1. Which data manipulation command is used to combines the records from one or more tables?
   1. SELECT
   2. PROJECT
   3. PRODUCT
   4. **JOIN**
2. The command used to delete a particular record in a Table
   1. UPDATE TABLE
   2. **DELETE FROM**
   3. TRUNCATE COLUMN
   4. DROP
3. 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;
4. 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
5. Which statement used to update/change the value of any columns
   1. MODIFY statement
   2. **UPDATE statement**
   3. ALTER statement
   4. None
6. 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
7. Having clause can be use without GROUP BY
   1. TRUE
   2. **FALSE**
8. Which of the following represents basic SQL DML statements
   1. Drop, Update, Delete
   2. Insert, Alter, Delete
   3. Insert, View, Create
   4. **Insert, Update, Delete**
9. WHERE & HAVING clause, both used to filter out the data
   1. **TRUE**
   2. FALSE
10. Numbers, Strings and DateTime are most common data types in SQL
    1. **TRUE**
    2. FALSE
11. In SQL – the function AVG, MIN, MAX, SUM, COUNT are called as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. adjunct function
    2. set operation
    3. scaler operation
    4. **aggregate function**
12. Statement used to get unique records from the Table
    1. UNIQUE
    2. **DISTINCT**
    3. UNION
    4. None
13. Tuples & Rows are same in Table
    1. **TRUE**
    2. FALSE
14. Statement used to display table structures in MySQL
    1. **DESCRIBE**
    2. STR
    3. DISPLAY
    4. None
15. DELETE statement without where clause delate all the records from Table
    1. **TRUE**
    2. FALSE
16. 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
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements.
    1. **UNION**
    2. JOIN
    3. MERGE
    4. None
18. HAVING clause is equivalent to WHERE clause but HAVING used with only GROUP BY clause.
    1. FALSE
    2. **TRUE**
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operators used to specify multiple possible values for a column while defining condition with WHERE clause.
    1. LIKE
    2. **IN**
    3. AND
    4. OR
20. Which statement used to delete all the records from table
    1. DELETES
    2. **TRUNCATE**
    3. REMOVE
    4. DROP
21. UPDATE statement without WHERE clause update all records for selected columns.
    1. FALSE
    2. **TRUE**
22. SQL Stands for
    1. Structured Language
    2. Simple Query Language
    3. **Structured Query Language**
    4. None
23. Asterisk (\*) in SELECT statement indicates that Query will bring only few columns from the Table
    1. **FALSE**
    2. TRUE
24. Which statement used to INSERT the value for Table
    1. **INSERT statement**
    2. TRIGGER statement
    3. ALTER statement
    4. None
25. Numeric data can be inserted without Single/Double quotes with INSERT statement.
    1. **TRUE**
    2. FALSE
26. Which of the following represents basic SQL statements?
    1. Drop, Update, Delete
    2. Insert, Alter, Delete
    3. Insert, View, Create
    4. **Select, Insert, Update, Delete**
27. Columns & Attributes are same in Table
    1. **TRUE**
    2. FALSE
28. Which join used get all the records from right table and matching records from the left table (table 1 & table 2).
    1. LEFT JOIN
    2. **RIGHT JOIN**
    3. CROSS JOIN
    4. None
29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements and duplicates allowed.
    1. **UNION ALL**
    2. JOIN
    3. MERGE
    4. None
30. Which of the following represents four basic SQL statements?
    1. Drop, Update, Delete
    2. Insert, Alter, Delete
    3. Insert, View, Create
    4. **Select, Insert, Update, Delete**
31. Having clause can be use without GROUP BY
    1. True
    2. **False**
32. To display data from students table, choose correct statement from below option.
    1. SELECT # FROM students;
    2. SELECT + FROM students WHERE Null;
    3. **SELECT \* FROM students;**
    4. None
33. Which join used get the all the records from left table and matching records from right table.
    1. **LEFT JOIN**
    2. INNER JOIN
    3. CROSS JOIN
    4. None
34. UPDATE statement will update all the records if WHERE clause it not specified.
    1. FALSE
    2. **TRUE**
35. Which statement used to remove complete table from MySQL
    1. DELETES
    2. **TRUNCATE**
    3. REMOVE
    4. DROP
36. DELETE statement delete the Tables from the database
    1. TRUE
    2. **FALSE**