1. **In ..................... , we have a strict parent-child relationship only.**  
   A) **hierarchical databases** – follow a tree structure where each child has only one parent (strict parent-child relationship). ✅  
   B) **network databases** – allow many-to-many relationships, not just strict parent-child.  
   C) **object oriented databases** – store data as objects and allow complex, flexible relationships.  
   D) **relational databases** – use tables and keys without any enforced hierarchy.

**2) The file in DBMS is called as .................. in RDBMS.**  
A) **console** – unrelated; not a data structure in DBMS/RDBMS.  
B) **schema** – represents the structure or design of the database, not the actual data file.  
C) **table** – represents how data is stored in RDBMS; equivalent to a "file" in traditional DBMS. ✅  
D) **object** – used in object-oriented DBMS, not a standard term in RDBMS.

**3) What operator tests column for the absence of data?**  
A) **IS NULL operator** – checks whether a column contains no value (i.e., absence of data). ✅  
B) **ASSIGNMENT operator** – used to assign values, not for checking nulls.  
C) **LIKE operator** – used for pattern matching in strings, not for null checking.  
D) **NOT operator** – used for negation, not specifically for null value testing.

**4) The .................... refers to the way data is organized in and accessible from DBMS.**  
A) **database hierarchy** – refers to levels in hierarchical models, not general organization.  
B) **data organization** – general term, but not a formal DBMS concept.  
C) **data sharing** – refers to access permissions, not structure.  
D) **data model** – defines how data is structured and accessed in DBMS (like relational, hierarchical, etc.). ✅

**5) In ER modeling, the ............ is described in the database by storing its data.**  
A) **entity** – an object in ER model whose data is stored in the database (e.g., student, employee). ✅  
B) **attribute** – describes properties of an entity but isn't stored as a separate record.  
C) **relationship** – shows how entities are related, not directly stored as data itself.  
D) **notation** – graphical representation, not part of stored data.

**6) Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?**  
A) **FLOAT** – valid numeric type.  
B) **NUMERIC** – valid exact numeric type.  
C) **DECIMAL** – valid exact numeric type.  
D) **CHARACTER** – **not a valid standard SQL type**; correct one is **CHAR** or **VARCHAR**. ✅

**7) Which one of the following is not a DDL command?**  
A) **RENAME** – DDL command, used to rename a table.  
B) **REVOKE** – **not DDL**, it’s a **DCL** (Data Control Language) command for permissions. ✅  
C) **GRANT** – also DCL, used to give permissions.  
D) **UPDATE** – **DML** (Data Manipulation Language), not DDL.

**8) ............. is a small, single-site computer that supports a few users and typically is located in an office, a classroom, or a lab.**  
A) **Server** – usually serves multiple users over a network, not typically single-site or small.  
B) **Workgroup** – refers to a **networking model**, not a physical machine.  
C) **Workstation** – a **powerful single-user computer** used for tasks like programming, design; fits the description well. ✅  
D) **Minicomputer** – larger than a workstation, supports many users, more centralized.

**9) Which normal form is considered adequate(enough ) for relational database design?**  
A) **2NF** – improves on 1NF but still may have transitive dependencies.  
B) **3NF** – removes transitive dependencies, ensuring better structure and is generally considered adequate. ✅  
C) **4NF** – handles multivalued dependencies, used in more complex cases.  
D) **5NF** – rarely used, deals with join dependencies.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) 3NF**

**10) Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Oracle Database structures, including tables?**  
A) **Data Definition Language** – used to define and modify database structures like tables, schemas, etc. ✅  
B) **Data Manipulation Language** – for working with data (SELECT, INSERT, etc.), not structures.  
C) **Data Control Language** – for permission control (GRANT, REVOKE).  
D) **None of the above** – incorrect, as DDL is the correct subset.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) Data Definition Language**

**11) Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Oracle Database structures, including tables?**  
A) **DDL** – same as Q10, defines/modifies structures like tables. ✅  
B) **DML** – for data, not structure.  
C) **DCL** – for access control.  
D) **TCL** – for transaction control (COMMIT, ROLLBACK).

✅ **Correct Answer: A) DDL**

**12) Which command is used to make changes in data values in a table?**  
A) **ALTER** – modifies table structure, not data.  
B) **MODIFY** – used within ALTER, again for structure, not data.  
C) **UPDATE** – used to change existing data values in a table. ✅  
D) **CHANGE** – not a valid SQL command for data manipulation.

**13) A table in a relational database has no duplicate tuples. This property is called:**  
A) **Referential integrity** – ensures foreign keys match primary keys, not about duplicates.  
B) **Entity integrity** – ensures primary key is not null.  
C) **Tuple uniqueness** – ensures no duplicate rows (tuples) exist in a table. (Primary key)✅  
D) **Domain integrity** – ensures data values are valid within a defined domain.

**14) Which SQL function is used to count the number of rows in a SQL query?**  
A) **COUNT()** – counts number of rows or non-null values in a column. ✅  
B) **NUMBER()** – not a valid SQL function.  
C) **SUM()** – adds numeric values.  
D) **AVG()** – calculates average value.

**15) Which of the following SQL command is used to SELECT only one copy of each set of duplicate rows?**  
A) **SELECT UNIQUE** – not standard SQL (used in Oracle, deprecated).  
B) **SELECT DISTINCT** – removes duplicate rows in the result set. ✅  
C) **SELECT DIFFERENT** – invalid syntax.  
D) **SELECT ONLYONE** – not a valid SQL command.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) SELECT DISTINCT**

**16) Which SQL statement is used to return only different values?**  
A) **SELECT UNIQUE** – non-standard.  
B) **SELECT DIFFERENT** – invalid.  
C) **SELECT DISTINCT** – standard SQL for returning different (unique) values. ✅  
D) **SELECT VARIANT** – invalid.

✅ **Correct Answer: C) SELECT DISTINCT**

**17) A relation is in ............ if it contains no multivalued attributes.**  
A) **1NF** – ensures atomic values; no repeating groups or multivalued attributes. ✅  
B) **2NF** – removes partial dependency.  
C) **3NF** – removes transitive dependency.  
D) **BCNF** – stricter version of 3NF.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) 1NF**

**18) What is the full form of DDL?**  
A) **Data Definition Language** – correct full form. ✅  
B) **Data Detailing Language** – incorrect.  
C) **Data Derivation Language** – incorrect.  
D) **Data Description Language** – sounds close, but incorrect.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) Data Definition Language**

**19) How many null values can a primary key column have in MySQL?**  
A) **Multiple** – not allowed.  
B) **0** – correct; primary key must be unique and non-null. ✅  
C) **1** – incorrect; even one null is not allowed.  
D) **2** – incorrect.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) 0**

**20) Can the child table foreign key column have null value?**  
A) **True** – Yes, foreign key can be null unless defined as NOT NULL. ✅  
B) **False** – incorrect.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) True**

**21) Which of the following query is used to delete data from table?**  
A) **Drop** – deletes the entire table structure.  
B) **Delete** – deletes data (rows) from the table. ✅  
C) **Update** – modifies existing data.  
D) **Alter** – changes table structure.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) Delete**

**22) Does MySQL support composite Primary keys?**  
A) **True** – Yes, you can define a primary key on multiple columns. ✅  
B) **False** – incorrect.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) True**

**23) Does MySQL support composite Unique keys?**  
A) **True** – Yes, multiple columns can be combined into a unique constraint. ✅  
B) **False** – incorrect.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) True**

**24) Does MySQL support composite Foreign keys?**  
A) **True** – Yes, foreign keys can reference composite primary keys. ✅  
B) **False** – incorrect.

**25) Which of the following set operators are supported by MySQL?**  
A) **Union** – ✅ **Supported**; combines result sets and removes duplicates.  
B) **Intersect** – ❌ **Not supported directly** in MySQL (can be simulated using INNER JOIN).  
C) **Minus** – ❌ **Not supported** in MySQL (used in Oracle, can be simulated with NOT IN or LEFT JOIN).  
D) **Except** – ❌ **Not supported** in MySQL (used in SQL Server and PostgreSQL, not MySQL)

**26) Which of the following joins are not supported by MySQL?**  
A) **FULL** – ❌ **Not supported** directly (requires workaround with UNION). ✅  
B) **Left** – ✅ Supported  
C) **Right** – ✅ Supported  
D) **Inner** – ✅ Supported

✅ **Correct Answer: A) FULL**

**27) Which of the following joins will return highest number of rows?**  
A) **Cross Join** – returns **Cartesian product** (all combinations), highest possible rows. ✅  
B) **Left Join** – less than or equal to cross join.  
C) **Inner Join** – fewer rows, only matching pairs.  
D) **Right Join** – similar to left join, fewer rows than cross.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) Cross Join**

**28) Does MySQL support CASE statements?**  
A) **True** – ✅ Yes, MySQL supports **CASE** expressions in SQL.  
B) **False** – incorrect.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) True**

**29) Can we have a HAVING clause in the query without GROUP BY clause?**  
A) **True** – ✅ Yes, HAVING can be used alone with aggregate functions.  
B) **False** – incorrect.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) True**

**30) What is the default sort done in MySQL when using ORDER BY clause?**  
A) **Ascending** – ✅ Yes, default sort order is ascending.  
B) **Descending** – needs to be specified explicitly.  
C) **None** – incorrect.  
D) **Both** – depends on usage, but default is ascending.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) Ascending**

**31) Which of the following is an aggregate function in SQL?**  
A) **Union** – set operator, not a function.  
B) **Like** – used for pattern matching.  
C) **Group By** – clause, not a function.  
D) **Max** – ✅ aggregate function that returns the maximum value.

✅ **Correct Answer: D) Max**

**32) Every Boyce-Codd normal form is in**  
A) **First normal form** – ✅ Yes  
B) **Third normal form** – ✅ Yes  
C) **Second normal form** – ✅ Yes  
D) **All of the above** – ✅ BCNF satisfies all previous NFs.

✅ **Correct Answer: D) All of the above**

**33) 4NF is designed to cope with:**  
A) **Transitive dependency** – handled in 3NF.  
B) **Join dependency** – handled in 5NF.  
C) **Multivalued dependency** – ✅ handled in 4NF.  
D) **None of these** – incorrect.

✅ **Correct Answer: C) Multi valued dependency**

**34) In a relational database, a referential integrity constraint can be specified with the help of:**  
A) **Primary key** – defines uniqueness, not referential integrity.  
B) **Foreign key** – ✅ establishes link between tables, ensuring referential integrity.  
C) **Secondary key** – not a standard concept in SQL.  
D) **None of the above** – incorrect.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) foreign key**

**35) A function (relation) that has no partial dependencies is in:**  
A) **3NF** – may still have transitive dependencies.  
B) **2NF** – ✅ specifically removes partial dependencies. 2NF is full functional dependency on the whole primary key  
C) **4NF** – deals with multivalued dependencies.  
D) **BCNF** – deals with advanced functional dependencies.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) 2NF**

**36) If every non-key attribute is functionally dependent on the entire primary key, then the relation is in:**  
A) **1NF** – only ensures atomicity.  
B) **2NF** – ✅ definition of 2NF is full functional dependency on the whole primary key.  
C) **3NF** – also removes transitive dependencies.  
D) **4NF** – for multivalued dependencies.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) 2NF**

**37) Third normal form is based on the concept of:**  
A) **Closure Dependency** – not a standard term.  
B) **Transitive Dependency** – ✅ 3NF removes transitive dependencies.  
C) **Normal Dependency** – invalid term.  
D) **Functional Dependency** – applies in 2NF.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) Transitive Dependency**

**38) A relation is ................... if every field contains only atomic values (no lists or sets).**  
A) **1NF** – ✅ enforces atomicity of fields.  
B) **2NF** – deals with partial dependency.  
C) **3NF** – deals with transitive dependency.  
D) **BCNF** – stricter version of 3NF.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) 1 NF**

**39) Which of the following can add a row to a table?**  
A) **Add** – not a valid SQL statement.  
B) **Insert** – ✅ used to add rows to a table.  
C) **Update** – modifies existing rows.  
D) **Alter** – changes structure, not data.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) Insert**

**40) In a LIKE clause, you can ask for any value ending in "qpt" by writing:**  
A) **LIKE %qpt** – ✅ correct syntax; % means any characters before "qpt".  
B) \**LIKE ton* – invalid wildcard in SQL.  
C) **LIKE ton$** – not valid in SQL (used in regex, not SQL).  
D) \**LIKE ^.ton$* – regex format, not SQL LIKE.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) LIKE %qpt**

**41) A NULL value is treated as a blank or 0.**  
A) **True** – ❌ incorrect; NULL is **unknown**, not blank or 0.  
B) **False** – ✅ correct.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) False**

**42) MySQL is:**  
A) ❌ **A Programming language** – incorrect (repeated).  
B) ❌ **A Programming language** – same as above.  
C) ❌ **A technique for writing reliable programs** – incorrect.  
D) ✅ **A Relational Database Management System** – correct.

✅ **Correct Answer: D) A Relational Database Management System**

**43) In a LIKE clause, you can ask for any 6 letter value by writing:**  
A) **LIKE ??????** – ✅ correct; each ? (or in MySQL \_) represents one character.  
B) **LIKE .{6}** – regex syntax, not SQL.  
C) **LIKE ......** – ❌ dot is not SQL wildcard.  
D) **LIKE \_\_\_\_\_\_** – ✅ correct too; **six underscores** means exactly 6 characters.

✅ **Correct Answers: A) LIKE ??????** **(if using SQL Server)**  
✅ **Also acceptable in MySQL: D) LIKE \_\_\_\_\_\_**

**45) A table may be joined to itself.**  
A) **True** – ✅ Known as a self-join.  
B) **False** – Incorre

**46) Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?**  
A) **COUNT** – Valid  
B) **MIN** – Valid  
C) **MAX** – Valid  
D) **COMPUTE** – ❌ Not a valid SQL aggregate function. ✅

✅ **Correct Answer: D) COMPUTE**

**47) What SQL clause is used to restrict the rows returned by a query?**  
A) **AND** – Logical operator  
B) **WHERE** – ✅ Filters rows based on condition  
C) **Group** – Used for grouping, not filtering  
D) **FROM** – Specifies table

✅ **Correct Answer: B) WHERE**

**48) Which command creates a database named “student”?**  
A) **CREATE DATABASE student;** – ✅ Correct SQL syntax  
B) **MAKE DATABASE student;** – Invalid  
C) **CREATE student DATABASE;** – Incorrect order  
D) **NEW DATABASE student;** – Invalid

✅ **Correct Answer: A) CREATE DATABASE student;**

**49) SQL stands for**  
A) ❌  
B) ❌  
C) **Structured Query Language** – ✅  
D) ❌

✅ **Correct Answer: C) Structured Query Language**

**50) Which command is used to remove a table from a database?**  
A) **REMOVE TABLE** – Invalid  
B) **DROP TABLE** – ✅ Correct command  
C) **DELETE TABLE** – Invalid  
D) **ERASE TABLE** – Invalid

✅ **Correct Answer: B) DROP TABLE**

**51) A SELECT command without a WHERE clause returns?**  
A) All the records from a table that match the previous WHERE clause  
B) **All the records from a table, or information about all the records** ✅  
C) SELECT is invalid without a WHERE clause  
D) Nothing

✅ **Correct Answer: B)** – If no WHERE clause is used, SQL returns **all rows** from the table.

