# DBT MOCK TEST SEPT-2022 - MCQs (Cleaned)+

**1)** In ..................... , we have a strict parent-child relationship only.  
A) hierarchical databases.  
B) network databases  
C) object oriented databases  
D) relational databases

**2)** The file in DBMS is called as .................. in RDBMS.  
A) console  
B) schema  
C) table  
D) object

**3)** What operator tests column for the absence of data?  
A) IS NULL operator  
B) ASSIGNMENT operator  
C) LIKE operator  
D) NOT operator

**4)** The .................... refers to the way data is organized in and accessible from DBMS.  
A) database hierarchy  
B) data organization  
C) data sharing  
D) data model

**5)** In ER modeling, the ............ is described in the database by storing its data.  
A) entity  
B) attribute  
C) relationship  
D) notation

**6)** Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?  
A) FLOAT  
B) NUMERIC  
C) DECIMAL  
D) CHARACTER

**7)** Which one of the following is not a DDL command?  
A) RENAME  
B) REVOKE  
C) GRANT  
D) UPDATE

**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  
B) Workgroup  
C) Workstation  
D) Minicomputer

**9)** Which normal form is considered adequate for relational database design?  
A) 2NF  
B) 3NF  
C) 4NF  
D) 5NF

**10)** Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Oracle Database structures, including tables?  
A) Data Definition Language  
B) Data Manipulation Language  
C) Data Control Language  
D) None of the above

**11)** Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Oracle Database structures, including tables?  
A) DDL  
B) DML  
C) DCL  
D) TCL

**12)** Which command is used to make changes in data values in a table?  
A) ALTER  
B) MODIFY  
C) UPDATE  
D) CHANGE

**13)** A table in a relational database has no duplicate tuples. This property is called:  
A) Referential integrity  
B) Entity integrity  
C) Tuple uniqueness  
D) Domain integrity

**14)** Which SQL function is used to count the number of rows in a SQL query?  
A) COUNT()  
B) NUMBER()  
C) SUM()  
D) AVG()

**15)** Which of the following SQL command is used to SELECT only one copy of each set of duplicate rows?  
A) SELECT UNIQUE  
B) SELECT DISTINCT  
C) SELECT DIFFERENT  
D) SELECT ONLYONE

**16)** Which SQL statement is used to return only different values?  
A) SELECT UNIQUE  
B) SELECT DIFFERENT  
C) SELECT DISTINCT  
D) SELECT VARIANT

**17)** A relation is in ............ if it contains no multivalued attributes.  
A) 1NF  
B) 2NF  
C) 3NF  
D) BCNF

**18)** What is the full form of DDL?  
A) Data Definition Language  
B) Data Detailing Language  
C) Data Derivation Language  
D) Data Description Language

**19)** How many null values can a primary key column have in MySQL  
A) Multiple  
B) 0  
C) 1  
D) 2

**20)** Can the child table foreign key column have null value?  
A) True  
B) False

**21)** Which of the following query is used to delete data from table  
A) Drop  
B) Delete  
C) Update  
D) Alter

**22)** Does MySQL supports composite Primary keys?  
A) True  
B) False

**23)** Does MySQL supports composite Unique keys?  
A) True  
B) False

**24)** Does MySQL supports composite Foreign keys?  
A) True  
B) False

**25)** Which of the following set operators are supported by MySQL.  
A) Union  
B) Intersect  
C) Minus  
D) Except

**26)** Which of the following joins are not supported by MySQL.  
A) FULL  
B) Left  
C) Right  
D) Inner

**27)** Which of the following joins will return highest number of rows?  
A) Cross Join  
B) Left Join  
C) Inner Join  
D) Right Join

**28)** Does MySQL supports case statements?  
A) True  
B) False

**29)** Can we have a HAVING Clause in the query without group by clause?  
A) True  
B) False

**30)** What is the default sort done in MySQL when you order by clause?  
A) Ascending  
B) Descending  
C) None  
D) Both

**31)** Which of the following is an aggregate function in SQL?  
A) Union  
B) Like  
C) Group By  
D) Max

**32)** Every Boyce-Codd normal form is in  
A) First normal form  
B) Third normal form  
C) Second normal form  
D) All of the above

**33)** 4NF is designed to cope with:  
A) Transitive dependency  
B) Join dependency  
C) Multi valued dependency  
D) None of these

**34)** In a relational database a referential integrity constraint can be specified with the help of  
A) primary key  
B) foreign key  
C) secondary key  
D) none of the above

**35)** A Function that has no partial dependencies is in  
A) 3NF  
B) 2NF  
C) 4NF  
D) BCNF

**36)** If every non-key attribute is functionally dependent on the entire primary key, then the relation will be in:  
A) 1NF  
B) 2NF  
C) 3NF  
D) 4NF

**37)** Third normal form is based on the concept of  
A) Closure Dependency  
B) Transitive Dependency  
C) Normal Dependency  
D) Functional Dependency

**38)** A relation is ................... if every field contains only atomic values that is, no lists or sets.  
A) 1 NF  
B) 2 NF  
C) 3 NF  
D) BCNF

**39)** Which of the following can add a row to a table?  
A) Add  
B) Insert  
C) Update  
D) Alter

**40)** In a LIKE clause, you can could ask for any value ending in "qpt" by writing  
A) LIKE %qpt  
B) LIKE \*ton  
C) LIKE ton$  
D) LIKE ^.\*ton$

**41)** A NULL value is treated as a blank or 0.  
A) True  
B) False

**42)** MySQL is  
A) A Programming language  
B) A Programming language  
C) A technique for writing reliable programs  
D) A Relational Database Management System

**43)** In a LIKE clause, you can ask for any 6 letter value by writing?  
A) LIKE ??????  
B) LIKE .{6}  
C) LIKE ...... (that's six dots)  
D) LIKE \_\_\_\_\_\_ (that's six underscore characters)

**44)** The result of a SELECT statement can contain duplicate rows.  
A) False  
B) True

**45)** A table may be joined to itself.  
A) True  
B) False

**46)** Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?  
A) COUNT  
B) MIN  
C) MAX  
D) COMPUTE

**47)** What SQL clause is used to restrict the rows returned by a query?  
A) AND  
B) WHERE  
C) Group  
D) FROM

**48)** Which of the following commands should be used to create a database named “student”?  
A) CREATE DATABASE student;  
B) MAKE DATABASE student;  
C) CREATE student DATABASE;  
D) NEW DATABASE student;

