique R

Ans – c

1. Given two relations R1(A, B) and R2(C, D), the result of following query

Select distinct A, B from R1, R2

is guaranteed to be same as R1 provided one of the following conditions is satisfied.  
a. R1 has no duplicates and R2 is empty.  
b. R1 has no duplicates and R2 is non – empty.  
c**.** Both R1 and R2 have no duplicates.  
d.R2 has no duplicates and R1 is non – empty.

Ans – b

1. Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?
2. Decimal
3. Character
4. Float

Ans – a

1. How many primary keys a table can have?
2. 1
3. 2
4. More than 2

Ans – a

1. Which of the following is not Constraint in SQL?
2. Primary Key
3. Union
4. Check

Ans – b

1. If we have not specified ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default
2. Desc
3. Asc
4. No default value

Ans – b

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause creates temporary relation for the query on which it is defined.
2. From
3. With
4. Select

Ans – b

1. Which of the following is the correct order of a SQL statement?
2. SELECT, GROUP BY, WHERE, HAVING
3. SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING
4. SELECT, HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY
5. SELECT, WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY

Ans – b

1. Command that comes under DML is/are –
2. ROLLBACK
3. GRANT
4. UPDATE
5. All the above

Ans – c

1. Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values?
2. ANY
3. BETWEEN
4. ALL
5. IN

Ans – d

1. A case SQL statement is?
2. A way to establish a loop in SQL.
3. A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL
4. A way to establish a data definition in SQL
5. All the above.

Ans - b

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

a. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE ‘%p%’;

b. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE ‘p%’;

c. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE ‘\_p%’;

d. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE ‘%p’;

Ans – b

1. What SQL command can be used to add columns to a table?
2. Alter table tablename add columnname
3. Alter table tablename add column columnname
4. Modify table tablename add columnname

Ans – b

1. A transaction that has not been completed successfully is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Aborted transaction
3. Active transaction
4. Partially active transaction

Ans – a

1. Which of the following operators cannot be used in a sub-query?
2. >
3. <
4. <>
5. AND

Ans – d

1. Which keyword is used to rename a table in SQL?
2. Rename table
3. Change table
4. Modify table

Ans – a

1. What is the type of join which returns rows from all the tables that we join?
2. Inner join
3. Left join
4. Full outer join

Ans – c

1. Which of the following are TCL commands?
2. Update and truncate
3. Select and insert
4. Rollback and savepoint

Ans – c

1. Table Employee has 20 records. It has a non-NULL SALARY column which is also UNIQUE. How many records the below query will yield?
2. 20
3. 19
4. 18

Ans – b

1. A sub query in a select statement will always be enclosed in
2. Paranthesis ()
3. Brackets []
4. None of the above

Ans – a

1. The HAVING clause does which of the following?
2. Acts EXACTLY like a WHERE clause.
3. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
4. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.

Ans – c

36. The statement that is executed automatically by the system as a side effect of the modification of the database is

a. assertion

b. trigger

c.recovery

Ans – b

37. Which of the following is/are correct?

a. An SQL query automatically eliminates the duplicates

b. An SQL query will not work if there are no indexes on the relations

c. SQL permits attribute names to be repeated in the same relation

d. None of the above

Ans - d

38. A simple SQL query is executed as follows:

SELECT Dept FROM Emp

WHERE sex = 'M'

GROUP by Dept

Having avg (Salary) > (select avg (Salary) from Emp)

The output will be

a. Average salary of male employee is the average salary of the organization

b. Average salary of male employee is less than the average salary of the organization

c. Average salary of male employee is equal to the average salary of the organization

d. Average salary of male employee is more than the average salary of the organization

Ans – d

39. Assuming that no two books have the same price, what does the following SQL query list ?

Select title

from book as B

where (select count ( \* )

from book as T

where T.price > B.price) < 7

a. Titles of the six most expensive books.

b. Title of the sixth most expensive books.

c. Titles of the seven most expensive books.

d. Title of the seventh most expensive books.

Ans - c

40. Which type of join should be used when you wish to return rows that do not have matching values?

a. Natural join

b. Equi join

c. outer join

Ans - c

41. When autocommit is set on , changes will be made automatically at the end of each statement

a. True

b. False

Ans – a

42. A function returns only one value and can have only output parameters and not input parameters

a. True

b. False

Ans – b

43. Sub queries can be nested multiple times

a. True

b.False

Ans – a

44. Which function is used to return the current date and time in SQL?

a. CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP

b. NOW

c. GETDATE

Ans – a

45. Which of the following is not true about the ON clause?

a. ON clause is used to specify conditions or specify columns to join.

b. ON clause makes the query easy to understand.

c. ON clause does not allow three way joins.

d. None of the above.

Ans – c

46. Which of the following is not true about a FOREIGN KEY constraint?

a. It is a referential integrity constraint.

b. It establishes a relationship between a primary key or a unique key in the same table or a different table.

c. A foreign key value cannot be null.

d. A foreign key value must match an existing value in the parent table.

Ans – c

47. Which of the following is not a character manipulation function?

a. concat

b. substr

c. instr

d. coalesce

Ans – d

48. What does the term Normalization refer in the context of databases?  
  
a. Combine multiple tables into one for simplicity.  
b. Increase data redundancy for better performance.  
c. Reduce data redundancy and dependency.

Ans – c

49. A null value in a column represents

a. a zero

b. a space

c. field left blank

Ans – c

50. If the actual tables used in a view definition changes , the view is updated immediately. Such views are known as

a. Instantaneous views

b. Materialized views

c. Instant views

Ans - b