1. SQL Stands for
   1. Structured Language
   2. Simple Query Language
   3. Structured Query Language
   4. None
2. Which data manipulation command is used to combines the records from one or more tables?
   1. SELECT
   2. PROJECT
   3. PRODUCT
   4. JOIN
3. The command used to delete a particular record in a Table
   1. UPDATE TABLE
   2. DELETE FROM
   3. TRUNCATE COLUMN
   4. DROP
4. Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?
   1. SELECT NULL FROM SALES;
   2. SELECT \* FROM SALES;
   3. SELECT \* FROM SALES WHEN PRICE = NULL;
   4. SELECT # FROM SALES;
5. The virtual table that its created by data from the result of an SQL 'Select' statement is called
   1. View
   2. Synonym
   3. Sequence
   4. Transaction
6. Which statement used to update/change the value of any columns
   1. MODIFY statement
   2. UPDATE statement
   3. ALTER statement
   4. None
7. Which of the following commands can be used to delete a tables/relation if it is not needed anymore?
   1. UPDATE
   2. ALTER
   3. DROP
   4. DELETE
8. Having clause can be use without GROUP BY
   1. TRUE
   2. FALSE
9. Which of the following represents three basic SQL DML statements
   1. Drop, Update, Delete
   2. Insert, Alter, Delete
   3. Insert, View, Create
   4. Insert, Update, Delete
10. WHERE & HAVING clause, both used to filter out the data
    1. TRUE
    2. FALSE
11. Numbers, Strings and DateTime are most common data types in SQL
    1. TRUE
    2. FALSE
12. In SQL – the function AVG, MIN, MAX, SUM, COUNT are called as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. adjunct function
    2. set operation
    3. scaler operation
    4. aggregate function
13. Statement used to get unique records from the Table
    1. UNIQUE
    2. DISTINCT
    3. UNION
    4. None
14. Tuples & Rows are same in Table
    1. TRUE
    2. FALSE
15. Statement used to display table structures in MySQL
    1. DESCRIBE
    2. STR
    3. DISPLAY
    4. None
16. DELETE statement without where clause delate all the records from Table
    1. TRUE
    2. FALSE
17. Which join used get the common records from both the tables (table 1 & table 2).
    1. LEFT JOIN
    2. INNER JOIN
    3. CROSS JOIN
    4. None
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements.
    1. UNION
    2. JOIN
    3. MERGE
    4. None
19. HAVING clause is equivalent to WHERE clause but HAVING used with only GROUP BY clause.
    1. FALSE
    2. TRUE
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operators used to specify multiple possible values for a column while defining condition with WHERE clause.
    1. LIKE
    2. IN
    3. AND
    4. OR
21. Which statement used to delete all the records from table
    1. DELETES
    2. TRUNCATE
    3. REMOVE
    4. DROP
22. UPDATE statement without WHERE clause update all records for selected columns.
    1. FALSE
    2. TRUE