**49)** SQL stands for  
A) Structured Query List  
B) Structured Question Language  
C) Structured Query Language  
D) Structured Queue Language

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

**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 ...

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

**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;

**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

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

**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

**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

**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

**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

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

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

**64)** Delete from r;  
This command performs which of the following actions?  
A) Remove relation  
B) Clear relation entries  
C) Delete fields  
D) Delete rows

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

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

**67)** In order to undo the work of transaction after last commit which one should be used?  
A) View  
B) Commit  
C) Rollback  
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

**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

**70)** Aggregate functions are functions that take a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as input and return a single value.  
A) Collection of values  
B) Single value  
C) Aggregate value  
D) Both a & b

**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)  
B) Avg(salary)  
C) Sum(salary)  
D) Count(salary)

**72)** All aggregate functions except \_\_\_\_\_ ignore null values in their input collection.  
A) Count(attribute)  
B) Count(\*)  
C) Avg  
D) Sum

**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);  
B) Select distinct course\_id from instructor where name not in ('Fall', 'Spring');  
C) (Select course\_id from section where semester = 'Spring' and year = 2010)  
D) Select count(distinct ID) from takes where (course\_id, sec\_id, semester, year) in (select course\_id, sec\_id, semester, year from teaches where teaches.ID = 10101);

**74)** The phrase “greater than at least one” is represented in SQL by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) < all  
B) < some  
C) > all  
D) > any

**75)** We can test for the nonexistence of tuples in a subquery by using the \_\_\_\_\_ construct.  
A) Not exist  
B) Not exists  
C) Exists  
D) Exist

**76)** Which of the following is not an aggregate function?  
A) Avg  
B) Sum  
C) With  
D) Min

**77)** The EXISTS keyword will be true if:  
A) Any row in the subquery meets the condition only.  
B) All rows in the subquery fail the condition only.  
C) Both of these two conditions are met.  
D) Neither of these two conditions is met.

**78)** To include integrity constraint in an existing relation use:  
A) Create table  
B) Modify table  
C) Alter table  
D) Drop table

**79)** Which of the following is not an integrity constraint?  
A) Not null  
B) Positive  
C) Unique  
D) Check ‘predicate’

**80)** Foreign key is the one in which the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of one relation is referenced in another relation.  
A) Foreign key  
B) Primary key  
C) References  
D) Check constraint

**81)** Which of the following can be addressed by enforcing a referential integrity constraint?  
A) All phone numbers must include the area code  
B) Certain fields are required (such as the email address, or phone number) before the record is accepted  
C) Information on the customer must be known before anything can be sold to that customer  
D) When entering an order quantity, the user must input a number and not some text (i.e., 12 rather than ‘a dozen’)

**82)** The condition allows a general predicate over the relations being joined.  
A) On  
B) Using  
C) Set  
D) Where

**83)** Which of the join operations do not preserve non-matched tuples?  
A) Left outer join  
B) Right outer join  
C) Inner join  
D) Natural join

**84)** What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values?  
A) Equi-join  
B) Natural join  
C) Outer join  
D) All of the mentioned

**85)** How many tables may be included with a join?  
A) One  
B) Two  
C) Three  
D) All of the mentioned

**86)** In SQL the statement SELECT \* FROM R, S is equivalent to  
A) Select \* from R natural join S  
B) Select \* from R cross join S  
C) Select \* from R union join S  
D) Select \* from R inner join S

**87)** A \_\_\_\_\_ indicates an absent value that may exist but be unknown or that may not exist at all.  
A) Empty tuple  
B) New value  
C) Null value  
D) Old value

**88)** SELECT name FROM instructor WHERE salary IS NOT NULL; selects:  
A) Tuples with null value  
B) Tuples with no null values  
C) Tuples with any salary  
D) All of the mentioned

**89)** The primary key must be:  
A) Unique  
B) Not null  
C) Both a and b  
D) Either a or b

**90)** Which one of the following deletes all the entries but keeps the structure of the relation?  
A) DELETE FROM r WHERE P;  
B) DELETE FROM instructor WHERE dept\_name = 'Finance';  
C) DELETE FROM instructor WHERE salary BETWEEN 13000 AND 15000;  
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';  
B) DELETE FROM department WHERE building = 'Watson';  
C) DELETE FROM instructor WHERE dept\_name IN (SELECT dept\_name FROM department WHERE building = 'Watson');  
D) Both A and C

**92)** UPDATE instructor SET salary = salary \* 1.05;  
What keyword is used in this SQL command?  
A) WHERE  
B) SET  
C) IN  
D) SELECT

**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  
B) CASE WHEN pred1 THEN result1 WHEN pred2 THEN result2 … WHEN predn THEN resultn ELSE result0 END  
C) CASE WHEN pred1 THEN result1 WHEN pred2 THEN result2 … WHEN predn THEN resultn ELSE result0  
D) All of the mentioned

**94)** A collection of data designed to be used by different people is called a/an  
A) Organization  
B) Database  
C) Relationship  
D) Schema

**95)** Which of the following terms does refer to the correctness and completeness of the data in a database?  
A) Data security  
B) Data constraint  
C) Data independence  
D) Data integrity

**96)** The relationship between DEPARTMENT and EMPLOYEE is a  
A) One-to-one relationship  
B) One-to-many relationship  
C) Many-to-many relationship  
D) Many-to-one 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  
B) Parallel state  
C) Durable state  
D) Inconsistent state

**98)** Each modification done in a database transaction is first recorded into the  
A) Hard drive  
B) Log  
C) Disk  
D) Data mart

**99)** When the transaction finishes the final statement the transaction enters into  
A) Active state  
B) Committed state  
C) Partially committed state  
D) Abort state

**100)** Which of the following is an atomic sequence of database actions?  
A) Transaction  
B) Concurrency  
C) Relations  
D) All of the mentioned

**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  
B) Atomicity  
C) Isolation  
D) Time stamping

**102)** In SQL, which command is used to select only one copy of each set of duplicate rows  
A) SELECT DISTINCT  
B) SELECT UNIQUE  
C) SELECT DIFFERENT  
D) All of the above

