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8-26-19 SQL

1

Multiple Keys

What do we call a primary key that consists of multiple columns in a table?

* composite key

* consisting key

* foreign key

* double-primary key

* composting key

2

The UNIQUE constraint requires that values must be

* Unique in the table

* Uniquely reference a primary key

* Unique in the row

* Unique in the column

3

In a prepared statement, data is replaced with

* Question marks

* Variable names

* Dollar signs

* Excalamation points

4

Referential integrity stipulates

* Foreign keys must always reference a valid primary key

* Every table must have a primary key

* Joins should only be used with foreign and primary keys

* Columns should be atomic

5

In JDBC, a Statement is unsafe because

* It is vulnerable to SQL injection attacks

* Unlike Prepared Statements, data sent by a Statement query is unencrypted

* Statements are safe

* Statements may throw an exception which must be handled, while PreparedStatements will never throw exceptions

6

The CHECK constraint is used to

* Require any values placed in a column to satisfy a logical expression

* Require new data to be manually checked after being comitted

* Require any values placed in a row to to satisfy a logical expression

* Filter selected rows with a logical expression

7

What is the difference between WHERE and HAVING

* WHERE filters data prior to aggregation, HAVING filters data after aggregation

* They are the same

* WHERE is used to filter data from the selected table, having is used to filter data from a joined table

* HAVING is used to specify the conditions for joining tables

8

The ON DELETE clause is used to

* Specify behavior to take when a referenced row is deleted

* Specify a result set for a DELETE task

* Schedule a deletion for a future time

* Specify behavior to take when a table is deleted

9

A foreign key is

* A constraint which defines that a column references a primary key in another table or row

* A virtual column which will show data from a another table

* A value used to uniquely identify a row

* Data which is loaded from an external database

10

Constraints

* Used to restrict values that can be placed in a column

* A limitation to the size of a table

* Used to limit the operations a user has access to

* A restriction on the number of operations a database may make in a given period of time

11

Denormalization is

* The process of adding redundancy to a database

* Abstracting data

* Using triggers to automate tasks

* Putting the database in an exceptional state that prevents public access

12

A primary key is

* All of these

* Implicitely UNIQUE

* Implicitely NOT NULL

* A value used to uniquely identify a row

13

MAX(), SUM(), and COUNT() are examples of

* Aggregate functions

* Scalar functions

* Operators

* Sequences

14

UPPER(), ABS(), CONCAT() are examples of

* Scalar functions

* Aggregate Functions

* Constraints

* Filters

15

What is required of a primary key?

* Unique Value

* Integer Data Type

* Not Null

16

Which relationship(s) would be described as a many to many relationship?

* A student and course

* A student and a professor

* A student and a textbook

* A professor and a course

17

What do we call a field that references a field in another table?

* Primary Key

* Candidate Key

* Foreign Key

* Connection Key

18

Which of the following joins is best used to return only records that meet a condition?

* inner join

* left join
* right join
* full join

19

Which of the following joins will return all records from the first table despite any condition specified?

* inner join
* left join

* right join
* complex join

20

Which of the following joins will return all records from both tables despite any condition specified?

* inner join
* left join
* right join
* full join

21

A join can be used to combine information from two separate tables

* TRUE

* FALSE

22

Use the AS keyword to specify an alias

* TRUE

* FALSE

23

CRUD stands for:

* Create, Read, Update, Delete

* Create, Retrieve, Update, Derive
* Create, Retrieve, Undo, Delete
* Control, Read, Undo, Delete

24

Which of the following is an aggregate function?

* AVG()

* HAVING
* ORDER BY
* SELECT

25

Which of the following clauses are added to sort the results of a SELECT statement?

* ORDER BY

* HAVING
* GROUP BY
* WHERE

26

The LIKE operator supports % as a wildcard character.

* TRUE

* FALSE

27

A subquery is a SQL query that inserts a record into a table.

* TRUE
* FALSE

28

DML statements include commands like CREATE, DROP, and ALTER

* TRUE
* FALSE

29

DDL is a subset of SQL that deals with data creation and includes commands like CREATE

* TRUE

* FALSE

30

Which command is used to remove all data from a table but keep its structure?

* TRUNCATE

* DROP

* DELETE

* REMOVE

31

DDL Statements include commands like INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE?

* TRUE
* FALSE

32

In a one-to-one relationship, you typically use a third table as an association or join table.

* TRUE
* FALSE

33

In a many-to-many relationship, you typically use a third table to manage the actual associations between rows in one table and another.

* TRUE

* FALSE

34

In a one-to-many relationship, rows in one table can refer to multiple rows in another, but that other table can only refer to at most one row in the former table

* TRUE

* FALSE

35

In a one-to-one relationship, a record in one table can at most refer to one record in another table.

* TRUE

* FALSE

36

A constraint is applied to a row and not a column

* TRUE
* FALSE

37

SQL stands for:

* Structured Query Language

* Structured Query Lambda

* Shorthand Query Language

* Structured Query Lines

38

What is not a use of the WHERE clause?

* WHERE can be used with UPDATE statements

* WHERE can be used with DELETE statements

* WHERE locates which database/schema/table where a row is located

* WHERE places a restriction on the rows returned by a query

39

What is the difference between UNION and UNION ALL?

* A.    UNION will join two tables, whereas UNION ALL joins all tables

* B.    UNION ALL returns only distinct rows, while UNION returns duplicate rows

* UNION returns only distinct rows, while UNION ALL returns all rows

* UNION ALL will join two tables, whereas UNION joins only rows in the tables

40

The SQL UPDATE statement can...

