topic: Database Management

subtopic: DML Commands

 difficulty: Easy

1. What does DML stand for in the context of database management?

   A) Data Modification Language

   B) Data Management Language

   C) Data Manipulation Language

   D) Data Movement Language

   Answer: C

2. Which of the following is a DML command?

   A) CREATE

   B) SELECT

   C) ALTER

   D) DROP

   Answer: B

3. Which DML command is used to add data to a table?

   A) INSERT

   B) UPDATE

   C) DELETE

   D) MERGE

   Answer: A

4. What does the UPDATE command do in SQL?

   A) Adds new data

   B) Modifies existing data

   C) Removes data

   D) Creates a new table

   Answer: B

5. Which command is used to remove data from a database table?

   A) DROP

   B) DELETE

C) TRUNCATE

D) REMOVE

Answer: B

6. What DML command combines the results of two SELECT queries?

A) JOIN

B) UNION

C) INTERSECT

D) MERGE

Answer: B

7. The SELECT statement is used for:

A) Modifying data

B) Retrieving data

C) Deleting data

D) Adding data

Answer: B

8. Which of the following clauses is typically used with the SELECT statement to filter results?

A) WHERE

B) FROM

C) ORDER BY

D) GROUP BY

Answer: A

9. What is the primary purpose of the INSERT command?

A) Retrieve data

B) Modify data

C) Add data

D) Delete data

Answer: C

10. In SQL, which clause is used to sort the result set?

A) ORDER BY

B) GROUP BY

C) HAVING

D) LIMIT

Answer: A

11. Which of the following is not a DML command?

A) INSERT

B) SELECT

C) DELETE

D) CREATE

Answer: D

12. The DELETE statement removes:

A) Database

B) Table

C) Row(s)

D) Column

Answer: C

13. What is needed in a DELETE statement to specify which rows should be removed?

A) FROM clause

B) WHERE clause

C) ORDER BY clause

D) SET clause

Answer: B

14. Which DML statement can be used to modify the data in a table?

A) ALTER

B) UPDATE

C) TRUNCATE

D) COMMENT

Answer: B

15. The MERGE statement is used to:

    A) Delete data

    B) Combine tables

    C) Insert, update, or delete based on a condition

    D) Sort data

    Answer: C

16. Which of the following is not part of DML?

    A) INSERT

    B) UPDATE

    C) DELETE

    D) CREATE TABLE

    Answer: D

17. Which SQL keyword is used to prevent duplicate records in a SELECT

    statement?