**103)** Composite key is made up of ................  
A) One column  
B) One super key  
C) One foreign key  
D) Two or more columns

**104)** What command is used to get back the privileges offered by the GRANT command?  
A) Grant  
B) Revoke  
C) Execute  
D) Run

**105)** Which of the following query is correct for using comparison operators in SQL?  
A) SELECT sname, coursename FROM studentinfo WHERE age>50 and <80;  
B) SELECT sname, coursename FROM studentinfo WHERE age>50 and age <80;  
C) SELECT sname, coursename FROM studentinfo WHERE age>50 and WHERE age<80;  
D) None of the above

**106)** How to select all data from studentinfo table starting the name from letter 'r'?  
A) SELECT \* FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE 'r%';  
B) SELECT \* FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE '%r%';  
C) SELECT \* FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE '%r';  
D) SELECT \* FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE '\_r%';

**107)** Which of the following SQL query is correct for selecting the name of staffs from 'tblstaff' table where salary is 15,000 or 25,000?  
A) SELECT sname FROM tblstaff WHERE salary IN (15000, 25000);  
B) SELECT sname FROM tblstaff WHERE salary BETWEEN 15000 AND 25000;  
C) Both A and B  
D) None of the above

**108)** Select a query that retrieves all of the unique course name from the student table?  
A) SELECT DISTINCT coursename FROM studentinfo;  
B) SELECT UNIQUE coursename FROM studentinfo;  
C) SELECT DISTINCT coursename FROM TABLE studentinfo;  
D) SELECT INDIVIDUAL coursename FROM studentinfo;

**109)** Which query is used for sorting data that retrieves the all the fields from empinfo table and listed them in the ascending order?  
A) SELECT \* FROM empinfo ORDER BY age;  
B) SELECT \* FROM empinfo ORDER age;  
C) SELECT \* FROM empinfo ORDER BY COLUMN age;  
D) SELECT \* FROM empinfo SORT BY age;

**110)** Select the right statement to insert values to the stdinfo table.  
A) INSERT VALUES ("15", "Hari Thapa", 45, 5000) INTO stdinfo;  
B) INSERT VALUES INTO stdinfo ("15", "Hari Thapa", 45, 5000);  
C) INSERT stdinfo VALUES ("15", "Hari Thapa", 45, 5000);  
D) INSERT INTO stdinfo VALUES ("15", "Hari Thapa", 45, 5000);

**111)** How to delete records from studentinfo table with name of student 'Hari Prasad'?  
A) DELETE FROM TABLE studentinfo WHERE sname='Hari Prasad';  
B) DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE sname='Hari Prasad';  
C) DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE COLUMN sname='Hari Prasad';  
D) DELETE FROM studentinfo WHERE sname LIKE 'Hari Prasad';

**112)** Which of the following statement is correct?  
A) SQL processes sets of data as groups rather than as individual units  
B) SQL processes sets of data as individual units rather than as groups  
C) SQL is not a data sublanguage  
D) SQL does not provide an interface to a relational database

**113)** Which is the default isolation level in MySQL  
A) Repeatable Reads  
B) Read Committed  
C) Read Uncommitted  
D) Serializable

**114)** Which of the following isolation levels allow dirty reads?  
A) Repeatable Reads  
B) Read Committed  
C) Read Uncommitted  
D) Serializable

**115)** Which of the following isolation levels doesn’t allow phantom reads?  
A) Repeatable Reads  
B) Read Committed  
C) Read Uncommitted  
D) Serializable

**116)** Which of the following isolation levels doesn’t allow non-repeatable reads?  
A) Repeatable Reads  
B) Read Committed  
C) Both  
D) None

**117)** How many primary keys are allowed in a table?  
A) 0  
B) 1  
C) Both  
D) None

**118)** How many Unique keys are allowed in a table?  
A) 0  
B) Multiple  
C) Both  
D) None

**119)** Can we create composite foreign keys?  
A) True  
B) False

**120)** Which of the following can be called inside queries?  
A) Procedures  
B) Functions  
C) Triggers  
D) All

**121)** What is used to fetch data row by row from a table?  
A) Cursor  
B) Variable  
C) Both  
D) None

**122)** Which is the default Isolation level in MySQL  
A) Read Uncommitted  
B) Read Committed  
C) Repeatable Reads  
D) Serializable

**123)** Which isolation level supports dirty reads?  
A) Read Uncommitted  
B) Read Committed  
C) Repeatable Reads  
D) Serializable

**124)** Which isolation level doesn’t support Phantom reads?  
A) Read Uncommitted  
B) Read Committed  
C) Repeatable Reads  
D) Serializable

**125)** Which isolation level does support Repeatable Reads?  
A) Repeatable Reads  
B) Serializable  
C) None  
D) Both

**126)** Which is the strictest isolation level?  
A) Read Uncommitted  
B) Read Committed  
C) Repeatable Reads  
D) Serializable

**127)** What is used to optimize search?  
A) View  
B) Group by Clause  
C) Index  
D) Procedure

**128)** Which is following query is correct?  
A) SELECT FROM emp HAVING COUNT(*)=1  
B) SELECT 1 FROM emp GROUP BY deptid HAVING COUNT(*)=1  
C) SELECT FROM dept FROM emp GROUP BY deptname  
D) None

**129)** Which of the following can be executed by users?  
A) Procedures  
B) Functions  
C) Both  
D) None

**130)** Which of the following cannot be executed by users?  
A) Triggers  
B) Functions  
C) Procedures  
D) None

**131)** Which of following commands can be used to start a transaction?  
A) START TRANSACTION  
B) TRANSACTION  
C) START TRAN  
D) NONE

**132)** What is the command to show all salaries which are null?  
A) SELECT salary FROM emp WHERE salary=NULL  
B) SELECT salary FROM emp WHERE salary='null'  
C) SELECT salary FROM emp WHERE salary IS NOT NULL  
D) SELECT salary FROM emp WHERE salary IS NULL

**133)** What is the command to show list of all users in MySQL?  
A) SELECT user FROM mysql.user  
B) SELECT user  
C) SHOW USERS  
D) SELECT current\_user()

