

1. Which of the following is not a DML statement?

- A) INSERT
- B) UPDATE
- C) DELETE
- D) CREATE

Answer: D

2. Which DML statement is used to add new rows into a table?

- A) ADD
- B) INSERT
- C) UPDATE
- D) APPEND

Answer: B

3. Which statement is used to modify existing rows?

- A) CHANGE
- B) MODIFY
- C) UPDATE
- D) ALTER

Answer: C

4. Which statement is used to remove rows from a table?

- A) TRUNCATE
- B) REMOVE
- C) DELETE
- D) DROP

Answer: C

5. Which DML command can delete all rows but still allows rollback?

- A) DELETE
- B) TRUNCATE
- C) DROP
- D) REMOVE

Answer: A

6. Which DML operation can use a WHERE clause?

- A) UPDATE
- B) DELETE
- C) SELECT
- D) All of these

Answer: D

7. Which statement can copy data from one table to another?

- A) INSERT INTO ... SELECT
- B) UPDATE
- C) DELETE
- D) MERGE

Answer: A

8. Which of the following requires explicit column names for safety?

- A) INSERT
- B) UPDATE
- C) DELETE
- D) SELECT

Answer: A

9. Which is true about UPDATE without WHERE?

- A) Updates only first row
- B) Updates no rows
- C) Updates all rows
- D) Throws error

Answer: C

10. Which is true about DELETE without WHERE?

- A) Deletes only first row
- B) Deletes no rows
- C) Deletes all rows
- D) Throws error

Answer: C

11. Which DML command is used to combine insert, update, and delete in one?

- A) MERGE
- B) UPSERT
- C) BOTH A and B
- D) None

Answer: C

12. Which keyword allows inserting multiple rows in one statement?

- A) MULTI
- B) VALUES

- C) BULK
- D) INSERT ALL

Answer: B

13. Which statement is faster for removing all rows permanently?

- A) DELETE
- B) TRUNCATE
- C) DROP
- D) UPDATE

Answer: B

14. Which of these is rollback-able?

- A) DELETE
- B) UPDATE
- C) INSERT
- D) All of these

Answer: D

15. Which command is not rollback-able in many RDBMS?

- A) DELETE
- B) TRUNCATE
- C) UPDATE
- D) INSERT

Answer: B

16. Which clause can be used with UPDATE to set multiple columns?

- A) WHERE
- B) SET
- C) USING
- D) BOTH B and C

Answer: B

17. Which command removes the table structure along with data?

- A) DELETE
- B) TRUNCATE
- C) DROP
- D) CLEAR

Answer: C

18. Which is true about INSERT ALL?

- A) Inserts rows into multiple tables
- B) Inserts rows into one table
- C) Only for UPDATE
- D) Only for DELETE

Answer: A

19. Which command can copy data across databases?

- A) INSERT INTO ... SELECT
- B) UPDATE
- C) DELETE
- D) MERGE

Answer: A

20. Which is true about MERGE?

- A) Performs insert if not matched
- B) Performs update if matched
- C) Can perform delete also
- D) All of these

Answer: D

21. Which DML command can increase table size?

- A) INSERT
- B) UPDATE
- C) DELETE
- D) DROP

Answer: A

22. Which is true about DML and transactions?

- A) DML commands are transactional
- B) Can be rolled back
- C) Must be committed
- D) All of these

Answer: D

23. Which is true about DELETE vs TRUNCATE?

- A) DELETE is slower than TRUNCATE
- B) DELETE is DML, TRUNCATE is DDL
- C) DELETE can use WHERE
- D) All of these

Answer: D

24. Which command is best to delete specific rows?

- A) DELETE with WHERE
- B) TRUNCATE
- C) DROP
- D) None

Answer: A

25. Which can cause constraint violation?

- A) INSERT
- B) UPDATE
- C) DELETE
- D) All of these

Answer: D

26. Which DML operation can use subqueries?

- A) INSERT
- B) UPDATE
- C) DELETE
- D) All of these

Answer: D

27. Which is true about UPDATE using subquery?

- A) Can update multiple rows
- B) Can use WHERE with subquery
- C) Can correlate with other tables
- D) All of these