* Update only one row at a time

* Update multiple rows at a time

* Delete a row based on a where clause

* Update the current system time of the database

41

What is SQL Injection?

* Using inline queries in a SqlCommand object

* Injecting a SQL Statement as user input

* Using Parameters to take inputs from users

* Installing a plugin to SQL Server Management Studio

42

With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the "LastName" is alphabetically between (and including) "Hansen" and "Pettersen"?

With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the "LastName" is alphabetically between (and including) "Hansen" and "Pettersen"?

* SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE LastName>'Hansen' AND LastName<'Pettersen'

* SELECT LastName>'Hansen' AND LastName<'Pettersen' FROM Persons

* SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE LastName BETWEEN 'Hansen' AND 'Pettersen'

* SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE LastName BETWEEN 'Hansen' AND 'Pettersen'

43

What are the different events in Triggers?

What are the different events in Triggers?

* Define, Create

* Drop, Comment

* Insert, Update, Delete

* Select, Commit

44

The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used:

The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used:

* for ranges.

* to limit the columns displayed.

* as a wildcard.

* None of the above is correct.

45

Transaction Control Statements (TCL) manages changes made by which type of statements?

* DML

* DDL

* Transactions

46

What is the purpose of the SQL AS clause?

* The AS clause is used with the JOIN clause only.

* The AS SQL clause is used change the name of a column in the result set or to assign a name to a derived column.

* All the above.

* None of the above.

* The AS clause defines a search condition.

47

What does the CREATE TABLE statement do?

* Creates a new database table

* Creates a stored procedure

* Creates a database view

* All the above.

* None of the above.

48

Which of the following SQL statements has correct syntax?

* SELECT \* FROM Table1 WHERE Column1 = = 10

* SELECT \* FROM Table1 WHERE Column1 >= 10

* SELECT \* FROM Table1 WHERE Column1 => 10

49

The OR operator displays a record if ANY conditions listed are true. The AND operator displays a record if ALL of the conditions listed are true

* TRUE

* FALSE

50

Which one of these does not represent an aggregate function?

* Combine

* Count

* Max

* Avg

51

Constraints are used to specify rules for data in a table.

* True

* False

52

With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the "LastName" is alphabetically between (and including) "Hansen" and "Pettersen"?

* SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE LastName BETWEEN 'Hansen' AND 'Pettersen'

* SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE LastName>'Hansen' AND LastName<'Pettersen'

* SELECT LastName>'Hansen' AND LastName<'Pettersen' FROM Persons

* SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE LastName BETWEEN 'Hansen' AND 'Pettersen'

53

With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the "FirstName" is "Peter" and the "LastName" is "Jackson"?

* SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter' AND LastName='Jackson'

* SELECT FirstName='Peter', LastName='Jackson' FROM Persons

* SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName<>'Peter' AND LastName<>'Jackson'

* SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter' AND LastName='Jackson'

54

The Primary Key and Foreign Key constraints allow for relationships to be created between tables.

* True

* False

55

The INNER JOIN is used in order to return all rows and selected columns which satisfy a certain condition.

* TRUE

* FALSE

56

The Check constraint ensures each row for that column must have a unique value.

* TRUE
* FALSE

57

Which constraint is used to uniquely identify each row?

* Primary key

* Foreign Key

* Unique Key

* Default

58

What does JDBC stand for?

* Java Database Collector

* Java Data Bean Connectivity

* Java Database Connectivity

* Java Database Communicator

59

How do we generate a Statement object in JDBC?

* from the ResultSet

* using the keyword "new"

* from a Driver object

* from a Connection object

60

What is the ResultSet?

* an interface

* It is the way JDBC creates new records in the database.

* It is a collection which is unpacked with the Iterator.

* It is the return type for executeUpdate().

61

What is a Prepared Statement used for?

* to speed-up execution of unique queries

* to precompile the database tables

* to speed-up processing time for repetitive queries

* to register the JDBC driver with the DriverManager

62

True or False: A Statement has no innate protection against SQL injection

* TRUE

* FALSE

63

What JDBC object is used to reference the rows returned by a query?

* Query

* ResultSet

* QuerySet

* Results

64

What symbol is use to represent everything when selected from a table.

* \*

* %

* $

* @

65

What SQL statement is used to update data in a database?

* update

* modify

* select

* save

66

Which SQL statement is used to delete data from a database?

* delete

* remove

* collapse

* select

67

Which SQL statement is used to insert new data in a database?

* insert into

* add new

* insert new

* add record

68

Which of the following SQL statements will select all records with all their columns from a table called Sales.

* DELETE FROM Sales

* SELECT \* FROM Sales

* SELECT \* FROM SALES WHERE OrderID < 1

* None of the above

* All the above.

69

How do you drop a table?

* DROP TABLE

* DROP TABLE column\_list

* DROP TABLE WHERE TABLE = table\_name

* DROP TABLE table\_name

70

What is the difference between Order By and Group By?

* ORDER BY is used for sorting results, whereas GROUP BY is used with aggregate functions to group results

* GROUP BY is used for sorting results, whereas ORDER BY is used with aggregate functions to group results

* ORDER BY is used for sorting results, however SQL does not have a GROUP BY statement

* GROUP BY is used with aggregate functions to group results, however SQL does not have an ORDER BY statement

71

What is the difference between WHERE and HAVING?

* No difference.

* WHERE clause is used while fetching data.  HAVING clause is used later to filter grouped data

* WHERE clause specifies a filtering condition in SQL.  HAVING is a type of join.

* HAVING clause specifies a filtering condition in SQL.  WHERE is a type of join.

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Legend

 Correct answer

 Wrong Answer

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