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**
37. Identify the incorrect Data Definition language (DDL) command in MySQL
    1. SELECT
    2. CREATE
    3. DROP
    4. ALTER
38. VARCHAR data types allow to store variable length of character data in a Table.
    1. False
    2. True
39. DEFAULT constraint will drop the repetitive values in Table
    1. True
    2. False
40. Difference between TRUNCATE and DELETE is to delete the tables from MySQL Database.
    1. True
    2. False
41. Find out the errors in MySQL queries **“SELECT FROM employee\_details;”**
    1. Column selection is missing
    2. Can’t say
    3. Given query is correct
    4. None
42. WHERE & HAVING used interchangeably to filter out in SELECT queries.
    1. True
    2. False
43. View is physical copy of the table, and that will work exactly like Tables.
    1. False
    2. True
44. Select possible JOIN in MySQL from the below given open (Multiple Choice)
    1. Mix join
    2. Inner join
    3. Left join
    4. None
45. UPDATE & DELETE statement without WHERE will update only selected records.
    1. True
    2. False
46. Identify the operators to combine two or more identical MySQL table(Multiple Choice)
    1. UNION
    2. UNOIN ALL
    3. MERGE

None