**52) The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is:**  
A) REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ...  
B) DROP FROM CUSTOMER ...  
C) **DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ...** ✅  
D) UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ...

✅ **Correct Answer: C)** – DELETE ... WHERE is used to remove specific rows.

**53) The SQL WHERE clause:**  
A) limits the column data that are returned.  
B) **limits the row data that are returned.** ✅  
C) Both A and B are correct.  
D) Neither A nor B are correct.

✅ **Correct Answer: B)** – WHERE filters **rows**, not columns.

**54) The command to eliminate a table from a database is:**  
A) REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER;  
B) **DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;** ✅  
C) DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER;  
D) UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER;

✅ **Correct Answer: B)** – DROP deletes the entire table structure and data.

**55) Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?**  
A) **SELECT, FROM, WHERE** ✅  
B) FROM, WHERE, SELECT  
C) WHERE, FROM, SELECT  
D) SELECT, WHERE, FROM

✅ **Correct Answer: A)** – The correct order is SELECT → FROM → WHERE.

**56) A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement is enclosed in:**  
A) braces -- {...}  
B) CAPITAL LETTERS.  
C) **parenthesis -- (...)** ✅  
D) brackets -- [...]

✅ **Correct Answer: C)** – Subqueries go inside parentheses.

**57) Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL?**  
A) **COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN** ✅  
B) SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT  
C) SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN  
D) SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME

✅ **Correct Answer: A)** – These are the standard aggregate functions.

**58) Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in SQL?**  
A) Data types  
B) Primary keys  
C) Default values  
D) **All of the above** ✅

✅ **Correct Answer: D)** – All are essential for good table design.

**59) Find the SQL statement below that is equal to the following:  
SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';**  
A) SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');  
B) SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';  
C) SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'V';  
D) **SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');** ✅

**60) Which one of the following is used to define the structure of the relation, deleting relations and relating schemas?**  
A) DML (Data Manipulation Language)  
B) **DDL (Data Definition Language)** ✅  
C) Query  
D) Relational Schema

✅ **Correct Answer: B)** – DDL is used for creating/modifying/deleting schema objects.

**61) Which one of the following provides the ability to query information from the database and to insert tuples into, delete tuples from, and modify tuples in the database?**  
A) **DML (Data Manipulation Language)** ✅  
B) DDL (Data Definition Language)  
C) Query  
D) Relational Schema

✅ **Correct Answer: A)** – DML includes SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE.

**62) CREATE TABLE employee (name varchar, id integer) — What type of statement is this?**  
A) DML  
B) **DDL** ✅  
C) View  
D) Integrity constraint

✅ **Correct Answer: B)** – CREATE TABLE is a DDL statement.

**63) To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the \_\_\_\_\_\_ command.**  
A) Delete  
B) Purge  
C) Remove  
D) **Drop table** ✅

✅ **Correct Answer: D)** – DROP TABLE removes the entire relation.

**64) DELETE FROM r; performs which of the following actions?**  
A) Remove relation  
B) **Clear relation entries** ✅  
C) Delete fields  
D) Delete rows

✅ **Correct Answer: B)** – It deletes **all rows**, but keeps the table structure.

**65) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of a sequence of query and/or update statements.**  
A) **Transaction** ✅  
B) Commit  
C) Rollback  
D) Flashback

✅ **Correct Answer: A)** – A transaction is a sequence of operations treated as a unit.

**66) Which of the following makes the transaction permanent in the database?**  
A) View  
B) **Commit** ✅  
C) Rollback  
D) Flashback

✅ **Correct Answer: B)** – COMMIT finalizes the transaction.

**67) In order to undo the work of transaction after last commit which one should be used?**  
A) View  
B) Commit  
C) **Rollback** ✅ ROLLBACK undoes all changes **since last commit**.  
D) Flashback

**68) Consider the following action:  
Transaction…..  
Commit;  
Rollback;  
What does Rollback do?**  
A) **Undoes the transactions before commit** ✅  
B) Clears all transactions  
C) Redoes the transactions before commit  
D) No action

✅ **Correct Answer: A)** – Rollback only undoes **uncommitted** transactions.(jaha tak comit hua hai vahi tak roll back kr shate hai)

* It **undoes only those actions that happened *after* the last COMMIT**, not "before."

**69) In case of any shutdown during transaction before commit which of the following statement is done automatically?**  
A) View  
B) Commit  
C) **Rollback** ✅  
D) Flashback

✅ **Correct Answer: C)** – In case of failure, uncommitted changes are rolled back.

**70) Aggregate functions are functions that take a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as input and return a single value.**  
A) Collection of values – ✅ This is the correct input for aggregate functions like SUM(), AVG(), COUNT(), etc.  
B) Single value – ❌ That’s what scalar functions operate on, not aggregate ones.  
C) Aggregate value – ❌ This is the output, not the input.  
D) Both a & b – ❌ Aggregate functions only take a collection as input.

**71) Select \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from instructor where dept\_name = 'Comp. Sci.';**

Which of the following should be used to find the mean of the salary?\*\*  
A) Mean(salary) – ❌ Not a valid SQL function; MEAN is not standard.  
B) Avg(salary) – ✅ AVG() is the correct SQL aggregate function for mean.  
C) Sum(salary) – ❌ This gives total, not average.  
D) Count(salary) – ❌ This counts rows, doesn't compute average.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) Avg(salary)**

**72) All aggregate functions except \_\_\_\_\_ ignore null values in their input collection.**

A) Count(attribute) – ❌ COUNT(attribute) ignores NULLs.  
B) Count(\*) – ✅ COUNT(\*) includes NULLs because it counts all rows.  
C) Avg – ❌ Ignores NULLs.  
D) Sum – ❌ Ignores NULLs.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) Count(\*)**

**73) Which of the following should be used to find all the courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester but not in the Spring 2010 semester?**

A) Select distinct course\_id from section where semester = 'Fall' and year = 2009 and course\_id not in (select course\_id from section where semester = 'Spring' and year = 2010); – ✅ Correct use of subquery and NOT IN to exclude courses.  
B) Select distinct course\_id from instructor where name not in ('Fall', 'Spring'); – ❌ Irrelevant to course semester data.  
C) (Select course\_id from section where semester = 'Spring' and year = 2010) – ❌ This alone doesn’t give Fall 2009 courses.  
D) Select count(distinct ID) from takes where (...) – ❌ Not related to the course comparison.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) Select distinct course\_id from section where semester = 'Fall' and year = 2009 and course\_id not in (select course\_id from section where semester = 'Spring' and year = 2010);**

**74) The phrase “greater than at least one” is represented in SQL by \_\_\_\_\_.**

A) < all – ❌ This means "less than every value", opposite of intent.  
B) < some – ❌ Also means "less than at least one", not “greater than.”  
C) > all – ❌ Means “greater than every value.”  
D) > any – ✅ “Greater than at least one” is correctly expressed as > ANY.

✅ **Correct Answer: D) > any**

**75) We can test for the nonexistence of tuples in a subquery by using the \_\_\_\_\_ construct.**

A) Not exist – ❌ Incorrect syntax.  
B) Not exists – ✅ Proper SQL syntax to check for absence of rows.  
C) Exists – ❌ Checks for presence, not absence.  
D) Exist – ❌ Invalid SQL keyword.

**76) Which of the following is not an aggregate function?**

A) Avg – ❌ Valid aggregate function to compute average.  
B) Sum – ❌ Valid aggregate function to compute total.  
C) With – ✅ WITH is a **clause**, not an aggregate function.  
D) Min – ❌ Valid aggregate function to find minimum value.

✅ **Correct Answer: C) With**

**77) The EXISTS keyword will be true if:**

A) **Any row in the subquery meets the condition only.** – ✅ If the subquery returns **at least one row**, EXISTS evaluates to true.  
B) All rows in the subquery fail the condition only. – ❌ Then it would be false.  
C) Both of these two conditions are met. – ❌ Only one of them is true.  
D) Neither of these two conditions is met. – ❌ Incorrect interpretation.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) Any row in the subquery meets the condition only.**

**78) To include integrity constraint in an existing relation use:**

A) Create table – ❌ Used only during initial creation.  
B) Modify table – ❌ Not a valid SQL command.  
C) Alter table – ✅ Correct command to **add constraints** to existing table.  
D) Drop table – ❌ Used to delete the table, not modify.

✅ **Correct Answer: C) Alter table**

**79) Which of the following is not an integrity constraint?**

A) Not null – ❌ Used to ensure a column does not store NULL.  
B) Positive – ✅ Not a standard SQL integrity constraint.  
C) Unique – ❌ Ensures all values in a column are unique.  
D) Check ‘predicate’ – ❌ Valid SQL constraint for conditional checks.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) Positive**

**80) Foreign key is the one in which the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of one relation is referenced in another relation.**

A) Foreign key – ❌ The foreign key **refers to** another key, it’s not referenced itself.  
B) Primary key – ✅ The **primary key** of the referenced table is what a foreign key refers to.  
C) References – ❌ A keyword, not the actual key.  
D) Check constraint – ❌ Irrelevant to key relationships.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) Primary key**

**81) Which of the following can be addressed by enforcing a referential integrity constraint?**

A) All phone numbers must include the area code – ❌ This is a format validation, not referential integrity.  
B) Certain fields are required before the record is accepted – ❌ This is handled by NOT NULL constraint.  
C) Information on the customer must be known before anything can be sold to that customer – ✅ Referential integrity ensures foreign keys (e.g., customer\_id) exist in the referenced customer table.  
D) When entering an order quantity, user must input a number – ❌ That’s enforced via data type, not referential integrity.

✅ **Correct Answer: C) Information on the customer must be known before anything can be sold to that customer**

**82) The condition allows a general predicate over the relations being joined.**

A) On – ✅ Used for specifying join conditions.  
B) Using – ❌ Used for joins on a common column name.  
C) Set – ❌ Not valid in this context.  
D) Where – ❌ Filters rows post-join, not the join condition itself.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) On**

**83) Which of the join operations do not preserve non-matched tuples?**

A) Left outer join – ❌ Preserves non-matching rows from the left table.  
B) Right outer join – ❌ Preserves non-matching rows from the right table.  
C) Inner join – ✅ Returns only matching rows.  
D) Natural join – ❌ Can behave like inner join but not always.

✅ **Correct Answer: C) Inner join(row ki batt ho gi tb)**

**84) What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values?**

A) Equi-join – ❌ Only matches equal values.  
B) Natural join – ❌ Matches based on common columns; non-matches are excluded.  
C) Outer join – ✅ Includes unmatched rows with NULLs.  
D) All of the mentioned – ❌ Only outer join does this.

✅ **Correct Answer: C) Outer join(rows me values ki baat ho gi tb)**

**85) How many tables may be included with a join?**

A) One – ❌ That’s not a join.  
B) Two – ❌ Minimum required, but not a limit.  
C) Three – ❌ Allowed but not the upper limit.  
D) All of the mentioned – ✅ SQL supports joining any number of tables.

✅ **Correct Answer: D) All of the mentioned**

**86) In SQL the statement SELECT \* FROM R, S is equivalent to**

A) Select \* from R natural join S – ❌ Natural join needs common columns.  
B) Select \* from R cross join S – ✅ Cartesian product of R and S.  
C) Select \* from R union join S – ❌ Not valid SQL syntax.  
D) Select \* from R inner join S – ❌ Inner join requires ON clause.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) Select \* from R cross join S**

**87) A \_\_\_\_\_ indicates an absent value that may exist but be unknown or that may not exist at all.**

A) Empty tuple – ❌ Not the same as unknown value.  
B) New value – ❌ Unrelated to absence.  
C) Null value – ✅ Represents missing or unknown data.  
D) Old value – ❌ Doesn’t imply missing data.

✅ **Correct Answer: C) Null value**

**88) SELECT name FROM instructor WHERE salary IS NOT NULL; selects:**

A) Tuples with null value – ❌ It excludes them.  
B) Tuples with no null values – ✅ Only includes instructors with a salary.  
C) Tuples with any salary – ✅ Because salary must exist.  
D) All of the mentioned – ❌ Includes incorrect ones.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) Tuples with no null values**

**89) The primary key must be:**

A) Unique – ❌ True, but not enough.  
B) Not null – ❌ Also true, but not enough.  
C) Both a and b – ✅ A primary key must be unique and not null.  
D) Either a or b – ❌ Must satisfy both conditions.

✅ **Correct Answer: C) Both a and b**

**90) Which one of the following deletes all the entries but keeps the structure of the relation?**

A) DELETE FROM r WHERE P; – ❌ Deletes conditionally, not all.  
B) DELETE FROM instructor WHERE dept\_name = 'Finance'; – ❌ Deletes filtered rows only.  
C) DELETE FROM instructor WHERE salary BETWEEN 13000 AND 15000; – ❌ Partial deletion.  
D) DELETE FROM instructor; – ✅ Deletes all rows, table structure stays intact.

✅ **Correct Answer: D) DELETE FROM instructor**

**91) Which of the following deletes all tuples in the instructor relation for those instructors associated with a department located in the Watson building which is in department relation?**

A) DELETE FROM instructor WHERE dept\_name IN 'Watson'; – ❌ Incorrect syntax and logic.  
B) DELETE FROM department WHERE building = 'Watson'; – ❌ Deletes departments, not instructors.  
C) DELETE FROM instructor WHERE dept\_name IN (SELECT dept\_name FROM department WHERE building = 'Watson'); – ✅ Correct subquery usage.  
D) Both A and C – ❌ A is invalid.