**134)** What is the command to list the currently connected user in MySQL session?  
A) SELECT user FROM mysql.user  
B) SELECT user  
C) SHOW USERS  
D) SELECT current\_user()

**135)** How many Auto Increment columns can a table have?  
A) 0  
B) 1  
C) Both of the above  
D) Multiple

**136)** Can you create an Auto Increment on a unique Key?  
A) True  
B) False

**137)** Which Normal form allows dependency of one non-key attribute on another non-key attribute?  
A) 2nd Normal form  
B) 3rd Normal form  
C) 4th Normal form  
D) None

**138)** What is the level of Normalization present in Star Schema?  
A) 2nd Normal Form  
B) 3rd Normal Form  
C) 4th Normal Form  
D) 1st Normal Form

**139)** What is the level of Normalization present in Snowflake Schema?  
A) 2nd Normal Form  
B) 3rd Normal Form  
C) 4th Normal Form  
D) 1st Normal Form

**140)** Redo Log Buffer in SGA stores all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) rollback entries  
B) redo log entries  
C) data dictionary  
D) undo segments

**141)** The command SELECT POWER(4,3) returns:  
A) 64  
B) 81  
C) 12  
D) 43

**142)** What is the maximum number of columns in an Oracle table?  
A) 1000  
B) 254  
C) 255  
D) 256

**143)** The transaction control that prevents more than one user from updating data in a table is called:  
A) Locks  
B) Commits  
C) Rollbacks  
D) Savepoints

**144)** Which of the following has the same meaning as <> in SQL?  
A) <=  
B) :=  
C) !=  
D) =>

**145)** The max length of VARCHAR2 when used in a table is:  
A) 16000  
B) 32000  
C) 4000  
D) Either B or C

**146)** Oracle 11g can be best described as:  
A) Object-based DBMS  
B) Object-oriented DBMS  
C) Object-Relational DBMS  
D) Relational DBMS

**147)** Oracle 11g runs on:  
A) Windows NT  
B) UNIX  
C) Solaris  
D) All of the above

**148)** \_\_\_\_\_ holds the definitions of all of the data tables.  
A) Database  
B) Data dictionary  
C) Data source  
D) Data mining

**149)** The \_\_\_\_ operator is used for pattern matching.  
A) DISTINCT  
B) LIKE  
C) GROUP BY  
D) ORDER BY

**150)** Which of the following is an invalid ROLLBACK statement in Oracle?  
A) ROLLBACK;  
B) ROLLBACK WORK;  
C) ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT A;  
D) None of the above

**151)** The percentage sign (%) and underscore (\_) are used in SQL with:  
A) LIKE  
B) BETWEEN  
C) IN  
D) IS

**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  
D) None of the above

**153)** Which one is the correct SQL statement?  
A) SELECT \* WHERE salary>5000 FROM employee;  
B) SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE salary>5000;  
C) FROM employee SELECT \* WHERE salary>5000;  
D) WHERE salary>5000 SELECT \* FROM employee;

**154)** A table can have only one:  
A) Primary Key  
B) Foreign Key  
C) Unique Key  
D) None of the above

**155)** The result of SELECT 4 + 5 \* 2 is:  
A) 18  
B) 14  
C) 20  
D) 13

**156)** Which of the following SQL statements will return a result set with duplicate rows removed?  
A) SELECT ALL  
B) SELECT DISTINCT  
C) SELECT UNIQUE  
D) SELECT NO DUPLICATES

**157)** In SQL, which of the following is not a valid data type?  
A) CHAR  
B) NUMBER  
C) TEXT  
D) FLOAT

**158)** Which function is used to return the highest value in a column?  
A) MAX()  
B) TOP()  
C) HIGHEST()  
D) UPPER()

**159)** The SQL function COUNT(\*) returns:  
A) The number of rows  
B) The sum of a column  
C) The average of a column  
D) The number of columns

**160)** Which of the following clauses is used with aggregate functions?  
A) WHERE  
B) HAVING  
C) GROUP BY  
D) Both B and C

**161)** Which SQL keyword is used to fetch a unique set of values from a column?  
A) SELECT DISTINCT  
B) SELECT UNIQUE  
C) SELECT DIFFERENT  
D) SELECT ONLY

**162)** What will be the result of the following statement?  
SELECT ROUND(45.926, 2);  
A) 45.92  
B) 45.93  
C) 46.00  
D) 45.926

**163)** Which function is used to convert characters to uppercase in SQL?  
A) UPPER()  
B) TO\_UPPER()  
C) UCASE()  
D) CASEUP()

**164)** The result of SELECT LENGTH('HELLO') is:  
A) 5  
B) 4  
C) 6  
D) Error

**165)** Which one of the following is used to get current date in SQL?  
A) GETDATE()  
B) SYSDATE  
C) CURRENT\_DATE  
D) All of the above

**166)** The clause used to arrange data in ascending or descending order:  
A) ORDER BY  
B) GROUP BY  
C) SORT BY  
D) ARRANGE BY

**167)** Which clause is used to filter records before grouping in SQL?  
A) HAVING  
B) WHERE  
C) FILTER  
D) GROUP BY

**168)** What keyword is used to change existing data in a table?  
A) UPDATE  
B) CHANGE  
C) MODIFY  
D) SET

**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  
B) HAVING  
C) ORDER BY  
D) GROUP BY

**170)** Which of the following is used to remove duplicates in SQL results?  
A) UNIQUE  
B) ONLY  
C) DISTINCT  
D) DIFFERENT

**171)** Which statement is used to rename a column or table in SQL?  
A) ALTER  
B) RENAME  
C) CHANGE  
D) MODIFY

**172)** What is the result of SELECT MOD(29,5);  
A) 4  
B) 5  
C) 3  
D) 2

**173)** Which of the following functions is used to find the position of a substring in a string?  
A) POSITION()  
B) LOCATE()  
C) INSTR()  
D) FIND()

**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

**175)** Which of the following joins returns all rows from both tables and fills in NULLs for missing matches?  
A) INNER JOIN  
B) LEFT JOIN  
C) RIGHT JOIN  
D) FULL OUTER JOIN