    A) DISTINCT

    B) UNIQUE

    C) DIFFERENT

    D) NONE

    Answer: A

18. Which statement is used to change existing records in a table?

    A) SELECT

    B) DELETE

    C) UPDATE

    D) INSERT

    Answer: C

19. What does the WHERE clause do in a SELECT statement?

    A) Orders the results

    B) Filters the results

    C) Groups the results

D) Joins tables

Answer: B

20. When using the INSERT statement, which of the following is required?

    A) Table name

    B) Column names

    C) Values

    D) All of the above

    Answer: D

21. Which DML command would you use to change the value of a column in a specific row?

    A) SELECT

    B) UPDATE

    C) DELETE

    D) INSERT

    Answer: B

22. The command to add a record to a table is:

    A) ALTER

    B) INSERT

    C) UPDATE

    D) DELETE

    Answer: B

23. Which of the following keywords is used in DML to sort the data retrieved by a query?

    A) SORT BY

    B) ORDER BY

    C) ARRANGE BY

    D) ALIGN BY

    Answer: B

24. How do you remove all rows from a table without logging individual row deletions?

A) DELETE

B) DROP

C) TRUNCATE

D) CLEAR

Answer: C

25. When using an UPDATE statement, what must you use to specify which rows to update?

A) SET clause

B) WHERE clause

C) ORDER BY clause

D) GROUP BY clause

Answer: B

26. Which command is used to retrieve data from a database?

A) SELECT

B) INSERT

C) DELETE

D) UPDATE

Answer: A

27. What is the purpose of the HAVING clause in SQL?

A) Filter rows before grouping

B) Filter rows after grouping

C) Sort rows

D) Join tables

Answer: B

28. Which DML statement is used to retrieve information from a database?

A) SELECT

B) UPDATE

C) DELETE

D) INSERT

Answer: A

29. What does the LIMIT clause do in a SELECT statement?

    A) Sets the maximum number of rows to retrieve

    B) Filters the data

    C) Orders the data

    D) Joins tables

    Answer: A

30. Which SQL statement is used to add new rows of data to a table?

    A) SELECT

    B) INSERT

    C) DELETE

    D) UPDATE

    Answer: B

31. What keyword is used to filter duplicate results in a SELECT query?

    A) DISTINCT

    B) UNIQUE

    C) DIFFERENT

    D) FILTER

    Answer: A

32. Which SQL clause is used to specify the condition for selecting rows?

    A) FROM

    B) WHERE

    C) GROUP BY

    D) ORDER BY

    Answer: B

33. In a SELECT statement, which clause is used to group rows that have the same values in specified columns?

    A) GROUP BY

    B) ORDER BY

    C) WHERE

D) HAVING

Answer: A

34. Which command can be used to modify existing data in a database?

A) INSERT

B) UPDATE

C) DELETE

D) SELECT

Answer: B

35. What is the result of executing a DELETE statement without a WHERE clause?

A) No rows are deleted

B) All rows are deleted

C) Only the first row is deleted

D) An error occurs

Answer: B

36. Which DML operation can be rolled back after execution?

A) SELECT

B) UPDATE

C) DELETE

D) INSERT

Answer: B

37. Which of the following commands is used to add new data into a table?

A) SELECT

B) INSERT

C) DELETE

D) UPDATE

Answer: B

38. Which clause is used to specify the columns to be returned by a SELECT query?

A) FROM

B) WHERE

C) SELECT

D) ORDER BY

Answer: C

39. When you want to remove specific rows from a table, which SQL command should you use?

A) DELETE

B) DROP

C) TRUNCATE

D) REMOVE

Answer: A

40. What does the COMMIT command do in the context of DML?

A) Cancels the last transaction

B) Saves all changes made during the transaction

C) Deletes all records

D) Retrieves data

Answer: B

41. Which of the following statements is used to modify existing records in a database table?

A) ALTER

B) UPDATE

C) INSERT

D) CREATE

Answer: B

42. Which command is used to remove all records from a table in a way that cannot be rolled back?

A) DELETE

B) DROP

C) TRUNCATE

D) ERASE

Answer: C

43. What is the primary purpose of the WHERE clause in a DELETE statement?

A) Specify the table to delete from

B) Specify the condition for deleting rows

C) Specify the columns to delete

D) Specify the order of deletion

Answer: B

44. Which SQL statement is used to change an existing record in a database?

A) SELECT

B) UPDATE

C) DELETE

D) INSERT

Answer: B

45. Which DML statement can be used to retrieve specific columns from a table?

A) SELECT

B) INSERT

C) DELETE

D) UPDATE

Answer: A

46. In SQL, which clause is used to filter rows before they are returned by a SELECT statement?

A) WHERE

B) HAVING

C) ORDER BY

D) GROUP BY

Answer: A

47. Which of the following SQL statements is used to modify data in a table?

A) ALTER

B) UPDATE

C) SELECT

D) CREATE

Answer: B

48. What does the ROLLBACK command do in SQL?

A) Commits the transaction

B) Cancels the transaction

C) Deletes all records

D) Merges data

Answer: B

49. Which of the following SQL clauses is used with the SELECT statement to return only different values?

A) UNIQUE

B) DISTINCT

C) DIFFERENT

D) FILTER

Answer: B

50. Which of the following is a valid DML command for modifying a database?

A) ALTER

B) UPDATE

C) SELECT

D) CREATE

Answer: B