✅ **Correct Answer: C) DELETE FROM instructor WHERE dept\_name IN (SELECT dept\_name FROM department WHERE building = 'Watson')**

**\*\*92) UPDATE instructor SET salary = salary \* 1.05;**

What keyword is used in this SQL command?\*\*  
A) WHERE – ❌ Not used in this case.  
B) SET – ✅ Specifies the update operation.  
C) IN – ❌ Not relevant here.  
D) SELECT – ❌ Not part of the UPDATE statement.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) SET**

**93) Which of the following is the correct format for case statements?**

A) CASE WHEN pred1 … result1 WHEN pred2 … result2 … WHEN predn … resultn ELSE result0 END – ❌ Missing THEN keyword.  
B) CASE WHEN pred1 THEN result1 WHEN pred2 THEN result2 … WHEN predn THEN resultn ELSE result0 END – ✅ Correct CASE syntax.  
C) CASE WHEN pred1 THEN result1 WHEN pred2 THEN result2 … WHEN predn THEN resultn ELSE result0 – ❌ Missing END.  
D) All of the mentioned – ❌ Only B is valid.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) CASE WHEN pred1 THEN result1 WHEN pred2 THEN result2 … WHEN predn THEN resultn ELSE result0 END**

**94) A collection of data designed to be used by different people is called a/an**

A) Organization – ❌ An entity, not a data structure.  
B) Database – ✅ A structured set of data for shared access.  
C) Relationship – ❌ A component inside a database.  
D) Schema – ❌ Defines structure, not the data itself.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) Database**

**95) Which of the following terms refers to the correctness and completeness of the data in a database?**

A) Data security – ❌ Protects data from unauthorized access.  
B) Data constraint – ❌ Enforces specific rules, not overall quality.  
C) Data independence – ❌ Refers to separation from application logic.  
D) Data integrity – ✅ Ensures accuracy and consistency of data.

✅ **Correct Answer: D) Data integrity**

**96) The relationship between DEPARTMENT and EMPLOYEE is a**

A) One-to-one relationship – ❌ Unlikely; one department has many employees.  
B) One-to-many relationship – ✅ One department has many employees.  
C) Many-to-many relationship – ❌ Not typically the case here.  
D) Many-to-one relationship – ❌ This would mean multiple departments per employee.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) One-to-many relationship**

**97) If the state of the database no longer reflects a real state of the world that the database is supposed to capture, then such a state is called**

A) Consistent state – ❌ A valid state.  
B) Parallel state – ❌ Irrelevant term.  
C) Durable state – ❌ Refers to saved/committed state.  
D) Inconsistent state – ✅ Data no longer matches reality.

✅ **Correct Answer: D) Inconsistent state**

**98) Each modification done in a database transaction is first recorded into the**

A) Hard drive – ❌ Generic term, not specific.  
B) Log – ✅ All changes are written to a log for recovery.  
C) Disk – ❌ Vague and low-level.  
D) Data mart – ❌ A subset of a data warehouse, not for logging.

✅ **Correct Answer: B) Log**

**99) When the transaction finishes the final statement the transaction enters into**

A) Active state – ❌ Only during ongoing execution.  
B) Committed state – ❌ Only after final save.  
C) Partially committed state – ✅ Just after last statement is executed.  
D) Abort state – ❌ Happens on failure.

✅ **Correct Answer: C) Partially committed state**

**100) Which of the following is an atomic sequence of database actions?**

A) Transaction – ✅ A transaction is an indivisible unit of work.  
B) Concurrency – ❌ Refers to simultaneous execution.  
C) Relations – ❌ Refers to tables, not operations.  
D) All of the mentioned – ❌ Only A is correct.

✅ **Correct Answer: A) Transaction**

**101) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that data used during the execution of a transaction cannot be used by a second transaction until the first one is completed.**

A) Serializability – Ensures serial outcome of concurrent transactions  
B) Atomicity – Ensures all-or-nothing transaction execution  
C) Isolation – ✅ Ensures transactions do not interfere with each other  
D) Time stamping – Manages transaction ordering using timestamps  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Isolation**

**102) In SQL, which command is used to select only one copy of each set of duplicate rows**

A) SELECT DISTINCT – ✅ Eliminates duplicate rows  
B) SELECT UNIQUE – Not standard SQL; may work in some systems  
C) SELECT DIFFERENT – Invalid syntax  
D) All of the above – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) SELECT DISTINCT**

**103) Composite key is made up of ................**

A) One column – Not composite  
B) One super key – Not necessarily composite  
C) One foreign key – Irrelevant  
D) Two or more columns – ✅ Correct definition of composite key  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) Two or more columns**

**104) What command is used to get back the privileges offered by the GRANT command?**

A) Grant – Gives privileges  
B) Revoke – ✅ Removes previously granted privileges  
C) Execute – Runs commands or procedures  
D) Run – Not a valid SQL command  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) Revoke**

**105) Which of the following query is correct for using comparison operators in SQL?**

A) age>50 and <80 – Syntax error  
B) age>50 and age <80 – ✅ Correct logical AND comparison  
C) Two WHEREs – Invalid syntax  
D) None of the above  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) SELECT sname, coursename FROM studentinfo WHERE age>50 and age <80;**

**106) How to select all data from studentinfo table starting the name from letter 'r'?**

A) LIKE 'r%' – ✅ Starts with 'r'  
B) LIKE '%r%' – Contains 'r' anywhere  
C) LIKE '%r' – Ends with 'r'  
D) LIKE '\_r%' – Second letter is 'r'  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) SELECT \* FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE 'r%';**

**107) Which SQL query is correct for selecting staffs with salary 15,000 or 25,000?**

A) IN (15000, 25000) – ✅ Best match  
B) BETWEEN – Includes all values in range, not just 15k and 25k  
C) Both A and B – Incorrect, as BETWEEN includes 15001 etc.  
D) None of the above  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) SELECT sname FROM tblstaff WHERE salary IN (15000, 25000);**

**108) Select a query that retrieves all of the unique course name from the student table?**

A) SELECT DISTINCT – ✅ Standard SQL  
B) SELECT UNIQUE – May work in some DBs  
C) SELECT DISTINCT FROM TABLE – Incorrect syntax  
D) SELECT INDIVIDUAL – Invalid  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) SELECT DISTINCT coursename FROM studentinfo;**

**109) Which query is used to sort data from empinfo by age ascending?**

A) ORDER BY age – ✅ Default ascending  
B) ORDER age – Syntax error  
C) ORDER BY COLUMN – Invalid  
D) SORT BY – Not standard SQL  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) SELECT \* FROM empinfo ORDER BY age;**

**110) Correct syntax to insert into stdinfo table**

A) INSERT VALUES ... INTO – Invalid order  
B) INSERT VALUES INTO – Invalid syntax  
C) INSERT stdinfo VALUES – Missing INTO  
D) INSERT INTO stdinfo VALUES ... – ✅ Correct  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) INSERT INTO stdinfo VALUES ("15", "Hari Thapa", 45, 5000);**

**111) Delete student named 'Hari Prasad'**

A) FROM TABLE – Invalid syntax  
B) ✅ Correct syntax  
C) COLUMN sname – Invalid  
D) LIKE – Unnecessary  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE sname='Hari Prasad';**

**112) Which of the following statement is correct?**

A) ✅ SQL processes sets of data as groups  
B) Individual units – Wrong  
C) Not a sublanguage – Incorrect  
D) No interface – False  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) SQL processes sets of data as groups rather than as individual units**

**113) Default isolation level in MySQL**

A) ✅ Repeatable Reads  
B) Read Committed – Not default  
C) Read Uncommitted – Too low  
D) Serializable – Strictest  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) Repeatable Reads**

**114) Which isolation level allows dirty reads?**

A) Repeatable Reads – Doesn’t allow  
B) Read Committed – Disallows  
C) ✅ Read Uncommitted – Allows dirty reads  
D) Serializable – Strict  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Read Uncommitted**

**115) Which level doesn’t allow phantom reads?**

A) Repeatable Reads – Allows phantom reads  
B) Read Committed – Allows phantom reads  
C) Read Uncommitted – Allows everything  
D) ✅ Serializable – Strictest  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) Serializable**

**116) Which level doesn’t allow non-repeatable reads?**

A) ✅ Repeatable Reads – Prevents re-reading  
B) Read Committed – Allows them  
C) Both – Incorrect  
D) None – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) Repeatable Reads**

**117) How many primary keys allowed in a table?**

A) 0 – Not valid  
B) ✅ 1 – Exactly one per table  
C) Both – Invalid  
D) None – Invalid  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) 1**

**118) How many Unique keys allowed?**

A) 0 – Not true  
B) ✅ Multiple – Allowed  
C) Both – Invalid  
D) None – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) Multiple**

**119) Can we create composite foreign keys?**

A) ✅ True – Yes, combining multiple columns  
B) False – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) True**

**120) Which can be called inside queries?**

A) Procedures – Not directly  
B) ✅ Functions – Yes  
C) Triggers – Auto-executed  
D) All – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) Functions**

**121) What fetches data row-by-row from a table?**

A) ✅ Cursor – Used for row-wise access  
B) Variable – Not used for iteration  
C) Both – Incorrect  
D) None – Invalid  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) Cursor**

**122) Default Isolation level in MySQL**

✅ **Same as Q113** → **Answer: A) Repeatable Reads**

**123) Which level supports dirty reads?**

✅ **Same as Q114** → **Answer: A) Read Uncommitted**

**124) Which level doesn’t support Phantom reads?**

✅ **Same as Q115** → **Answer: D) Serializable**

**125) Which isolation level supports Repeatable Reads?**

A) ✅ Repeatable Reads  
B) Serializable – Also supports  
C) None – Incorrect  
D) Both – Acceptable  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) Both**

**126) Strictest isolation level?**

A) Read Uncommitted – Least strict  
B) Read Committed – Medium  
C) Repeatable Reads – High  
D) ✅ Serializable – Strictest  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) Serializable**

**127) What is used to optimize search?**

A) View – Not indexing  
B) Group By – Aggregation  
C) ✅ Index – Speeds up search  
D) Procedure – Not related  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Index**

**128) Which query is correct?**

A) COUNT() without GROUP BY – Invalid  
B) ✅ GROUP BY deptid HAVING COUNT()=1  
C) FROM dept FROM emp – Syntax error  
D) None – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) SELECT 1 FROM emp GROUP BY deptid HAVING COUNT()=1**

**129) Which can be executed by users?**

A) Procedures – ✅ Yes  
B) Functions – ✅ Yes  
C) ✅ Both – Correct  
D) None – Wrong  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Both**

**130) Which cannot be executed by users?**

A) ✅ Triggers – Auto-executed  
B) Functions – Executable  
C) Procedures – Executable  
D) None – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) Triggers**

**131) Which command starts a transaction?**

A) ✅ START TRANSACTION  
B) TRANSACTION – Invalid  
C) START TRAN – Invalid  
D) None – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) START TRANSACTION**

**132) Show all salaries which are null**

A) salary=NULL – Wrong  
B) salary='null' – Wrong  
C) IS NOT NULL – Opposite  
D) ✅ salary IS NULL  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) SELECT salary FROM emp WHERE salary IS NULL**

**133) Show all MySQL users**

A) ✅ SELECT user FROM mysql.user  
B) SELECT user – Incomplete  
C) SHOW USERS – Invalid command  
D) current\_user() – Shows current only  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) SELECT user FROM mysql.user**

**134) Show current user in session**

A) SELECT user FROM mysql.user – All users  
B) SELECT user – Invalid  
C) SHOW USERS – Not valid  
D) ✅ SELECT current\_user()  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) SELECT current\_user()**

**135) How many Auto Increment columns allowed in a table?**

A) 0 – Not valid  
B) ✅ 1 – Only one per table  
C) Both – Invalid  
D) Multiple – Not allowed  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) 1**

**136) Auto Increment on Unique Key?**

A) ✅ True – Allowed  
B) False – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) True**

**137) Which normal form allows non-key attribute dependency on another non-key attribute?**

A) 2NF – Removes partial dependencies  
B) ✅ 3NF – Removes transitive dependencies  
C) 4NF – Multivalued dependencies  
D) None – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) 3rd Normal Form**

**138) Normalization level of Star Schema**

A) 2NF – Not used  
B) 3NF – Not used  
C) 4NF – No  
D) ✅ 1NF – Denormalized form  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) 1st Normal Form**

**139) Normalization level of Snowflake Schema**

A) 2NF – Possible  
B) ✅ 3NF – Fully normalized  
C) 4NF – Too advanced  
D) 1NF – Less normalized  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) 3rd Normal Form**

**140) Redo Log Buffer stores**

A) Rollback entries – In undo  
B) ✅ Redo log entries – For recovery  
C) Data dictionary – Separate  
D) Undo segments – Different purpose  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) Redo log entries**

**141) SELECT POWER(4,3) returns**

A) ✅ 64 – 4^3 = 64  
B) 81 – 3^4  
C) 12 – Wrong  
D) 43 – Misleading  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) 64**

**142) Max columns in Oracle table**

A) ✅ 1000 – Standard Oracle limit  
B) 254 – Incorrect  
C) 255 – Incorrect  
D) 256 – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) 1000**

**143) Transaction control to prevent multiple updates**

A) ✅ Locks – Prevent concurrent writes  
B) Commits – Finalizes  
C) Rollbacks – Undo  
D) Savepoints – Mid-commit markers  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) Locks**

**144) SQL operator same as <>**

A) <= – Less than or equal  
B) := – Assignment  
C) ✅ != – Not equal, same as <>  
D) => – Greater or equal  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) !=**

**145) Max length of VARCHAR2 in table**

A) 16000 – Invalid  
B) 32000 – Invalid  
C) ✅ 4000 – Max in table columns  
D) Either B or C – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) 4000**

**146) Oracle 11g is**

A) Object-based – No  
B) Object-oriented – Not fully  
C) ✅ Object-Relational DBMS – Hybrid model  
D) Relational – Not only relational  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Object-Relational DBMS**

**147) Oracle 11g runs on**

A) Windows NT – Yes  
B) UNIX – Yes  
C) Solaris – Yes  
D) ✅ All of the above  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) All of the above**

**148) \_\_\_\_\_ holds the definitions of all data tables.**

A) Database – Stores actual data  
B) ✅ Data dictionary – Stores metadata  
C) Data source – General  
D) Data mining – Technique  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) Data dictionary**

**149) Operator used for pattern matching**

A) DISTINCT – Removes duplicates  
B) ✅ LIKE – Pattern matching  
C) GROUP BY – Aggregation  
D) ORDER BY – Sorting  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) LIKE**

**150) Which is an invalid ROLLBACK statement in Oracle?**

A) ROLLBACK; – Valid  
B) ROLLBACK WORK; – Valid  
C) ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT A; – Valid  
D) ✅ None of the above – All are valid  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) None of the above**

**151) The percentage sign (%) and underscore (\_) are used in SQL with:**  
A) LIKE – ✅ Used for wildcard pattern matching: % matches any number of characters, \_ matches exactly one character  
B) BETWEEN – Used to define a range  
C) IN – Used to compare values within a list  
D) IS – Used to test for NULL  
✅ **Correct: A** – % and \_ are wildcards used specifically with LIKE for flexible pattern searching.

**152) When you use the BETWEEN operator in a SELECT statement, it will:**  
A) Select values equal to or between two values  
B) Select values within a range  
C) Both A and B – ✅ Correct  
D) None of the above  
✅ **Correct: C** – BETWEEN is inclusive; it includes both ends of the range.