**176)** What is the output of SELECT LOWER('HELLO');  
A) hello  
B) HELLO  
C) Hello  
D) Error

**177)** Which of the following SQL statements is used to retrieve data from a database?  
A) SELECT  
B) GET  
C) EXTRACT  
D) RETRIEVE

**178)** Which function is used to find the total sum of a column?  
A) SUM()  
B) TOTAL()  
C) COUNT()  
D) ADD()

**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  
D) Unlimited

**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

**181)** Which function is used to calculate the average of a numeric column?  
A) MEAN()  
B) AVERAGE()  
C) AVG()  
D) MEDIAN()

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

**183)** What does SELECT ABS(-15); return?  
A) -15  
B) 15  
C) 0  
D) Error

**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

**185)** What clause would you use to filter records for an aggregate value?  
A) WHERE  
B) HAVING  
C) ORDER BY  
D) GROUP BY

**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

**187)** In SQL, the ROUND() function is used to:  
A) Convert numbers to integers  
B) Round decimal numbers  
C) Truncate decimal places  
D) None

**188)** Which keyword is used to sort results in descending order?  
A) DESC  
B) DOWN  
C) DECREASE  
D) REVERSE

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

**190)** Which one of these is used to eliminate the structure of a table?  
A) DELETE  
B) DROP  
C) REMOVE  
D) ERASE

**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

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

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

**194)** Which function returns the square root of a number?  
A) SQUARE()  
B) POWER()  
C) SQRT()  
D) EXP()

**195)** Which command is used to delete a specific column from a table?  
A) DELETE COLUMN  
B) REMOVE COLUMN  
C) ALTER TABLE DROP COLUMN  
D) MODIFY COLUMN

**196)** Which keyword is used to give a temporary name to a table or column?  
A) ALIAS  
B) AS  
C) RENAME  
D) SET

**197)** Which SQL function returns the remainder of a division?  
A) DIV()  
B) MOD()  
C) REMAINDER()  
D) LEFT()

**198)** The SQL NULL value represents:  
A) Zero  
B) Empty string  
C) Unknown or missing value  
D) 0

**199)** Which command is used to retrieve all columns from a table?  
A) SELECT ALL  
B) SELECT \*  
C) SELECT #  
D) SELECT @

**200)** Which of the following is not an aggregate function?  
A) SUM()  
B) AVG()  
C) MAX()  
D) ROUND()

**201)** Which of the following command is used to remove a database?  
A) DELETE DATABASE dbname;  
B) REMOVE DATABASE dbname;  
C) DROP DATABASE dbname;  
D) ERASE DATABASE dbname;

**202)** Which one of the following is not a valid SQL constraint?  
A) PRIMARY KEY  
B) FOREIGN KEY  
C) UNIQUE  
D) EXCLUSIVE

**203)** Which SQL keyword is used to prevent duplicate entries in a column?  
A) UNIQUE  
B) NOT NULL  
C) DISTINCT  
D) PRIMARY KEY

**204)** In SQL, which constraint ensures that all values in a column are different?  
A) UNIQUE  
B) NOT NULL  
C) DEFAULT  
D) CHECK

**205)** Which SQL clause is used to provide a condition while fetching the data?  
A) HAVING  
B) WHERE  
C) GROUP BY  
D) ORDER BY

**206)** Which statement is used to create a new table in SQL?  
A) CREATE TABLE  
B) ADD TABLE  
C) MAKE TABLE  
D) NEW 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

**208)** Which keyword is used to insert new data into a table?  
A) ENTER  
B) ADD  
C) PUT  
D) INSERT

**209)** What is the output of SELECT ROUND(12.345, 1)?  
A) 12.3  
B) 12.4  
C) 12.5  
D) 13.0

**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

**211)** The SQL SELECT statement returns data in what form?  
A) Column  
B) Row  
C) Table  
D) File

**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

**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

**214)** Which of the following function is used to find minimum value?  
A) MIN()  
B) LOWER()  
C) LEAST()  
D) SMALLEST()

**215)** What is the default sorting order of the ORDER BY clause?  
A) Descending  
B) Ascending  
C) Random  
D) Alphabetical

**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

**217)** Which of the following command is used to remove all records from a table?  
A) REMOVE  
B) TRUNCATE  
C) DELETE  
D) DROP

**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

**219)** Which keyword is used in SQL to return a value if a NULL is encountered?  
A) ISNULL()  
B) IFNULL()  
C) NVL()  
D) COALESCE()

**220)** The BETWEEN operator is used for:  
A) Exact match  
B) Range checking  
C) Pattern matching  
D) Comparison of strings

**221)** Which operator is used to check a value within a set of values?  
A) BETWEEN  
B) IN  
C) ANY  
D) ALL

**222)** What is the result of SELECT LENGTH('sql')?  
A) 2  
B) 3  
C) 4  
D) Error

**223)** The SQL command to remove a view is:  
A) DROP VIEW  
B) DELETE VIEW  
C) REMOVE VIEW  
D) CLEAR VIEW

**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

**225)** The DEFAULT constraint is used to:  
A) Provide a default value  
B) Ensure uniqueness  
C) Enforce primary key  
D) Check data range

**226)** Which clause is used to rename a table column in the result?  
A) AS  
B) WITH  
C) RENAME  
D) NEW

**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

**228)** Which clause would you use to filter rows after grouping?  
A) WHERE  
B) ORDER BY  
C) HAVING  
D) GROUP BY

**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

**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

**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

**232)** What is the default order of sorting in SQL?  
A) ASC  
B) DESC  
C) Random  
D) None

**233)** The function to return current time in SQL is:  
A) TIME()  
B) NOW()  
C) GETTIME()  
D) CURRENTTIME()

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

**235)** Which SQL function returns the day of the week?  
A) WEEKDAY()  
B) DAYOFWEEK()  
C) DAYNAME()  
D) Both B and C

**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

**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

**238)** Which keyword is used to check multiple conditions in SQL?  
A) AND  
B) OR  
C) NOT  
D) All of the above

**239)** Which of the following command removes both table structure and data?  
A) DELETE  
B) DROP  
C) TRUNCATE  
D) REMOVE