Answer: D

28. Which command can merge two tables into one?

- A) MERGE
- B) UPSERT
- C) INSERT INTO ... SELECT
- D) Both A and C

Answer: D

29. Which statement is used to change column value conditionally?

- A) UPDATE with CASE
- B) INSERT
- C) DELETE

D) DROP

Answer: A

30. Which operation can remove duplicate rows?

A) DELETE with ROWID

B) TRUNCATE

C) UPDATE

D) MERGE

Answer: A

31. Which clause allows row filtering during DELETE?

A) USING

B) WHERE

C) SET

D) ON

Answer: B

32. Which clause allows row filtering during UPDATE?

A) USING

B) WHERE

C) SET

D) ON

Answer: B

33. Which clause can INSERT ignore duplicate rows?

A) IGNORE

B) ON DUPLICATE KEY

C) BOTH A and B (depends on DBMS)

D) None

Answer: C

34. Which SQL standard introduced MERGE?

A) SQL:1992

B) SQL:1999

C) SQL:2003

D) SQL:2011

Answer: C

35. Which DML command cannot be used in SELECT statement directly?

A) INSERT

- B) UPDATE
- C) DELETE
- D) All of these

Answer: D

36. Which of these can use RETURNING clause in some DBMS?

- A) INSERT
- B) UPDATE
- C) DELETE
- D) All of these

Answer: D

37. Which clause can delete rows from multiple tables?

- A) USING with DELETE
- B) WHERE
- C) JOIN
- D) MERGE

Answer: A

38. Which join can be used in UPDATE?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) LEFT JOIN
- C) RIGHT JOIN
- D) All of these

Answer: D

39. Which join can be used in DELETE?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) LEFT JOIN
- C) RIGHT JOIN
- D) All of these

Answer: D

40. Which clause helps in updating multiple rows efficiently?

- A) CASE
- B) WHERE
- C) JOIN
- D) All of these

Answer: D

41. Which command allows inserting rows with default values?

- A) INSERT DEFAULT
- B) INSERT INTO table DEFAULT VALUES
- C) ADD DEFAULT
- D) SET DEFAULT

Answer: B

42. Which DML command may lock table rows during execution?

- A) INSERT
- B) UPDATE
- C) DELETE
- D) All of these

Answer: D

43. Which clause can prevent deadlocks in DML?

- A) ORDER BY
- B) FOR UPDATE
- C) LOCK
- D) Both B and C

Answer: D

44. Which is true about DELETE and foreign keys?

- A) May fail if child rows exist
- B) May succeed with ON DELETE CASCADE
- C) Behavior depends on constraint
- D) All of these

Answer: D

45. Which DML command is most suitable for audit triggers?

- A) INSERT
- B) UPDATE
- C) DELETE
- D) All of these

Answer: D

46. Which statement inserts values returned by SELECT?

- A) INSERT INTO ... SELECT
- B) INSERT INTO ... VALUES
- C) UPDATE
- D) MERGE



Answer: A

47. Which statement can update using values from another table?

- A) UPDATE with JOIN
- B) UPDATE with SET
- C) UPDATE with CASE
- D) UPDATE with DEFAULT

Answer: A

48. Which operation may cause phantom reads?

- A) INSERT during transaction
- B) UPDATE during transaction
- C) DELETE during transaction
- D) All of these

Answer: D

49. Which operation may cause lost updates if not managed properly?

- A) UPDATE
- B) INSERT
- C) DELETE
- D) MERGE

Answer: A

50. Which operation may cause referential integrity issues?

- A) DELETE parent row
- B) INSERT invalid foreign key
- C) UPDATE primary key wrongly
- D) All of these

Answer: D