**153) Which one is the correct SQL statement?**  
A) SELECT \* WHERE salary>5000 FROM employee; – Wrong syntax  
B) SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE salary>5000; – ✅ Correct SQL syntax  
C) FROM employee SELECT \* WHERE salary>5000; – Invalid SQL order  
D) WHERE salary>5000 SELECT \* FROM employee; – Invalid structure  
✅ **Correct: B** – This is the correct syntax for filtering using WHERE.

**154) A table can have only one:**  
A) Primary Key – ✅ Ensures uniqueness and non-null  
B) Foreign Key – Can be many  
C) Unique Key – Can be many  
D) None of the above  
✅ **Correct: A** – A table can only have one primary key, which may consist of multiple columns.

**155) The result of SELECT 4 + 5 \* 2 is:**  
A) 18  
B) 14 – ✅ 5×2=10, then 4+10 = 14  
C) 20  
D) 13  
✅ **Correct: B** – Follows BODMAS order: multiplication before addition.

**156) Which of the following SQL statements will return a result set with duplicate rows removed?**  
A) SELECT ALL – Returns all records including duplicates  
B) SELECT DISTINCT – ✅ Removes duplicates  
C) SELECT UNIQUE – Not standard  
D) SELECT NO DUPLICATES – Invalid  
✅ **Correct: B** – DISTINCT eliminates duplicate rows.

**157) In SQL, which of the following is not a valid data type?**  
A) CHAR – Valid  
B) NUMBER – Valid (Oracle)  
C) TEXT – ✅ Not standard in some databases like Oracle/MySQL  
D) FLOAT – Valid  
✅ **Correct: C** – TEXT is not a standard SQL type, though some DBMSs support it.

**158) Which function is used to return the highest value in a column?**  
A) MAX() – ✅ Returns the maximum value  
B) TOP() – Used in queries to limit rows (not a function)  
C) HIGHEST() – Not a valid SQL function  
D) UPPER() – Converts to uppercase  
✅ **Correct: A** – MAX() is used to find the largest value.

**159) The SQL function COUNT(\*) returns:**  
A) The number of rows – ✅ Including NULLs  
B) The sum of a column – That’s SUM()  
C) The average of a column – That’s AVG()  
D) The number of columns – Not applicable  
✅ **Correct: A** – COUNT(\*) returns total row count.

**160) Which of the following clauses is used with aggregate functions?**  
A) WHERE – Filters rows before grouping  
B) HAVING – ✅ Filters after grouping  
C) GROUP BY – ✅ Groups rows  
D) Both B and C  
✅ **Correct: D** – GROUP BY creates groups, HAVING filters them.

**161) Which SQL keyword is used to fetch a unique set of values from a column?**  
A) SELECT DISTINCT – ✅ Removes duplicates  
B) SELECT UNIQUE – Not standard  
C) SELECT DIFFERENT – Invalid  
D) SELECT ONLY – Invalid  
✅ **Correct: A** – DISTINCT fetches only unique values.

**162) What will be the result of the following statement? SELECT ROUND(45.926, 2);**  
A) 45.92  
B) 45.93 – ✅ Rounded to 2 decimal places  
C) 46.00  
D) 45.926  
✅ **Correct: B** – 45.926 rounds up to 45.93.

**163) Which function is used to convert characters to uppercase in SQL?**  
A) UPPER() – ✅ Converts to uppercase  
B) TO\_UPPER() – Invalid  
C) UCASE() – Used in some DBMSs  
D) CASEUP() – Invalid  
✅ **Correct: A** – UPPER() is standard SQL.

**164) The result of SELECT LENGTH('HELLO') is:**  
A) 5 – ✅ Number of characters  
B) 4  
C) 6  
D) Error  
✅ **Correct: A** – LENGTH() returns the number of characters.

**165) Which one of the following is used to get current date in SQL?**  
A) GETDATE() – SQL Server  
B) SYSDATE – Oracle  
C) CURRENT\_DATE – Standard SQL  
D) All of the above – ✅  
✅ **Correct: D** – All are valid depending on the RDBMS.

**166) The clause used to arrange data in ascending or descending order:**  
A) ORDER BY – ✅ Used to sort results  
B) GROUP BY – Used for aggregation  
C) SORT BY – Not standard  
D) ARRANGE BY – Invalid  
✅ **Correct: A** – Use ORDER BY with ASC/DESC.

**167) Which clause is used to filter records before grouping in SQL?**  
A) HAVING – After grouping  
B) WHERE – ✅ Before grouping  
C) FILTER – Not standard  
D) GROUP BY – Used for grouping  
✅ **Correct: B** – WHERE filters rows before GROUP BY.

**168) What keyword is used to change existing data in a table?**  
A) UPDATE – ✅ Correct  
B) CHANGE – Not standard  
C) MODIFY – Not valid for data changes  
D) SET – Part of UPDATE  
✅ **Correct: A** – UPDATE modifies existing rows.

**169) Which of the following is used to define a condition that determines whether a row should be included in the result-set?**  
A) WHERE – ✅ Correct  
B) HAVING – For group filtering  
C) ORDER BY – Sorting  
D) GROUP BY – Aggregation  
✅ **Correct: A** – WHERE is used to filter individual rows.

**170) Which of the following is used to remove duplicates in SQL results?**  
A) UNIQUE – Used in constraints  
B) ONLY – Not valid  
C) DISTINCT – ✅ Removes duplicates  
D) DIFFERENT – Invalid keyword  
✅ **Correct: C** – DISTINCT removes duplicate rows in query results.

**171) Which statement is used to rename a column or table in SQL?**  
A) ALTER – Used for schema changes  
B) RENAME – ✅ Correct for renaming  
C) CHANGE – Not standard  
D) MODIFY – Not for renaming  
✅ **Correct: B** – RENAME is used to change names of tables or columns.

**172) What is the result of SELECT MOD(29,5);**  
A) 4 – ✅ 29 divided by 5 = 5 remainder 4  
B) 5  
C) 3  
D) 2  
✅ **Correct: A** – MOD(29,5) returns the remainder (4).

**173) Which function is used to find the position of a substring in a string?**  
A) POSITION()  
B) LOCATE()  
C) INSTR()  
D) All of the above – ✅  
✅ **Correct: D** – All are supported depending on the SQL dialect.

**174) What does the TRIM() function do in SQL?**  
A) Removes all white spaces  
B) Removes leading and trailing spaces – ✅  
C) Removes characters  
D) Trims text to a fixed length  
✅ **Correct: B** – TRIM() removes whitespace from the start and end.

**175) Which of the following joins returns all rows from both tables and fills in NULLs for missing matches?**  
A) INNER JOIN – Matches only  
B) LEFT JOIN – Partial match  
C) RIGHT JOIN – Partial match  
D) FULL OUTER JOIN – ✅ Includes all rows from both  
✅ **Correct: D** – FULL OUTER JOIN combines both with NULLs for unmatched sides.

**176) What is the output of SELECT LOWER('HELLO');**  
A) hello – ✅ Converts to lowercase  
B) HELLO  
C) Hello  
D) Error  
✅ **Correct: A** – LOWER() converts to lowercase.

**177) Which of the following SQL statements is used to retrieve data from a database?**  
A) SELECT – ✅ Retrieves data  
B) GET – Not valid  
C) EXTRACT – Used for date parts  
D) RETRIEVE – Not a SQL command  
✅ **Correct: A** – SELECT is the standard data retrieval command.

**178) Which function is used to find the total sum of a column?**  
A) SUM() – ✅ Calculates total  
B) TOTAL() – Invalid  
C) COUNT() – Counts rows  
D) ADD() – Not valid in SQL  
✅ **Correct: A** – Use SUM() for total of numeric values.

**179) What is the maximum number of triggers you can apply to a single table in MySQL?**  
A) 6  
B) 12  
C) 1 per timing per action – ✅ One BEFORE and one AFTER per INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE  
D) Unlimited  
✅ **Correct: C** – MySQL allows one trigger per action per timing.

**180) What does the NVL() function do in Oracle SQL?**  
A) Converts NULL to a specified value – ✅  
B) Returns NULL if the value is not null  
C) Returns the numeric value  
D) Replaces spaces  
✅ **Correct: A** – NVL(expr1, expr2) returns expr2 if expr1 is NULL.

**181) Which function is used to calculate the average of a numeric column?**  
A) MEAN() – Invalid  
B) AVERAGE() – Not standard  
C) AVG() – ✅ Correct  
D) MEDIAN() – Not standard SQL  
✅ **Correct: C** – AVG() calculates average.

**182) The function CONCAT() is used to:**  
A) Compare strings  
B) Join two or more strings – ✅  
C) Convert string to date  
D) Trim strings  
✅ **Correct: B** – CONCAT() joins strings.

**183) What does SELECT ABS(-15); return?**  
A) -15  
B) 15 – ✅ Absolute value  
C) 0  
D) Error  
✅ **Correct: B** – ABS() returns the non-negative value.

**184) What does the COALESCE() function do?**  
A) Returns the last non-null value  
B) Returns the first non-null value – ✅  
C) Returns a null value  
D) None  
✅ **Correct: B** – COALESCE() returns the first non-null in a list.

**185) What clause would you use to filter records for an aggregate value?**  
A) WHERE – Before aggregation  
B) HAVING – ✅ After aggregation  
C) ORDER BY  
D) GROUP BY  
✅ **Correct: B** – Use HAVING to filter grouped results.

**186) Which of the following functions can be used to extract part of a string?**  
A) SUBSTR()  
B) MID()  
C) LEFT()  
D) All of the above – ✅  
✅ **Correct: D** – All are valid depending on SQL dialect.

**187) In SQL, the ROUND() function is used to:**  
A) Convert numbers to integers  
B) Round decimal numbers – ✅  
C) Truncate decimal places  
D) None  
✅ **Correct: B** – ROUND(number, decimals) rounds to given decimals.

**188) Which keyword is used to sort results in descending order?**  
A) DESC – ✅  
B) DOWN – Not valid  
C) DECREASE – Not SQL  
D) REVERSE – Not SQL  
✅ **Correct: A** – Use ORDER BY column DESC.

**189) The COUNT(\*) function counts:**  
A) Only non-null rows  
B) All rows including NULLs – ✅  
C) Only numeric rows  
D) None of the above  
✅ **Correct: B** – COUNT(\*) includes all rows.

**190) Which one of these is used to eliminate the structure of a table?**  
A) DELETE – Removes rows  
B) DROP – ✅ Removes table structure  
C) REMOVE – Invalid  
D) ERASE – Invalid  
✅ **Correct: B** – DROP TABLE deletes the table structure.

**191) What is the use of the INTERSECT operator in SQL?**  
A) Combines records of two queries  
B) Finds common records – ✅  
C) Subtracts one result from another  
D) None  
✅ **Correct: B** – INTERSECT returns records common to both queries.

**192) The MIN() function is used to:**  
A) Find the smallest value – ✅  
B) Find the average  
C) Find the maximum  
D) Count NULLs  
✅ **Correct: A** – MIN() returns the smallest value.

**193) The SYSDATE function is used to:**  
A) Fetch system time  
B) Fetch user ID  
C) Fetch current date  
D) Both A and C – ✅  
✅ **Correct: D** – SYSDATE returns current date and time.

**194) Which function returns the square root of a number?**  
A) SQUARE() – Squares a number  
B) POWER() – Raises to power  
C) SQRT() – ✅ Square root  
D) EXP() – Exponentiation  
✅ **Correct: C** – SQRT() returns square root.

**195) Which command is used to delete a specific column from a table?**  
A) DELETE COLUMN – Invalid  
B) REMOVE COLUMN – Invalid  
C) ALTER TABLE DROP COLUMN – ✅ Correct  
D) MODIFY COLUMN – For altering  
✅ **Correct: C** – Syntax to remove a column.

**196) Which keyword is used to give a temporary name to a table or column?**  
A) ALIAS – Not keyword  
B) AS – ✅ SQL keyword used for aliasing  
C) RENAME – Permanent change  
D) SET – Not used here  
✅ **Correct: B** – AS is used for aliasing.

**197) Which SQL function returns the remainder of a division?**  
A) DIV() – Returns quotient  
B) MOD() – ✅ Remainder  
C) REMAINDER() – Not standard  
D) LEFT() – String function  
✅ **Correct: B** – MOD(x, y) returns remainder.

**198) The SQL NULL value represents:**  
A) Zero  
B) Empty string  
C) Unknown or missing value – ✅  
D) 0  
✅ **Correct: C** – NULL = missing/unknown.

**199) Which command is used to retrieve all columns from a table?**  
A) SELECT ALL – Not standard  
B) SELECT \* – ✅ All columns  
C) SELECT # – Invalid  
D) SELECT @ – Invalid  
✅ **Correct: B** – \* selects all columns.

**200) Which of the following is not an aggregate function?**  
A) SUM()  
B) AVG()  
C) MAX()  
D) ROUND() – ✅ It’s a scalar function  
✅ **Correct: D** – ROUND() is not used for aggregation.

**201) Which of the following command is used to remove a database?**  
A) DELETE DATABASE dbname; – Invalid  
B) REMOVE DATABASE dbname; – Invalid  
C) DROP DATABASE dbname; – ✅ Correct  
D) ERASE DATABASE dbname; – Not SQL  
✅ **Correct: C** – DROP DATABASE removes the database.

**202) Which one of the following is not a valid SQL constraint?**  
A) PRIMARY KEY  
B) FOREIGN KEY  
C) UNIQUE  
D) EXCLUSIVE ✅  
**Explanation:** EXCLUSIVE is not a recognized SQL constraint. The others are standard constraints to enforce data rules.

**203) Which SQL keyword is used to prevent duplicate entries in a column?**  
A) UNIQUE ✅  
B) NOT NULL  
C) DISTINCT  
D) PRIMARY KEY  
**Explanation:** UNIQUE ensures all values in the column are different.

**204) In SQL, which constraint ensures that all values in a column are different?**  
A) UNIQUE ✅  
B) NOT NULL  
C) DEFAULT  
D) CHECK  
**Explanation:** UNIQUE enforces uniqueness across all rows in the column.

**205) Which SQL clause is used to provide a condition while fetching the data?**  
A) HAVING  
B) WHERE ✅  
C) GROUP BY  
D) ORDER BY  
**Explanation:** WHERE is used to filter rows before any grouping or sorting.

**206) Which statement is used to create a new table in SQL?**  
A) CREATE TABLE ✅  
B) ADD TABLE  
C) MAKE TABLE  
D) NEW TABLE  
**Explanation:** CREATE TABLE is the valid SQL syntax to create a table.

**207) What is the purpose of the ALTER TABLE statement?**  
A) Create a new table  
B) Modify an existing table ✅  
C) Delete a table  
D) Copy a table  
**Explanation:** ALTER TABLE is used to add, remove, or change columns in an existing table.

**208) Which keyword is used to insert new data into a table?**  
A) ENTER  
B) ADD  
C) PUT  
D) INSERT ✅  
**Explanation:** INSERT is used to add new rows into a table.