**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

**241)** What is the maximum number of tables that can be joined?  
A) 2  
B) 10  
C) No limit  
D) 256

**242)** The SQL UNION operator does what?  
A) Returns duplicate rows  
B) Combines multiple result sets  
C) Deletes rows  
D) Compares values

**243)** Which operator is used to compare a value to a set of values in a subquery?  
A) IN  
B) =  
C) LIKE  
D) ANY

**244)** What does SELECT 2 + NULL return?  
A) 2  
B) 0  
C) NULL  
D) Error

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

**246)** What is the use of the SQL CASE expression?  
A) Conditional logic  
B) Grouping  
C) Filtering  
D) Sorting

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

**248)** What is the output of SELECT CONCAT('data', 'base')?  
A) database  
B) data base  
C) data  
D) base

**249)** What will be the output of SELECT SUBSTR('database', 5)?  
A) abase  
B) base  
C) data  
D) se

**250)** What is the output of SELECT LENGTH('database')?  
A) 7  
B) 8  
C) 9  
D) 6

**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

**252)** Which SQL clause is used to limit the number of rows returned?  
A) LIMIT  
B) TOP  
C) ROWNUM  
D) All of the above (based on SQL dialect)

**253)** Which of the following SQL statements is syntactically correct?  
A) SELECT name FROM student WHERE age BETWEEN 20 AND 25;  
B) SELECT name FROM student WHERE age IN (20,25);  
C) SELECT name FROM student WHERE age >= 20 AND age <= 25;  
D) All of the above

**254)** SQL supports which types of subqueries?  
A) Scalar  
B) Correlated  
C) Nested  
D) All of the above

**255)** What does the command TRUNCATE TABLE emp; do?  
A) Deletes the table structure  
B) Removes all rows without logging  
C) Removes one row  
D) Disables the table

**256)** Which of the following is not a DCL command?  
A) GRANT  
B) REVOKE  
C) COMMIT  
D) None of the above

**257)** Which of the following command will help you rollback to a particular point?  
A) COMMIT  
B) SAVEPOINT  
C) ROLLBACK TO  
D) Both B and C

**258)** Which statement is used to define integrity constraints?  
A) CREATE TABLE  
B) ALTER TABLE  
C) Both A and B  
D) None of the above

**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

**260)** What is the keyword used to prevent a value from being NULL in SQL?  
A) NOT NULL  
B) NON NULL  
C) NO NULL  
D) NULL PREVENT

**261)** Which SQL command is used to retrieve rows from a table?  
A) SELECT  
B) GET  
C) FETCH  
D) RETRIEVE

**262)** What does the keyword PRIMARY KEY enforce?  
A) Uniqueness only  
B) Non-null only  
C) Both A and B  
D) None

**263)** Which constraint ensures referential integrity?  
A) CHECK  
B) FOREIGN KEY  
C) NOT NULL  
D) UNIQUE

**264)** Which one of these clauses is used with SELECT to filter rows?  
A) WHERE  
B) GROUP BY  
C) HAVING  
D) ORDER BY

**265)** Which constraint is used to set a default value in a column?  
A) DEFAULT  
B) VALUE  
C) INIT  
D) SET DEFAULT

**266)** Which one of the following is a valid alias syntax in SQL?  
A) SELECT name AS n  
B) SELECT name n  
C) SELECT name AS "n"  
D) All of the above

**267)** The IN operator is used in SQL to:  
A) Match any one of a list of values  
B) Match all values in a list  
C) Match NULL  
D) None

**268)** The LIKE operator is used for:  
A) Pattern matching  
B) Numeric comparison  
C) Date filtering  
D) Joining tables

**269)** Which of these functions return the total number of values?  
A) COUNT()  
B) SUM()  
C) LENGTH()  
D) MAX()

**270)** What does SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM student WHERE name IS NOT NULL; return?  
A) Total students with name  
B) All rows  
C) Total students with null names  
D) Error

**271)** What is returned by SELECT ROUND(123.456, 0);?  
A) 123  
B) 124  
C) 120  
D) 125

**272)** What is returned by SELECT MOD(17,5);?  
A) 2  
B) 3  
C) 4  
D) 5

**273)** Which command is used to change the definition of a column?  
A) ALTER TABLE  
B) MODIFY TABLE  
C) UPDATE COLUMN  
D) CHANGE COLUMN

**274)** What will be the result of SELECT CEIL(4.2);?  
A) 4  
B) 5  
C) 4.2  
D) 5.0

**275)** What does SELECT FLOOR(5.9); return?  
A) 5  
B) 6  
C) 5.9  
D) 6.0

**276)** Which function converts lowercase to uppercase?  
A) UPPER()  
B) TO\_UPPER()  
C) CASEUP()  
D) CAPITALIZE()

**277)** Which operator checks for NULL values?  
A) IS NULL  
B) == NULL  
C) EQUAL NULL  
D) ISNOT NULL

**278)** The result of SELECT REPLACE('abcabc','a','z') is:  
A) zbczbc  
B) zbcabc  
C) abczbc  
D) abcabc

**279)** What is the output of SELECT LENGTH('SQL')?  
A) 2  
B) 3  
C) 4  
D) Error

**280)** Which clause removes duplicate values?  
A) UNIQUE  
B) DISTINCT  
C) ONLY  
D) NONE

**281)** Which keyword is used to check whether a column has NULL values or not?  
A) NULL  
B) IS NULL  
C) = NULL  
D) NO NULL

**282)** What is the output of SELECT TRIM(' SQL ')?  
A) SQL  
B) *SQL*  
C) SQL\_  
D) \_SQL

**283)** What does SELECT INSTR('DATABASE', 'BASE') return?  
A) 5  
B) 6  
C) 4  
D) 3

**284)** What is the result of SELECT REVERSE('abc')?  
A) cba  
B) abc  
C) bac  
D) Error

**285)** Which of the following function is used to extract substring?  
A) SUBSTRING()  
B) SUBSTR()  
C) MID()  
D) All of the above

**286)** Which SQL clause is used to group rows sharing a property?  
A) GROUP BY  
B) ORDER BY  
C) HAVING  
D) WHERE

**287)** Which function gives the current system time?  
A) NOW()  
B) GETTIME()  
C) SYSTIME()  
D) CURRENT\_TIME

**288)** The statement ROLLBACK TO savepoint1; does what?  
A) Rollbacks to a specific savepoint  
B) Deletes all savepoints  
C) Commits transactions  
D) None

**289)** The command SET AUTOCOMMIT=0; does what?  
A) Disables auto commit  
B) Enables auto commit  
C) Resets all values  
D) None

**290)** What is the output of SELECT ROUND(4.567, 2)?  
A) 4.57  
B) 4.56  
C) 4.5  
D) 5

**291)** Which function returns number of months between two dates?  
A) MONTHS\_BETWEEN()  
B) DATEDIFF()  
C) DIFF\_MONTHS()  
D) DATE\_GAP()

**292)** The function LPAD('SQL', 5, '\*') returns:  
A) \*\*SQL  
B) **SQL  
C) SQL**  
D) *SQL*

**293)** The function RPAD('SQL', 5, '\*') returns:  
A) **SQL  
B) SQL**  
C) *SQL*  
D) SQL\*\*\*

**294)** The result of SUBSTR('DATABASE', 5, 3) is:  
A) BAS  
B) ABA  
C) TAB  
D) ASE

**295)** Which keyword is used to return only different values?  
A) UNIQUE  
B) DISTINCT  
C) ONLY  
D) NO DUPLICATES

**296)** The SQL BETWEEN operator is:  
A) Inclusive of bounds  
B) Exclusive of bounds  
C) Lower bound only  
D) Upper bound only

**297)** A query inside another query is called:  
A) Subquery  
B) Join  
C) Subselect  
D) Both A and C

**298)** Which keyword is used to remove a table from the database?  
A) DELETE  
B) ERASE  
C) DROP  
D) REMOVE

**299)** Which clause is used to combine rows with same values?  
A) GROUP BY  
B) COMBINE  
C) AGGREGATE  
D) SORT

**300)** What does the CONCAT\_WS() function do in SQL?  
A) Concatenates strings with separator  
B) Adds whitespaces  
C) Converts string to date  
D) Joins strings in reverse

**🧠** **SQL Practice MCQs (1–50)**

**1. Which SQL clause is used to filter rows returned by a SELECT query?  
A) ORDER BY  
B) GROUP BY  
C) WHERE  
D) HAVING**

**2. Which SQL function returns the total number of rows in a table?  
A) SUM()  
B) LENGTH()  
C) AVG()  
D) COUNT()**

**3. Which SQL constraint ensures that a column cannot contain NULL values?  
A) UNIQUE  
B) NOT NULL  
C) CHECK  
D) DEFAULT**

**4. Which SQL command is used to remove all rows from a table but keep the table structure?  
A) DELETE  
B) DROP  
C) TRUNCATE  
D) CLEAR**

**5. What is the default sort order of ORDER BY?  
A) Descending  
B) Ascending  
C) Random  
D) None**

**6. Which keyword is used to eliminate duplicate rows in a SELECT query?  
A) NO DUPLICATES  
B) DISTINCT  
C) UNIQUE  
D) TRIM**

**7. What does the COMMIT command do?  
A) Starts a new transaction  
B) Deletes a table  
C) Saves all changes permanently  
D) Backs up the database**

**8. Which SQL JOIN returns only the matching rows from both tables?  
A) LEFT JOIN  
B) RIGHT JOIN  
C) FULL JOIN  
D) INNER JOIN**

**9. Which operator is used to compare a value to a list of values?  
A) ALL  
B) EXISTS  
C) ANY  
D) IN**

**10. Which function is used to get the current system date and time in MySQL?  
A) CURDATE()  
B) GETDATE()  
C) NOW()  
D) SYSDATE()**

**11. Which SQL keyword is used to define a virtual table?  
A) INDEX  
B) ALIAS  
C) VIEW  
D) TRIGGER**

**12. Which constraint uniquely identifies each record in a table and cannot be null?  
A) UNIQUE  
B) CHECK  
C) PRIMARY KEY  
D) FOREIGN KEY**

**13. Which clause groups the result set by one or more columns?  
A) ORDER BY  
B) WHERE  
C) GROUP BY  
D) HAVING**

**14. What does the HAVING clause do?  
A) Filters rows before grouping  
B) Sorts the result  
C) Filters groups after aggregation  
D) Defines subqueries**

**15. Which SQL clause is used to sort query results?  
A) SORT  
B) GROUP BY  
C) ORDER BY  
D) FILTER**

**16. Which SQL keyword is used to add new rows to a table?  
A) ADD  
B) UPDATE  
C) INSERT  
D) PUSH**

**17. Which of the following is used to remove duplicates in the result set?  
A) CLEAN  
B) UNIQUE  
C) FILTER  
D) DISTINCT**

**18. Which SQL operator returns all rows from two SELECT statements but removes duplicates?  
A) INTERSECT  
B) UNION  
C) UNION ALL  
D) EXCEPT**

**19. In SQL, what does the DELETE statement do?  
A) Removes the table structure  
B) Clears specific rows from a table  
C) Removes all rows and structure  
D) Cancels the last query**

**20. Which join returns all combinations of rows from both tables?  
A) INNER JOIN  
B) OUTER JOIN  
C) CROSS JOIN  
D) LEFT JOIN**

**21. Which function returns the remainder of a division?  
A) ROUND()  
B) MOD()  
C) FLOOR()  
D) ABS()**

**22. Which clause is used to define a condition on grouped records?  
A) WHERE  
B) GROUP BY  
C) ORDER BY  
D) HAVING**

**23. Which command is used to give privileges to a user?  
A) ALLOW  
B) SHARE  
C) GRANT  
D) PERMIT**

**24. Which function is used to calculate the average of values in a column?  
A) TOTAL()  
B) COUNT()  
C) SUM()  
D) AVG()**

**25. What does the NOT NULL constraint do?  
A) Prevents duplicate values  
B) Ensures a value is always present  
C) Ensures a value is unique  
D) Forces default values**

**26. What does the ROLLBACK command do?  
A) Cancels only the last statement  
B) Saves all changes  
C) Undoes all changes since last COMMIT  
D) Deletes the transaction**

**27. What is a function that returns the number of characters in a string?  
A) LENGTH()  
B) SIZE()  
C) COUNT()  
D) MEASURE()**

**28. Which clause filters rows before grouping in a query?  
A) HAVING  
B) GROUP BY  
C) ORDER BY  
D) WHERE**

**29. Which of the following is a Data Definition Language (DDL) command?  
A) SELECT  
B) INSERT  
C) CREATE  
D) UPDATE**

**30. Which JOIN includes unmatched rows from the left table?  
A) LEFT JOIN  
B) RIGHT JOIN  
C) INNER JOIN  
D) FULL JOIN**

**31. What is the purpose of the DEFAULT constraint?  
A) Prevents NULL values  
B) Makes a field primary key  
C) Assigns a value if none is provided  
D) Sets a formula**

**32. What is the role of a FOREIGN KEY?  
A) Primary key of a table  
B) Automatically indexes a column  
C) Links one table to another  
D) Deletes child rows**

**33. What clause is used to eliminate rows returned by a subquery?  
A) EXCEPT  
B) INTERSECT  
C) NOT IN  
D) HAVING**

**34. Which of the following is not a transaction control command?  
A) COMMIT  
B) ROLLBACK  
C) REVOKE  
D) SAVEPOINT**

**35. What does the TRIGGER object do in SQL?  
A) Schedules jobs  
B) Defines user roles  
C) Automatically runs on table changes  
D) Creates tables**

**36. What is the meaning of Atomicity in ACID?  
A) All transactions complete or none  
B) Consistent table structure  
C) Fast performance  
D) Backup and restore**

**37. Which type of JOIN is not supported directly in MySQL?  
A) INNER JOIN  
B) LEFT JOIN  
C) RIGHT JOIN  
D) FULL OUTER JOIN**

**38. What is a VIEW?  
A) Stored procedure  
B) Temporary table  
C) Virtual table  
D) Index**

**39. What does a CHECK constraint do?  
A) Adds indexes  
B) Restricts value range  
C) Logs errors  
D) Encrypts fields**

**40. Which clause is used to remove a view?  
A) DELETE VIEW  
B) REMOVE VIEW  
C) DROP VIEW  
D) CLEAR VIEW**

**41. Which of the following is a valid aggregate function?  
A) ROUND()  
B) LENGTH()  
C) COUNT()  
D) SUBSTR()**

**42. What command is used to remove a table completely from a database?  
A) REMOVE  
B) DELETE  
C) TRUNCATE  
D) DROP**

**43. Which of these is used to assign a partial rollback point?  
A) CHECKPOINT  
B) MARK  
C) SAVEPOINT  
D) REWIND**

**44. What does NULLIF(a, b) return if a = b?  
A) a  
B) b  
C) NULL  
D) 0**

**45. What command revokes user permissions in SQL?  
A) DELETE  
B) REMOVE  
C) CANCEL  
D) REVOKE**

**46. What is a Composite Primary Key?  
A) A key created using indexes  
B) A key formed by combining two or more columns  
C) A random surrogate key  
D) A reused foreign key**

**47. Which function returns the absolute value of a number?  
A) MOD()  
B) FLOOR()  
C) ABS()  
D) ROUND()**

**48. Which command starts a transaction in SQL?  
A) BEGIN  
B) OPEN  
C) TRANSACT  
D) LOAD**

**49. Which join returns all rows from both tables including non-matches?  
A) INNER JOIN  
B) FULL OUTER JOIN  
C) LEFT JOIN  
D) RIGHT JOIN**

**50. Which clause is used to create indexes on columns?  
A) DEFINE INDEX  
B) CREATE INDEX  
C) MAKE INDEX  
D) ADD INDEX**

**Let me know when you're ready, and I’ll share the Answer Key for all 50 MCQs!**

**You said:**

**yes share me the ans**

**ChatGPT said:**

**Awesome! Here's the Answer Key for the 50 SQL MCQs provided earlier:**

**✅ SQL Practice Test Answer Key**

| **Q#** | **Answer** |  | **Q#** | **Answer** |  | **Q#** | **Answer** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **C (WHERE)** |  | **18** | **B (UNION)** |  | **35** | **C (Auto-run on table change)** |
| **2** | **D (COUNT())** |  | **19** | **B (Clears specific rows)** | **36** | **A (All-or-nothing)** |  |
| **3** | **B (NOT NULL)** |  | **20** | **C (CROSS JOIN)** |  | **37** | **D (FULL OUTER JOIN)** |
| **4** | **C (TRUNCATE)** |  | **21** | **B (MOD())** |  | **38** | **C (Virtual Table)** |
| **5** | **B (Ascending)** |  | **22** | **D (HAVING)** |  | **39** | **B (Restrict values)** |
| **6** | **B (DISTINCT)** |  | **23** | **C (GRANT)** |  | **40** | **C (DROP VIEW)** |
| **7** | **C (Saves changes)** |  | **24** | **D (AVG())** |  | **41** | **C (COUNT())** |
| **8** | **D (INNER JOIN)** |  | **25** | **B (Ensures value present)** | **42** | **D (DROP)** |  |
| **9** | **D (IN)** |  | **26** | **C (ROLLBACK)** |  | **43** | **C (SAVEPOINT)** |
| **10** | **C (NOW())** |  | **27** | **A (LENGTH())** |  | **44** | **C (NULL)** |
| **11** | **C (VIEW)** |  | **28** | **D (WHERE)** |  | **45** | **D (REVOKE)** |
| **12** | **C (PRIMARY KEY)** |  | **29** | **C (CREATE)** |  | **46** | **B (2+ columns)** |
| **13** | **C (GROUP BY)** |  | **30** | **A (LEFT JOIN)** |  | **47** | **C (ABS())** |
| **14** | **C (Filters aggregates)** | **31** | **C (Assigns default)** | **48** | **A (BEGIN)** |  |  |
| **15** | **C (ORDER BY)** |  | **32** | **C (Links tables)** |  | **49** | **B (FULL OUTER JOIN)** |
| **16** | **C (INSERT)** |  | **33** | **C (NOT IN)** |  | **50** | **B (CREATE INDEX)** |
| **17** | **D (DISTINCT)** |  | **34** | **C (REVOKE)** |  |  |  |

**🧪 Topic-Wise SQL Practice MCQs: Set 1 – SQL Joins (10 Questions)**

**1. