Question **1**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Consider the following SQL query: UPDATE Employees SET Salary = Salary + 5000 WHERE Department = 'HR';

○ a.   Increases salary of only HR department employees by 5000.

○ b.   Throws an error due to the `WHERE` clause.

○ c.   Decreases salary of HR department employees by 5000.

○ d.   Increases all employees' salary by 5000.

Question **2**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Consider the following SQL sequence: BEGIN; UPDATE Employees SET Salary = Salary + 5000 WHERE Department = 'IT'; ROLLBACK;

○ a.   The salaries of IT employees will increase by 5000.

○ b.   An error occurs because `ROLLBACK` cannot undo an `UPDATE`.

○ c.   No change will happen in the Employees table.

○ d.   Only half the rows get updated.

Question **3**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What will be the result of the following SQL statement? REVOKE INSERT, UPDATE ON Employees FROM user1;

○ a.   `user1` loses SELECT privilege on `Employees`.

○ b.   `user1` loses INSERT and UPDATE privileges on `Employees`.

○ c.   Nothing happens.

○ d.   `user1` loses all privileges on `Employees`.

Question **4**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What will happen if we execute the following command? TRUNCATE TABLE Orders;

○ a.   Deletes all rows and removes the table structure.

○ b.   Returns an error if there are foreign key constraints.

○ c.   Deletes all rows but retains the table structure.

○ d.   Deletes selected rows only.

Question **5**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What will happen if you execute the following SQL statement? INSERT INTO Students (ID, Name) VALUES (101, 'John'); INSERT INTO Students (ID, Name) VALUES (101, 'Mike');

○ a.   Both rows will be inserted successfully.

○ b.   The second statement overwrites the first one.

○ c.   Only the first row is inserted; the second one causes a Primary Key violation.

○ d.   Error due to missing `VALUES` keyword.

Question **6**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which of the following SQL commands can be used to modify the structure of an existing table?

○ a.   `ALTER`

○ b.   `UPDATE`

○ c.   `MODIFY`

○ d.   `CHANGE`

Question **7**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which of the following SQL statements is used to remove an entire table including its structure?

○ a.   `DELETE TABLE Employees;`

○ b.   `TRUNCATE TABLE Employees;`

○ c.   `DROP TABLE Employees;`

○ d.   `REMOVE TABLE Employees;`

Question **8**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which SQL command is used to modify existing data in a table?

○ a.   `UPDATE`

○ b.   `ALTER`

○ c.   `MODIFY`

○ d.   `INSERT`

Question **9**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which SQL command is used to permanently save a transaction?

- a. `UPDATE`
- b. `COMMIT`
- c. `ROLLBACK`
- d. `SAVEPOINT`

Question **10**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which SQL statement is used to give a user access to a database?

- a. `GRANT`
- b. `REVOKE`
- c. `ACCESS`
- d. `ALTER`

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