**209) What is the output of SELECT ROUND(12.345, 1)?**  
A) 12.3  
B) 12.4 ✅  
C) 12.5  
D) 13.0  
**Explanation:** ROUND rounds 12.345 to 1 decimal place → 12.4.

**210) What is the purpose of the GROUP BY clause?**  
A) To sort the result  
B) To group rows that have the same values ✅  
C) To filter results  
D) To order values  
**Explanation:** GROUP BY groups rows with the same values in specified columns.

**211) The SQL SELECT statement returns data in what form?**  
A) Column  
B) Row  
C) Table ✅  
D) File  
**Explanation:** SELECT returns result sets in table format (rows and columns).

**212) Which of the following SQL statement is correct to rename a column?**  
A) RENAME column\_name TO new\_column\_name  
B) ALTER TABLE table\_name RENAME column\_name TO new\_column\_name  
C) ALTER TABLE table\_name CHANGE column\_name new\_column\_name datatype ✅  
D) Both B and C  
**Explanation:** MySQL uses the CHANGE keyword to rename columns with type.

**213) Which command is used to change the structure of a table in SQL?**  
A) ALTER TABLE ✅  
B) UPDATE  
C) MODIFY TABLE  
D) SET STRUCTURE  
**Explanation:** ALTER TABLE modifies the schema of a table.

**214) Which of the following function is used to find minimum value?**  
A) MIN() ✅  
B) LOWER()  
C) LEAST()  
D) SMALLEST()  
**Explanation:** MIN() returns the smallest value from a column.

**215) What is the default sorting order of the ORDER BY clause?**  
A) Descending  
B) Ascending ✅  
C) Random  
D) Alphabetical  
**Explanation:** By default, ORDER BY sorts data in ascending (ASC) order.

**216) What does the HAVING clause do in a query?**  
A) Filters rows before grouping  
B) Filters groups after grouping ✅  
C) Sorts rows  
D) Performs grouping  
**Explanation:** HAVING is used to filter groups created by GROUP BY.

**217) Which of the following command is used to remove all records from a table?**  
A) REMOVE  
B) TRUNCATE ✅  
C) DELETE  
D) DROP  
**Explanation:** TRUNCATE quickly deletes all rows without logging each row deletion.

**218) Which of the following statement is correct for checking NULL values in SQL?**  
A) = NULL  
B) IS NULL  
C) IS NOT NULL  
D) Both B and C ✅  
**Explanation:** IS NULL and IS NOT NULL are the correct ways to check for NULLs.

**219) Which keyword is used in SQL to return a value if a NULL is encountered?**  
A) ISNULL()  
B) IFNULL()  
C) NVL()  
D) COALESCE() ✅  
**Explanation:** COALESCE returns the first non-null value from a list.

**220) The BETWEEN operator is used for:**  
A) Exact match  
B) Range checking ✅  
C) Pattern matching  
D) Comparison of strings  
**Explanation:** BETWEEN checks if a value lies within a specified range.

**221) Which operator is used to check a value within a set of values?**  
A) BETWEEN  
B) IN ✅  
C) ANY  
D) ALL  
**Explanation:** IN tests whether a value matches any value in a list.

**222) What is the result of SELECT LENGTH('sql')?**  
A) 2  
B) 3 ✅  
C) 4  
D) Error  
**Explanation:** The string 'sql' has 3 characters.

**223) The SQL command to remove a view is:**  
A) DROP VIEW ✅  
B) DELETE VIEW  
C) REMOVE VIEW  
D) CLEAR VIEW  
**Explanation:** DROP VIEW deletes the view definition from the database.

**224) Which one of the following is a type of SQL JOIN?**  
A) LEFT OUTER JOIN  
B) RIGHT OUTER JOIN  
C) FULL OUTER JOIN  
D) All of the above ✅  
**Explanation:** All listed are types of JOINs supported in SQL.

**225) The DEFAULT constraint is used to:**  
A) Provide a default value ✅  
B) Ensure uniqueness  
C) Enforce primary key  
D) Check data range  
**Explanation:** DEFAULT sets a default value for a column when no value is provided.

**226) Which clause is used to rename a table column in the result?**  
A) AS ✅  
B) WITH  
C) RENAME  
D) NEW  
**Explanation:** AS is used to assign a new name (alias) to a column or table in the result set.

**227) What will the following SQL command do?**  
SELECT \* FROM students WHERE age BETWEEN 10 AND 20;  
A) Select students aged 10  
B) Select students aged 20  
C) Select students aged between 10 and 20 inclusive ✅  
D) Nothing  
**Explanation:** BETWEEN is inclusive of boundary values (10 and 20).

**228) Which clause would you use to filter rows after grouping?**  
A) WHERE  
B) ORDER BY  
C) HAVING ✅  
D) GROUP BY  
**Explanation:** HAVING filters grouped records; WHERE is used before grouping.

**229) In which case will the COUNT(\*) function not count a row?**  
A) If the row contains NULL  
B) If the row is empty  
C) Never ✅  
D) If there are duplicates  
**Explanation:** COUNT(\*) includes all rows, including those with NULLs.

**230) Which one of the following statements is true about SQL?**  
A) SQL is a procedural language  
B) SQL is a structured programming language  
C) SQL is a non-procedural language ✅  
D) SQL is a scripting language  
**Explanation:** SQL is a declarative (non-procedural) language.

**231) Which SQL function can be used to extract year from a date?**  
A) EXTRACT(YEAR FROM date)  
B) YEAR(date)  
C) DATEPART(YEAR, date)  
D) All of the above ✅  
**Explanation:** All are valid methods depending on the SQL dialect.

**232) What is the default order of sorting in SQL?**  
A) ASC ✅  
B) DESC  
C) Random  
D) None  
**Explanation:** ASC (ascending) is the default sort order.

**233) The function to return current time in SQL is:**  
A) TIME()  
B) NOW() ✅  
C) GETTIME()  
D) CURRENTTIME()  
**Explanation:** NOW() returns the current date and time.

**234) To get the difference in days between two dates in SQL use:**  
A) DATEDIFF() ✅  
B) DATE\_SUB()  
C) DATE\_DIFF()  
D) SUB\_DATE()  
**Explanation:** DATEDIFF() returns the number of days between two dates.

**235) Which SQL function returns the day of the week?**  
A) WEEKDAY()  
B) DAYOFWEEK()  
C) DAYNAME()  
D) Both B and C ✅  
**Explanation:** DAYOFWEEK() returns numeric; DAYNAME() returns the name.

**236) The function DATE\_ADD() is used to:**  
A) Add days to a date  
B) Add time  
C) Add month  
D) All of the above ✅  
**Explanation:** DATE\_ADD() can add any date/time interval.

**237) The statement used to drop a column is:**  
A) ALTER TABLE table\_name DROP COLUMN column\_name; ✅  
B) DELETE COLUMN column\_name FROM table\_name;  
C) REMOVE column\_name FROM table\_name;  
D) None  
**Explanation:** Correct SQL syntax for dropping a column.

**238) Which keyword is used to check multiple conditions in SQL?**  
A) AND  
B) OR  
C) NOT  
D) All of the above ✅  
**Explanation:** All three are logical operators for condition checking.

**239) Which of the following command removes both table structure and data?**  
A) DELETE  
B) DROP ✅  
C) TRUNCATE  
D) REMOVE  
**Explanation:** DROP completely removes the table including its structure.

**240) What does the SQL EXCEPT operator do?**  
A) Returns rows in first query but not in second ✅  
B) Returns common rows  
C) Returns all rows from both  
D) None  
**Explanation:** EXCEPT removes results in second set from the first.

**241) What is the maximum number of tables that can be joined?**  
A) 2  
B) 10  
C) No limit ✅  
D) 256  
**Explanation:** SQL allows joining unlimited tables (practically limited by performance).

**242) The SQL UNION operator does what?**  
A) Returns duplicate rows  
B) Combines multiple result sets ✅  
C) Deletes rows  
D) Compares values  
**Explanation:** UNION merges results from multiple SELECTs and removes duplicates.

**243) Which operator is used to compare a value to a set of values in a subquery?**  
A) IN ✅  
B) =  
C) LIKE  
D) ANY  
**Explanation:** IN tests for membership in a set of values.

**244) What does SELECT 2 + NULL return?**  
A) 2  
B) 0  
C) NULL ✅  
D) Error  
**Explanation:** Any arithmetic with NULL returns NULL.

**245) Which SQL function is used to find number of characters in a string?**  
A) LENGTH() ✅  
B) SIZE()  
C) COUNT()  
D) CHAR\_COUNT()  
**Explanation:** LENGTH() returns the number of characters.

**246) What is the use of the SQL CASE expression?**  
A) Conditional logic ✅  
B) Grouping  
C) Filtering  
D) Sorting  
**Explanation:** CASE is used for IF-THEN-ELSE like logic.

**247) SQL keyword used to combine two or more conditions:**  
A) WHERE  
B) AND ✅  
C) AS  
D) SET  
**Explanation:** AND is used to combine multiple conditions.

**248) What is the output of SELECT CONCAT('data', 'base')?**  
A) database ✅  
B) data base  
C) data  
D) base  
**Explanation:** CONCAT joins the two strings.

**249) What will be the output of SELECT SUBSTR('database', 5)?**  
A) abase ✅  
B) base  
C) data  
D) se  
**Explanation:** SUBSTR from position 5 gives 'abase'.

**250) What is the output of SELECT LENGTH('database')?**  
A) 7  
B) 8  
C) 9 ✅  
D) 6  
**Explanation:** The word 'database' has 9 characters.

**251) What does the SQL keyword NULLIF(a, b) return?**  
A) a if a ≠ b  
B) NULL if a = b ✅  
C) b if a ≠ b  
D) a if a = b  
**Explanation:** NULLIF returns NULL if a = b; otherwise returns a.

**252) Which SQL clause is used to limit the number of rows returned?**

A) LIMIT – Used in MySQL  
B) TOP – Used in SQL Server  
C) ROWNUM – Used in Oracle  
D) All of the above – ✅ Each is valid in different SQL dialects  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) All of the above**  
Explanation: The clause to limit rows depends on the SQL dialect. MySQL uses LIMIT, SQL Server uses TOP, and Oracle uses ROWNUM.

**253) Which of the following SQL statements is syntactically correct?**

A) SELECT name FROM student WHERE age BETWEEN 20 AND 25; – Valid  
B) SELECT name FROM student WHERE age IN (20,25); – Valid  
C) SELECT name FROM student WHERE age >= 20 AND age <= 25; – Valid  
D) All of the above – ✅ All are syntactically correct  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) All of the above**  
Explanation: All the options represent valid SQL syntax to filter based on age.

**254) SQL supports which types of subqueries?**

A) Scalar – Returns a single value  
B) Correlated – References outer query  
C) Nested – Appears in WHERE/HAVING  
D) All of the above – ✅ All are valid types  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) All of the above**  
Explanation: SQL supports scalar, correlated, and nested subqueries for flexible data retrieval.

**255) What does the command TRUNCATE TABLE emp; do?**

A) Deletes the table structure – Incorrect  
B) Removes all rows without logging – ✅ TRUNCATE is a fast, minimal-logging DDL operation  
C) Removes one row – Incorrect  
D) Disables the table – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) Removes all rows without logging**  
Explanation: TRUNCATE deletes all rows quickly without recording each row deletion.

**256) Which of the following is not a DCL command?**

A) GRANT – DCL  
B) REVOKE – DCL  
C) COMMIT – ✅ TCL, not DCL  
D) None of the above – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) COMMIT**  
Explanation: COMMIT is a Transaction Control Language command, not a Data Control Language (DCL) command.

**257) Which of the following command will help you rollback to a particular point?**

A) COMMIT – Finalizes changes, not rollback  
B) SAVEPOINT – Marks rollback point  
C) ROLLBACK TO – ✅ Used with SAVEPOINT to rollback  
D) Both B and C – ✅  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) Both B and C**  
Explanation: SAVEPOINT sets a rollback point, and ROLLBACK TO allows returning to that point.

**258) Which statement is used to define integrity constraints?**

A) CREATE TABLE – ✅ Constraints are usually defined here  
B) ALTER TABLE – Also valid to add constraints later  
C) Both A and B – ✅  
D) None of the above – Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Both A and B**  
Explanation: You can define constraints during creation or alter them later.

**259) Which of the following is true about DELETE and TRUNCATE?**

A) DELETE is DML, TRUNCATE is DDL – ✅  
B) DELETE can use WHERE, TRUNCATE cannot – ✅  
C) DELETE logs each row, TRUNCATE does not – ✅  
D) All of the above – ✅  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) All of the above**  
Explanation: DELETE is flexible but slower; TRUNCATE is fast and minimal-logged but has restrictions.

**260) What is the keyword used to prevent a value from being NULL in SQL?**

A) NOT NULL – ✅ Correct constraint  
B) NON NULL – Incorrect syntax  
C) NO NULL – Not a valid keyword  
D) NULL PREVENT – Invalid  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) NOT NULL**

**261) Which SQL command is used to retrieve rows from a table?**

A) SELECT → ✅ Standard command to fetch data  
B) GET → Not valid SQL syntax  
C) FETCH → Used for cursors, not basic retrieval  
D) RETRIEVE → Not a valid SQL command  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) SELECT**  
**Explanation:** SELECT is the standard command in SQL to retrieve rows from a table.

**262) What does the keyword PRIMARY KEY enforce?**

A) Uniqueness only → Not enough  
B) Non-null only → Not enough  
C) Both A and B → ✅ Enforces both uniqueness and NOT NULL  
D) None → Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Both A and B**  
**Explanation:** A PRIMARY KEY constraint ensures each value is unique and cannot be NULL.

**263) Which constraint ensures referential integrity?**

A) CHECK → Used to validate data  
B) FOREIGN KEY → ✅ Enforces relationships between tables  
C) NOT NULL → Only prevents NULLs  
D) UNIQUE → Ensures distinct values only  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) FOREIGN KEY**  
**Explanation:** A FOREIGN KEY maintains referential integrity between related tables.

**264) Which one of these clauses is used with SELECT to filter rows?**

A) WHERE → ✅ Filters individual rows  
B) GROUP BY → Groups rows  
C) HAVING → Filters after grouping  
D) ORDER BY → Sorts data  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) WHERE**  
**Explanation:** WHERE filters rows before grouping or displaying.

**265) Which constraint is used to set a default value in a column?**

A) DEFAULT → ✅ Sets automatic values when no input  
B) VALUE → Invalid keyword  
C) INIT → Not used in SQL  
D) SET DEFAULT → Not a valid clause  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) DEFAULT**  
**Explanation:** The DEFAULT constraint automatically assigns a value if none is specified.

**266) Which one of the following is a valid alias syntax in SQL?**

A) SELECT name AS n → Valid  
B) SELECT name n → Valid in some dialects  
C) SELECT name AS "n" → Valid  
D) All of the above → ✅  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) All of the above**  
**Explanation:** SQL supports multiple alias syntaxes; all listed are valid depending on the dialect.

**267) The IN operator is used in SQL to:**

A) Match any one of a list of values → ✅ Correct  
B) Match all values in a list → Incorrect  
C) Match NULL → Use IS NULL  
D) None → Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) Match any one of a list of values**  
**Explanation:** IN checks if a value matches any from a list of specified values.

**268) The LIKE operator is used for:**

A) Pattern matching → ✅ Correct usage  
B) Numeric comparison → Incorrect  
C) Date filtering → Use BETWEEN or comparisons  
D) Joining tables → Use JOIN  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) Pattern matching**  
**Explanation:** LIKE is used with % and \_ for string pattern matching.

**269) Which of these functions return the total number of values?**

A) COUNT() → ✅ Returns number of rows or values  
B) SUM() → Adds up values  
C) LENGTH() → Returns string length  
D) MAX() → Returns largest value  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) COUNT()**  
**Explanation:** COUNT() returns the number of rows that match a condition.

**270) What does SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM student WHERE name IS NOT NULL; return?**

A) Total students with name → ✅ Correct  
B) All rows → Only if all names are NOT NULL  
C) Total students with null names → Would need IS NULL  
D) Error → Statement is valid  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) Total students with name**  
**Explanation:** This counts only rows where name is **not null**.

**271) What is returned by SELECT ROUND(123.456, 0);**

A) 123 → ✅ Rounds down since .456 < .5  
B) 124 → Would be if it was 123.556  
C) 120 → Not related to rounding  
D) 125 → Too high  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) 123**  
**Explanation:** ROUND(123.456, 0) rounds the number to 0 decimal places, resulting in 123.

**272) What is returned by SELECT MOD(17,5);**

A) 2 → Incorrect  
B) 3 → ✅ Remainder of 17 ÷ 5  
C) 4 → Incorrect  
D) 5 → Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) 3**  
**Explanation:** MOD(17,5) returns the remainder after division, which is 2.

**273) Which command is used to change the definition of a column?**

A) ALTER TABLE → ✅ Used to modify table structure  
B) MODIFY TABLE → Invalid SQL command  
C) UPDATE COLUMN → Invalid syntax  
D) CHANGE COLUMN → MySQL-specific, but not standard  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) ALTER TABLE**  
**Explanation:** ALTER TABLE is used to modify column definitions like datatype or name.

**274) What will be the result of SELECT CEIL(4.2);**

A) 4 → Incorrect  
B) 5 → ✅ CEIL always rounds up  
C) 4.2 → CEIL returns integers  
D) 5.0 → Return type is usually int  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) 5**  
**Explanation:** CEIL() returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to the number.

**275) What does SELECT FLOOR(5.9); return?**

A) 5 → ✅ FLOOR always rounds down  
B) 6 → Too high  
C) 5.9 → Not rounded  
D) 6.0 → Not the expected integer  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) 5**  
**Explanation:** FLOOR() returns the largest integer less than or equal to the number.

**276) Which function converts lowercase to uppercase?**

A) UPPER() → ✅ Standard SQL function  
B) TO\_UPPER() → Not standard  
C) CASEUP() → Invalid  
D) CAPITALIZE() → Not used in SQL  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) UPPER()**  
**Explanation:** UPPER() converts characters to uppercase in SQL.

**277) Which operator checks for NULL values?**

A) IS NULL → ✅ Correct  
B) == NULL → Invalid in SQL  
C) EQUAL NULL → Not valid  
D) ISNOT NULL → Wrong keyword  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) IS NULL**  
**Explanation:** SQL uses IS NULL to check for NULL values.

**278) The result of SELECT REPLACE('abcabc','a','z') is:**

A) zbczbc → ✅ All 'a' replaced with 'z'  
B) zbcabc → Only first replaced  
C) abczbc → Wrong order  
D) abcabc → No change  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) zbczbc**  
**Explanation:** REPLACE('abcabc','a','z') replaces all instances of 'a' with 'z'.

**279) What is the output of SELECT LENGTH('SQL')?**

A) 2 → Incorrect  
B) 3 → ✅ 3 characters  
C) 4 → Too many  
D) Error → No error  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) 3**  
**Explanation:** LENGTH('SQL') returns 3, the number of characters.

**280) Which clause removes duplicate values?**

A) UNIQUE → Used in constraints  
B) DISTINCT → ✅ Removes duplicates in query results  
C) ONLY → Invalid  
D) NONE → Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) DISTINCT**  
**Explanation:** SELECT DISTINCT column returns only unique values.

**281) Which keyword is used to check whether a column has NULL values or not?**

A) NULL → Incorrect  
B) IS NULL → ✅ Used to test for NULL  
C) = NULL → Invalid in SQL  
D) NO NULL → Not valid  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) IS NULL**  
**Explanation:** Use IS NULL to check for NULL values in SQL.

**282) What is the output of SELECT TRIM(' SQL ')?**

A) SQL → ✅ Trims leading/trailing spaces  
B) SQL → Same as above  
C) SQL\_ → Wrong padding  
D) \_SQL → Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) SQL**  
**Explanation:** TRIM() removes both leading and trailing spaces.

**283) What does SELECT INSTR('DATABASE', 'BASE') return?**

A) 5 → ✅ BASE starts at 5  
B) 6 → Incorrect  
C) 4 → Too early  
D) 3 → Too early  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) 5**  
**Explanation:** INSTR() returns the starting position of a substring.

**284) What is the result of SELECT REVERSE('abc')?**

A) cba → ✅ Reverses the string  
B) abc → Not reversed  
C) bac → Incorrect  
D) Error → Function is valid  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) cba**  
**Explanation:** REVERSE('abc') flips the characters.

**285) Which of the following function is used to extract substring?**

A) SUBSTRING() → ✅  
B) SUBSTR() → ✅  
C) MID() → ✅  
D) All of the above → ✅  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) All of the above**  
**Explanation:** All are valid depending on SQL dialects (MySQL, Oracle, etc.).

**286) Which SQL clause is used to group rows sharing a property?**

A) GROUP BY → ✅ Used for aggregation  
B) ORDER BY → Sorts data  
C) HAVING → Filters groups  
D) WHERE → Filters rows  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) GROUP BY**  
**Explanation:** GROUP BY groups rows with same values for aggregation functions.

**287) Which function gives the current system time?**

A) NOW() → ✅ Returns current date & time  
B) GETTIME() → Not standard SQL  
C) SYSTIME() → Not valid  
D) CURRENT\_TIME → Sometimes supported  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) NOW()**  
**Explanation:** NOW() returns current date and time.

**288) The statement ROLLBACK TO savepoint1; does what?**

A) Rollbacks to a specific savepoint → ✅ Correct  
B) Deletes all savepoints → No  
C) Commits transactions → Opposite  
D) None → Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) Rollbacks to a specific savepoint**  
**Explanation:** ROLLBACK TO savepoint1 undoes changes after that point.

**289) The command SET AUTOCOMMIT=0; does what?**

A) Disables auto commit → ✅  
B) Enables auto commit → Opposite  
C) Resets all values → Wrong  
D) None → Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) Disables auto commit**  
**Explanation:** Prevents automatic commit after each SQL statement.

**290) What is the output of SELECT ROUND(4.567, 2)?**

A) 4.57 → ✅ Rounded to 2 decimal places  
B) 4.56 → Too low  
C) 4.5 → Not precise  
D) 5 → Too high  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) 4.57**  
**Explanation:** ROUND() to 2 decimals rounds 4.567 to 4.57.

**291) Which function returns number of months between two dates?**

A) MONTHS\_BETWEEN() → ✅ Used in Oracle  
B) DATEDIFF() → Returns days  
C) DIFF\_MONTHS() → Not valid  
D) DATE\_GAP() → Invalid  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) MONTHS\_BETWEEN()**  
**Explanation:** MONTHS\_BETWEEN(date1, date2) returns decimal months.

**292) The function LPAD('SQL', 5, '\*') returns:**

A) \*\*SQL → ✅ Adds 2 padding characters  
B) SQL → Original string  
C) SQL → Same  
D) SQL → No change  
✅ \*\*Correct Answer: A) **SQL**  
**Explanation:** LPAD('SQL', 5, '\*') pads the string to the left to total length 5.

**293) The function RPAD('SQL', 5, '\*') returns:**

A) SQL → Not padded  
B) SQL → Same  
C) SQL → Still same  
D) SQL\*\* → ✅ Adds padding to the right  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) SQL**  
**Explanation:** RPAD() adds characters to the right.

**294) The result of SUBSTR('DATABASE', 5, 3) is:**

A) BAS → ✅ Starting from 5th character  
B) ABA → Wrong chars  
C) TAB → Starts too early  
D) ASE → Ends too late  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) BAS**  
**Explanation:** SUBSTR('DATABASE', 5, 3) starts at position 5 and takes 3 characters.

**295) Which keyword is used to return only different values?**

A) UNIQUE → Used as constraint  
B) DISTINCT → ✅ In SELECT statements  
C) ONLY → Not valid  
D) NO DUPLICATES → Not a SQL keyword  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) DISTINCT**  
**Explanation:** SELECT DISTINCT returns unique values.

**296) The SQL BETWEEN operator is:**

A) Inclusive of bounds → ✅ Includes both values  
B) Exclusive of bounds → Incorrect  
C) Lower bound only → Incorrect  
D) Upper bound only → Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) Inclusive of bounds**  
**Explanation:** BETWEEN x AND y includes x and y in the result.

**297) A query inside another query is called:**

A) Subquery → ✅  
B) Join → Used to combine tables  
C) Subselect → ✅  
D) Both A and C → ✅  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) Both A and C**  
**Explanation:** Subqueries are also called subselects.

**298) Which keyword is used to remove a table from the database?**

A) DELETE → Removes rows  
B) ERASE → Not valid  
C) DROP → ✅ Removes table  
D) REMOVE → Not valid  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) DROP**  
**Explanation:** DROP TABLE permanently deletes the table and its data.

**299) Which clause is used to combine rows with same values?**

A) GROUP BY → ✅  
B) COMBINE → Not valid  
C) AGGREGATE → Describes a function, not clause  
D) SORT → Used for ordering  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) GROUP BY**  
**Explanation:** GROUP BY is used for grouping rows with the same value for aggregation.

**300) What does the CONCAT\_WS() function do in SQL?**

A) Concatenates strings with separator → ✅  
B) Adds whitespaces → Not exactly  
C) Converts string to date → No  
D) Joins strings in reverse → No  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) Concatenates strings with separator**  
**Explanation:** CONCAT\_WS() joins strings with a specified separator.

**🧠 SQL Practice MCQs (1–50) by chat gpt**

**1) Which SQL clause is used to filter rows returned by a SELECT query?**

A) ORDER BY → Sorts rows  
B) GROUP BY → Groups rows  
C) WHERE → ✅ Filters rows before grouping  
D) HAVING → Filters after grouping  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) WHERE**  
**Explanation:** WHERE is used to filter rows before any grouping is applied.

**2) Which SQL function returns the total number of rows in a table?**

A) SUM() → Adds values  
B) LENGTH() → String length  
C) AVG() → Average value  
D) COUNT() → ✅ Total number of rows  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) COUNT()**  
**Explanation:** COUNT() returns the number of rows in a table or result set.

**3) Which SQL constraint ensures that a column cannot contain NULL values?**

A) UNIQUE → Ensures uniqueness  
B) NOT NULL → ✅ Disallows NULLs  
C) CHECK → Validates data  
D) DEFAULT → Sets a default value  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) NOT NULL**  
**Explanation:** NOT NULL prevents null entries in a column.

**4) Which SQL command is used to remove all rows from a table but keep the table structure?**

A) DELETE → Removes rows, logs each delete  
B) DROP → Removes table completely  
C) TRUNCATE → ✅ Fast delete without logging each row  
D) CLEAR → Not valid in SQL  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) TRUNCATE**  
**Explanation:** TRUNCATE removes all records and resets identity without dropping the table.

**5) What is the default sort order of ORDER BY?**

A) Descending → Needs DESC keyword  
B) Ascending → ✅ Default behavior  
C) Random → Not correct  
D) None → Not applicable  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) Ascending**  
**Explanation:** SQL sorts in ascending order by default.

**6) Which keyword is used to eliminate duplicate rows in a SELECT query?**

A) NO DUPLICATES → Not valid SQL  
B) DISTINCT → ✅ Removes duplicates  
C) UNIQUE → Used as a constraint  
D) TRIM → Removes spaces  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) DISTINCT**  
**Explanation:** DISTINCT eliminates duplicate values in the result set.

**7) What does the COMMIT command do?**

A) Starts a new transaction → Incorrect  
B) Deletes a table → Incorrect  
C) Saves all changes permanently → ✅  
D) Backs up the database → Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Saves all changes permanently**  
**Explanation:** COMMIT finalizes a transaction and makes all changes permanent.

**8) Which SQL JOIN returns only the matching rows from both tables?**

A) LEFT JOIN → Includes unmatched left rows  
B) RIGHT JOIN → Includes unmatched right rows  
C) FULL JOIN → Includes all matched/unmatched  
D) INNER JOIN → ✅ Only matching rows  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) INNER JOIN**  
**Explanation:** INNER JOIN returns only the rows that match in both tables.

**9) Which operator is used to compare a value to a list of values?**

A) ALL → Compares with all values  
B) EXISTS → Checks subquery existence  
C) ANY → Compares with any value  
D) IN → ✅ Matches any value in list  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) IN**  
**Explanation:** IN checks if a value exists in a list of values.

**10) Which function is used to get the current system date and time in MySQL?**

A) CURDATE() → Returns only date  
B) GETDATE() → SQL Server  
C) NOW() → ✅ Date and time  
D) SYSDATE() → Similar, but evaluated at runtime  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) NOW()**  
**Explanation:** NOW() returns the current date and time in MySQL.

**11) Which SQL keyword is used to define a virtual table?**  
A) INDEX → Defines indexing  
B) ALIAS → Used to rename temporarily  
C) VIEW → ✅ Defines a virtual table  
D) TRIGGER → Automates actions on events  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) VIEW**

**12) Which constraint uniquely identifies each record in a table and cannot be null?**  
A) UNIQUE → Ensures uniqueness but allows NULLs  
B) CHECK → For conditional validation  
C) PRIMARY KEY → ✅ Uniquely identifies and disallows NULLs  
D) FOREIGN KEY → Refers to another table  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) PRIMARY KEY**

**13) Which clause groups the result set by one or more columns?**  
A) ORDER BY → For sorting  
B) WHERE → For filtering  
C) GROUP BY → ✅ Groups rows  
D) HAVING → Filters groups  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) GROUP BY**

**14) What does the HAVING clause do?**  
A) Filters rows before grouping → WHERE does this  
B) Sorts the result → ORDER BY does this  
C) Filters groups after aggregation → ✅  
D) Defines subqueries → Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Filters groups after aggregation**

**15) Which SQL clause is used to sort query results?**  
A) SORT → Invalid in SQL  
B) GROUP BY → Groups not sorts  
C) ORDER BY → ✅ Sorts results  
D) FILTER → Invalid clause  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) ORDER BY**

**16) Which SQL keyword is used to add new rows to a table?**  
A) ADD → Used in ALTER TABLE  
B) UPDATE → For modifying existing rows  
C) INSERT → ✅ Adds new rows  
D) PUSH → Not used in SQL  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) INSERT**

**17) Which of the following is used to remove duplicates in the result set?**  
A) CLEAN → Invalid  
B) UNIQUE → Constraint, not for SELECT  
C) FILTER → Not applicable  
D) DISTINCT → ✅ Removes duplicates  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) DISTINCT**

**18) Which SQL operator returns all rows from two SELECT statements but removes duplicates?**  
A) INTERSECT → Common rows only  
B) UNION → ✅ Combines and removes duplicates  
C) UNION ALL → Keeps duplicates  
D) EXCEPT → Returns rows from first not in second  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) UNION**

**19) In SQL, what does the DELETE statement do?**  
A) Removes the table structure → DROP does this  
B) Clears specific rows from a table → ✅  
C) Removes all rows and structure → Incorrect  
D) Cancels the last query → Not correct  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) Clears specific rows from a table**

**20) Which join returns all combinations of rows from both tables?**  
A) INNER JOIN → Only matching rows  
B) OUTER JOIN → General term  
C) CROSS JOIN → ✅ Cartesian product  
D) LEFT JOIN → Matches + unmatched left  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) CROSS JOIN**

**21) Which function returns the remainder of a division?**  
A) ROUND() → Rounds number  
B) MOD() → ✅ Returns remainder  
C) FLOOR() → Returns lower integer  
D) ABS() → Absolute value  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) MOD()**

**22) Which clause is used to define a condition on grouped records?**  
A) WHERE → Filters before grouping  
B) GROUP BY → Groups records  
C) ORDER BY → Sorts records  
D) HAVING → ✅ Applies conditions on groups  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) HAVING**

**23) Which command is used to give privileges to a user?**  
A) ALLOW → Invalid  
B) SHARE → Not in SQL  
C) GRANT → ✅ Assigns privileges  
D) PERMIT → Invalid  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) GRANT**

**24) Which function is used to calculate the average of values in a column?**  
A) TOTAL() → Not valid  
B) COUNT() → Counts rows  
C) SUM() → Adds values  
D) AVG() → ✅ Calculates average  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) AVG()**

**25) What does the NOT NULL constraint do?**  
A) Prevents duplicate values → UNIQUE does  
B) Ensures a value is always present → ✅  
C) Ensures a value is unique → UNIQUE does  
D) Forces default values → DEFAULT does  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) Ensures a value is always present**

**26) What does the ROLLBACK command do?**  
A) Cancels only the last statement → Not entirely  
B) Saves all changes → COMMIT does  
C) Undoes all changes since last COMMIT → ✅  
D) Deletes the transaction → Incorrect  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Undoes all changes since last COMMIT**

**27) What is a function that returns the number of characters in a string?**  
A) LENGTH() → ✅ Gives string length  
B) SIZE() → Not valid  
C) COUNT() → Counts rows  
D) MEASURE() → Not a valid SQL function  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) LENGTH()**

**28) Which clause filters rows before grouping in a query?**  
A) HAVING → After grouping  
B) GROUP BY → Just groups  
C) ORDER BY → Sorts  
D) WHERE → ✅ Before grouping  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) WHERE**

**29) Which of the following is a Data Definition Language (DDL) command?**  
A) SELECT → DQL  
B) INSERT → DML  
C) CREATE → ✅ DDL  
D) UPDATE → DML  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) CREATE**

**30) Which JOIN includes unmatched rows from the left table?**  
A) LEFT JOIN → ✅ Left side unmatched included  
B) RIGHT JOIN → Opposite  
C) INNER JOIN → Only matches  
D) FULL JOIN → Both unmatched sides  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) LEFT JOIN**

**31) What is the purpose of the DEFAULT constraint?**  
A) Prevents NULL values → NOT NULL does  
B) Makes a field primary key → PRIMARY KEY  
C) Assigns a value if none is provided → ✅  
D) Sets a formula → Not applicable  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Assigns a value if none is provided**

**32) What is the role of a FOREIGN KEY?**  
A) Primary key of a table → Not correct  
B) Automatically indexes a column → Incorrect  
C) Links one table to another → ✅  
D) Deletes child rows → May be optional behavior  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Links one table to another**

**33) What clause is used to eliminate rows returned by a subquery?**  
A) EXCEPT → ✅ Removes subquery result rows  
B) INTERSECT → Common rows  
C) NOT IN → Also used to eliminate  
D) HAVING → Filters groups  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) EXCEPT**

**34) Which of the following is not a transaction control command?**  
A) COMMIT → Yes  
B) ROLLBACK → Yes  
C) REVOKE → ✅ DCL command  
D) SAVEPOINT → Yes  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) REVOKE**

**35) What does the TRIGGER object do in SQL?**  
A) Schedules jobs → Not exactly  
B) Defines user roles → No  
C) Automatically runs on table changes → ✅  
D) Creates tables → CREATE does  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Automatically runs on table changes**

**36) What is the meaning of Atomicity in ACID?**  
A) All transactions complete or none → ✅  
B) Consistent table structure → Consistency  
C) Fast performance → Not ACID  
D) Backup and restore → Durability  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) All transactions complete or none**

**37) Which type of JOIN is not supported directly in MySQL?**  
A) INNER JOIN → Supported  
B) LEFT JOIN → Supported  
C) RIGHT JOIN → Supported  
D) FULL OUTER JOIN → ✅ Not directly supported  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) FULL OUTER JOIN**

**38) What is a VIEW?**  
A) Stored procedure → No  
B) Temporary table → No  
C) Virtual table → ✅  
D) Index → No  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) Virtual table**

**39) What does a CHECK constraint do?**  
A) Adds indexes → No  
B) Restricts value range → ✅  
C) Logs errors → No  
D) Encrypts fields → No  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) Restricts value range**

**40) Which clause is used to remove a view?**  
A) DELETE VIEW → Invalid  
B) REMOVE VIEW → Invalid  
C) DROP VIEW → ✅  
D) CLEAR VIEW → Invalid  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) DROP VIEW**

**41) Which of the following is a valid aggregate function?**  
A) ROUND() → Math, not aggregate  
B) LENGTH() → String  
C) COUNT() → ✅  
D) SUBSTR() → String  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) COUNT()**

**42) What command is used to remove a table completely from a database?**  
A) REMOVE → Invalid  
B) DELETE → Removes data only  
C) TRUNCATE → Removes data, not structure  
D) DROP → ✅  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) DROP**

**43) Which of these is used to assign a partial rollback point?**  
A) CHECKPOINT → Not standard SQL  
B) MARK → Invalid  
C) SAVEPOINT → ✅  
D) REWIND → Invalid  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) SAVEPOINT**

**44) What does NULLIF(a, b) return if a = b?**  
A) a → Only if a ≠ b  
B) b → No  
C) NULL → ✅  
D) 0 → No  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) NULL**

**45) What command revokes user permissions in SQL?**  
A) DELETE → Deletes data  
B) REMOVE → Invalid  
C) CANCEL → Invalid  
D) REVOKE → ✅  
✅ **Correct Answer: D) REVOKE**

**46) What is a Composite Primary Key?**  
A) A key created using indexes → No  
B) A key formed by combining two or more columns → ✅  
C) A random surrogate key → No  
D) A reused foreign key → No  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) A key formed by combining two or more columns**

**47) Which function returns the absolute value of a number?**  
A) MOD() → Remainder  
B) FLOOR() → Rounds down  
C) ABS() → ✅  
D) ROUND() → Rounds  
✅ **Correct Answer: C) ABS()**

**48) Which command starts a transaction in SQL?**  
A) BEGIN → ✅  
B) OPEN → No  
C) TRANSACT → Invalid  
D) LOAD → No  
✅ **Correct Answer: A) BEGIN**

**49) Which join returns all rows from both tables including non-matches?**  
A) INNER JOIN → Matching only  
B) FULL OUTER JOIN → ✅  
C) LEFT JOIN → Partial  
D) RIGHT JOIN → Partial  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) FULL OUTER JOIN**

**50) Which clause is used to create indexes on columns?**  
A) DEFINE INDEX → Invalid  
B) CREATE INDEX → ✅  
C) MAKE INDEX → Invalid  
D) ADD INDEX → Non-standard  
✅ **Correct Answer: B) CREATE INDEX**

**10. Which normal form eliminates repeating groups?  
A) 1NF ans  
B) 2NF  
C) 3NF  
D) BCNF**

**=============================SQL MCQs CCEE=================================**

**1. Which of the following is a wrong statement?**

**a) MySQL cursor is by default asensitive.**

**b) An insensitive cursor performs faster than an asensitive cursor.**

**c) MySQL cursor is read-only.**

**d) MySQL cursor is non-scrollable.**

 **a) MySQL cursor is by default asensitive.** MySQL cursors, within stored programs, are indeed **asensitive** by default. An asensitive cursor means it points to the actual data, and any changes made to the underlying data by other connections (or within the same connection outside the cursor's context) will be reflected in the cursor's result set.

 **b) An insensitive cursor performs faster than an asensitive cursor.** This statement is **wrong**. An insensitive cursor makes a temporary copy of the data. This copying process adds overhead, making it *slower* than an asensitive cursor, which works directly with the actual data. The benefit of an insensitive cursor is that its result set is unaffected by changes to the underlying data, as it's a snapshot.

 **c) MySQL cursor is read-only.** This statement is **correct**. MySQL cursors are primarily used for iterating through a result set. You cannot use a MySQL cursor to directly update or delete data in the underlying table. Statements like UPDATE WHERE CURRENT OF or DELETE WHERE CURRENT OF, which are supported in some other SQL databases for updatable cursors, are not implemented in MySQL.

 **d) MySQL cursor is non-scrollable.** This statement is **correct**. MySQL cursors are non-scrollable, meaning you can only fetch rows in one direction (forward) as determined by the SELECT statement. You cannot move backward, skip rows, or jump to a specific row in the result set.

 **a) MySQL cursor is by default asensitive.**

* **Short:** True. It reflects real-time data changes.

 **b) An insensitive cursor performs faster than an asensitive cursor.**

* **Short:** False. Insensitive cursors copy data, making them slower.

 **c) MySQL cursor is read-only.**

* **Short:** True. You can only read data, not modify it, using the cursor directly.

 **d) MySQL cursor is non-scrollable.**

* **Short:** True. You can only move forward, not backward or randomly.

**2. Which index maintenance task discards the entire index and recreates it? a) Refresh b) Remake c) Reorganize**

**d) Rebuild ans**

**** a) Refresh: This term is typically used in search technologies (like Elasticsearch) to make recent changes visible for search, not for physically rebuilding a database index.

 b) Remake: While "remake" implies creating again, it's not a standard, precise term for a database index maintenance operation that specifically discards and rebuilds.

 c) Reorganize: This task defragments an index by physically reordering the leaf-level pages to match the logical order. It's a "lighter" operation that typically doesn't discard and recreate the entire index, and it often runs online (without locking the table).

 d) Rebuild: This process drops the existing index and then recreates it from scratch. This operation completely removes fragmentation, reclaims disk space based on the fill factor, and reorders the index rows into contiguous pages. It's a more intensive operation and can sometimes require an exclusive lock on the table**.**

3. Which of the following is a wrong statement?

a) MySQL removes the temporary table automatically when the session ends or the connection is terminated.

b) A temporary table is only available and accessible to the client that creates it.

c) A temporary table can have the same name as a normal table in a database.

d) MySQL does not support Temporary Table.

* **a) MySQL removes the temporary table automatically when the session ends or the connection is terminated.** This statement is **correct**. This is a fundamental characteristic of TEMPORARY tables in MySQL. They are session-specific and are automatically dropped when the client disconnects or the session ends.
* **b) A temporary table is only available and accessible to the client that creates it.** This statement is **correct**. Temporary tables are scoped to the session in which they are created. Other clients or sessions cannot see or access them.
* **c) A temporary table can have the same name as a normal table in a database.** This statement is **correct**. MySQL allows you to create a TEMPORARY table with the same name as an existing non-temporary table. When this happens, the temporary table takes precedence within that session, meaning any queries referencing that name will access the temporary table, not the permanent one, for the duration of the session. The permanent table remains unaffected for other sessions.
* **d) MySQL does not support Temporary Table.** This statement is **wrong**. MySQL absolutely supports temporary tables. You create them using the CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE statement. They are a very common and useful feature for storing intermediate results within a session.

Therefore, the wrong statement is: **d) MySQL does not support Temporary Table.**

5. What is a complex view? a) A view that is created from only one table b) A view that is created from more than one table c) A view that does not contain groups of data d) A view that is used to update the data in the tables used to create the view. ✅ Answer: b) A view that is created from more than one table Explana on: Complex views typically involve joins or aggrega ons over mul ple tables

**A complex view** is indeed defined as:

**b) A view that is created from more than one table**

The explanation provided is also accurate: "Complex views typically involve joins or aggregations over multiple tables."

Let's briefly look at why the other options are incorrect:

* **a) A view that is created from only one table:** This would typically be considered a simple view, especially if it doesn't involve complex clauses like GROUP BY or DISTINCT.
* **c) A view that does not contain groups of data:** Complex views *often* contain groups of data (i.e., use GROUP BY clauses) because they are summarizing or aggregating information from multiple sources.
* **d) A view that is used to update the data in the tables used to create the view:** While some views (typically simple ones based on a single table with no aggregations, distinct, or joins) are updatable, the *definition* of a complex view isn't about its updatability. In fact, complex views derived from multiple tables or with aggregations are generally **not updatable**.

6. In MySQL if you would like to throw your own exceptions, you can do so by changing SQLSTATE using\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_keyword. a) SIGNAL b) SQLEXCEPTION c) DECLARE d) END

**a) SIGNAL** keyword.

Here's why:

* **SIGNAL:** This statement is specifically designed in MySQL (within stored procedures, functions, and triggers) to raise an error condition, providing control over the SQLSTATE value, error number, and message text.
* **SQLEXCEPTION:** This is a *condition class* used in DECLARE HANDLER statements (e.g., DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION ...) to catch general SQL exceptions, not to *throw* them.
* **DECLARE:** This keyword is used to declare variables, cursors, and conditions within stored programs, but it doesn't *throw* exceptions itself.
* **END:** This keyword marks the end of a BEGIN...END block in stored programs and has no role in throwing exceptions.

7. What is the difference between a PRIMARY KEY and a UNIQUE KEY?

a) Primary key can store null value, whereas a unique key cannot store null value.

b) Primary key has unique and not null values, whereas a unique key has only unique values. c) Primary key cannot be a date variable whereas unique key can be.

d) Primary key has unique values whereas a unique key has unique and not null values.

✅ Answer: b) Primary key has unique and not null values, whereas a unique key has only unique values. Explana on: A unique key allows NULLs unless explicitly defined not to.

8. Which of the following func on returns the current date and me?

a) CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP

b) TIMESTAMP

c) CURDATE

d) CURTS

✅ Answer: a) CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP Explana on: CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP returns both date and me in a single value.

9. Iden fy the correct statement from the following: a) LIKE clause can work with only one operator % b) LIKE clause cannot work with operator \_ c) LIKE clause can work with two operators % and \_ d) LIKE clause can work with two operators % and ? ✅ Answer: c) LIKE clause can work with two operators % and \_ Explana on: % matches any sequence, \_ matches a single character.

10. The names of columns can be altered in a query's results by using the keyword. a) NAMED b) RENAME c) ALIAS d) AS ✅ Answer: d) AS Explana on: AS is used for renaming columns or tables temporarily in a result set.

11. How many Primary keys can we have in a MySQL table? a) Only 1 b) Only 2 c) Depends on number of columns d) Depends on DBA ✅ Answer: a) Only 1 Explana on: A table can only have one primary key, which uniquely iden fies each row.

12. Which of the following is the correct IF statement syntax? a) IF boolean\_expression { statement\_block } FI b) IF boolean\_expression START { statement\_block } END c) IF boolean\_expression BEGIN { statement\_block } END d) IF boolean\_expression START { statement\_block } FI ✅ Answer: c) IF boolean\_expression BEGIN { statement\_block } END Explana on: MySQL uses BEGIN...END blocks in control flow statements.

13. To get all the rows that are common in both tables based on the condi on specified, use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. a) Self Join b) Inner Join c) Outer Join d) Full Join ✅ Answer: b) Inner Join Explana on: INNER JOIN returns rows where there is a match in both tables.

14. Which of the following is a wrong statement? a) When compared to rela onal databases, NoSQL databases are more scalable. b) Non-Rela onal databases require that schema be defined before you can add data. c) NoSQL databases allow inser on of data with no predefined schema. d) SQL Server is a type of NoSQL Database.

 **a) When compared to relational databases, NoSQL databases are more scalable.**

* This statement is generally **correct**. NoSQL databases are often designed for horizontal scalability, meaning they can distribute data across many servers to handle large volumes of data and high traffic, making them more suitable for massive, distributed systems compared to traditional relational databases which often scale vertically (more powerful single server).

 **b) Non-Relational databases require that schema be defined before you can add data.**

* This statement is **wrong**. One of the defining characteristics of most NoSQL (non-relational) databases is their **schema-less** or **flexible schema** nature. You do not need to define a rigid schema upfront before adding data. Data structures can evolve over time, and different documents or entries in the same collection can have different fields. This is in contrast to relational databases, which strictly enforce a predefined schema.

 **c) NoSQL databases allow insertion of data with no predefined schema.**

* This statement is **correct**. This directly supports the "schema-less" nature mentioned above. Data can be inserted with varying structures.

 **d) SQL Server is a type of NoSQL Database.**

* This statement is **wrong**. **SQL Server** (Microsoft SQL Server) is a classic example of a **Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)**. It uses SQL (Structured Query Language) and is based on the relational model with tables, rows, columns, and predefined schemas. It is fundamentally *not* a NoSQL database.

15. For which of the following MySQL triggers are not supported? a) DELETE b) UPDATE c) INSERT d) VIEWS ✅ Answer: d) VIEWS Explana on: Triggers cannot be defined on views in MySQL.

* **DML (Data Manipulation Language):** Used for managing data within schema objects. These commands affect the actual data stored in the tables.
  + SELECT: Retrieve data from a database.
  + INSERT: Add new records (rows) into a table.
  + UPDATE: Modify existing records in a table.
  + DELETE: Remove records (rows) from a table.
* **DDL (Data Definition Language):** Used for defining, modifying, and managing the structure of database objects (like tables, indexes, views, etc.).
  + CREATE: Create database objects (e.g., CREATE TABLE, CREATE DATABASE).
  + ALTER: Modify the structure of existing database objects (e.g., ALTER TABLE ADD COLUMN).
  + DROP: Delete database objects (e.g., DROP TABLE, DROP DATABASE).
  + TRUNCATE: Remove all rows from a table, but keep the table structure.
* **DCL (Data Control Language):** Used for managing access rights and permissions of the database system.
  + GRANT: Give users permissions to access the database or specific objects.
  + REVOKE: Remove previously granted permissions.

Now let's evaluate the options:

* **a) Inserting a record into a table:** This is accomplished using the INSERT statement, which is a **DML** command.
* **b) Deleting the database:** This is accomplished using the DROP DATABASE statement, which is a **DDL** command.
* **c) Allowing a new user access to read data from a table:** This is accomplished using the GRANT statement, which is a **DCL** command.
* **d) Removing a column from a table:** This is accomplished using the ALTER TABLE DROP COLUMN statement, which is a **DDL** command.

17. Which of the below is not a valid TCL command? a) SAVEPOINT b) COMMIT c) ROLLBACK d) REVOKE ✅ Answer: d) REVOKE Explana on: REVOKE is a DCL (Data Control Language) command, not TCL.

18. How can a constraint be placed on a table where a field will contain the value 'Rohan' if nothing is provided? a) CREATE TABLE People (FirstName TEXT CONSTRAINT 'Rohan', address TEXT, city TEXT); b) CREATE TABLE People (FirstName TEXT DEFAULT 'Rohan', address TEXT, city TEXT); c) CREATE TABLE People (FirstName TEXT DEFAULT (Rohan"), address TEXT, city TEXT); d) CREATE TABLE People (FirstName TEXT DEFAULT = 'Rohan', address TEXT, city TEXT);

✅ Answer: b) CREATE TABLE People (FirstName TEXT DEFAULT 'Rohan', address TEXT, city TEXT); Explana on: The DEFAULT keyword assigns a default value when none is provided.

19. Which syntax is followed by MySQL for stored rou nes? a) SQL: 2000 b) SQL: 2003 c) SQL: 2005 d) SQL: 2008 ✅ Answer: b) SQL: 2003 Explana on: MySQL stored rou nes conform to SQL:2003 standard. 20. Which column a ribute enables the genera on of sequen al numbers automa cally for iden fica on? a) AUTO\_INCREMENT b) UNSIGNED c) IDENTIFY d) DESCRIBE ✅ Answer: a) AUTO\_INCREMENT Explana on: AUTO\_INCREMENT auto-generates incremen ng numeric IDs. 21. Which of the following is a wrong statement? a) In MongoDB, field names cannot start with the dollar sign ($) character b) In MongoDB, field names cannot contain dot (.) character. c) BSON documents cannot have more than one field with the same name. d) BSON is a serializa on format encoding format for JSON

* **a) In MongoDB, field names cannot start with the dollar sign ($) character.** This statement is **correct**. Field names that start with a dollar sign ($) are reserved for MongoDB's internal operators and variables. You cannot use them as regular field names in your documents.
* **b) In MongoDB, field names cannot contain dot (.) character.** This statement is **correct**. The dot (.) character is reserved for dot notation, which is used to access elements within embedded documents. Using it in a field name would lead to ambiguity and errors.
* **c) BSON documents cannot have more than one field with the same name.** This statement is **correct**. Similar to JSON, BSON (Binary JSON) objects represent a mapping of names to values. In such a mapping, each name (field name) must be unique within a single document or embedded document. If you try to insert a document with duplicate field names, the behavior might vary by driver or MongoDB version, but it's generally not supported for consistent and predictable data access.
* **d) BSON is a serialization format encoding format for JSON.** This statement is **wrong**. BSON stands for **Binary JSON**. It is a **binary-encoded serialization of JSON-like documents**. It's not an "encoding format for JSON" in the sense that it's a layer on top of JSON; rather, it's a binary representation of data that is *similar* to JSON but includes more data types and is designed for efficient storage and traversal. It encodes JSON documents in a binary format, allowing for faster parsing and more data types than standard JSON.

Therefore, the wrong statement is: **d) BSON is a serialization format encoding format for JSON.**

23. Which of the below is not a MySQL Storage Engine? a) MyISAM b) InnoDB c) CSV d) FEDERAL ✅ Answer: d) FEDERAL Explana on: The correct term is FEDERATED, not FEDERAL. FEDERAL is not a valid engine.

24. A query that is executed inside of another query is called a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. a) Embedded Query b) Subquery c) Secondary Query d) Join Query ✅ Answer: b) Subquery Explana on: A subquery is nested inside another query.

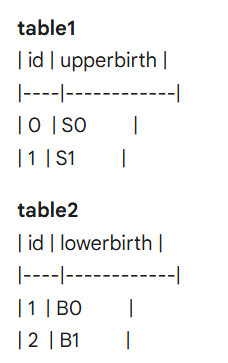
25. What does "OPEN cursor\_name" statement do in MySQL? a) Opens a previously declared cursor b) Fetches the next row for the SELECT statement c) Declares a cursor d) Closes a cursor ✅ Answer: a) Opens a previously declared cursor Explana on: OPEN prepares the cursor for row retrieval.

26.When you use SQL statements to create or modify the structure of a database, SQL is being used as: a) Data Manipula on Language (DML) b) Database Management Solu on (DBMS) c) Data Defini on Language (DDL) d) Data Control Language (DCL) ✅ Answer: c) Data Defini on Language (DDL) Explana on: DDL includes commands like CREATE, ALTER, and DROP.

27.Which command is used to insert data into a collec on in MongoDB? a) db.COLLECTION\_NAME.update(document) b) db.COLLECTION\_NAME.insert(document) c) db.COLLECTION\_NAME.create(document) d) db.COLLECTION\_NAME.insertOne(document) ✅ Answer: b) db.COLLECTION\_NAME.insert(document) Explana on: .insert() is commonly used in MongoDB for inser ng documents.

29.Given two tables table1 and table2 with id columns, what is the result of an inner

join on the id?



Let's look at the data:

**table1** | id | upperbirth | |----|------------| | 0 | S0 | | 1 | S1 |

**table2** | id | lowerbirth | |----|------------| | 1 | B0 | | 2 | B1 |

Now, let's find the matching id values:

* id = 0 in table1 has no match in table2.
* id = 1 in table1 matches id = 1 in table2.
* id = 2 in table2 has no match in table1.

So, the only matching id is 1.

The inner join result will combine the row from table1 where id = 1 with the row from table2 where id = 1.

* From table1 (id=1): upperbirth = S1
* From table2 (id=1): lowerbirth = B0

Therefore, the result will be:

upperbirth lowerbirth

S1 B0

Comparing this to the given options:

* **upperbirth lowerbirth** **S1 B0** This matches our derived result.
* upperbirth lowerbirth S0 NULL S1 B0 This includes non-matching rows and NULLs, which is characteristic of an OUTER JOIN (specifically, a LEFT JOIN if table1 was on the left).
* upperbirth lowerbirth 0 S0 2 B1 This seems to be mixing IDs with values and doesn't represent a join.
* upperbirth lowerbirth S1 B0 NULL B This also includes NULLs, typical of an OUTER JOIN.

So the correct answer is the first option:

upperbirth lowerbirth

S1 B0

30.Which operator is used to test whether or not a value lies within a specified range? a) LIKE b) BETWEEN c) IN d) FOR ✅ Answer: b) BETWEEN Explana on: BETWEEN checks if a value falls between two boundaries.

31.A rela on is said to be in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_if it is in 2NF and no transi ve dependency exists. a) BCNF b) 3NF c) 1NF d) 5NF ✅ Answer: b) 3NF Explana on: 3NF eliminates transi ve dependencies from 2NF.

32.Which of the following is not a NoSQL database? a) SQL Server b) MongoDB c) Cassandra d) Hbase ✅ Answer: a) SQL Server Explana on: SQL Server is a rela onal database.

33.How are transac ons handled within a database? a) Failed opera ons are ignored. b) Failed opera ons are flagged. c) Only successful opera ons are commi ed. d) If any opera on fails, the en re group fails. ✅ Answer: d) If any opera on fails, the en re group fails. Explana on: Transac ons follow the ACID property, especially atomicity.

34.To iterate the cursor and return more documents in Mongo shell, use the keyword: a) cursor b) it c) next d) more ✅ Answer: b) it Explana on: it is used in MongoDB shell to iterate through cursor results.

35.The standard user and applica on program interface (API) of a rela onal database is: a) Structured Query Language b) Sequen al Query Language c) Rela onal Query Language d) Standard Query Language ✅ Answer: a) Structured Query Language Explana on: SQL is the standard language for interac ng with rela onal databases.

SQL (Structured Query Language) is universally recognized and used for managing and manipulating data in relational database management systems (RDBMS). It's the primary language developers and users interact with to perform operations like querying, inserting, updating, and deleting data, as well as defining database schemas.

36.Which of the following is a wrong statement about subqueries? a) A subquery can be nested within another subquery. b) Subqueries can be used in SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE. c) A MySQL subquery is called an inner query. d) A subquery cannot return more than one value. ✅ Answer: d) A subquery cannot return more than one value. Explana on: Subqueries can return mul ple values depending on context.

37.What is the purpose of a foreign key? a) Uniquely iden fies a record b) Links two tables using a primary key from another table c) Refers to another foreign key d) Updates a row in a table ✅ Answer: b) Links two tables using a primary key from another table Explana on: Foreign keys enforce referen al integrity between tables.

38.What is the latest SQL Server version? A) SQL Server 2021 b) SQL Server 2020 c) SQL Server 2022 d) SQL Server 2019 ✅ Answer: c) SQL Server 2022 Explana on: SQL Server 2022 is the latest as of now.

39.Which code returns only columns pgdac, pgdbda, and pgdesd from the cdac table? a) SELECT pgdac, pgdbda, pgdesd FROM cdac; b) SELECT pgdacpgdbdapgdesd FROM cdac; c) SELECT \* FROM cdacpgdac, pgdbda, pgdesd; d) SELECT \* pgdac, pgdbda, pgdesd FROM cdac; ✅ Answer: a) SELECT pgdac, pgdbda, pgdesd FROM cdac; Explana on: This is the correct syntax to select specific columns.

40. Iden fy the correct statement from the following: a) We cannot use WHERE clause with DELETE command. b) TRUNCATE command deletes all rows of a table in one go. c) DELETE command is faster than TRUNCATE. d) DROP can be rolled back using ROLLBACK. ✅ Answer: b) TRUNCATE command deletes all rows of a table in one go. Explana on: TRUNCATE is a DDL command that removes all rows quickly without logging individual dele ons.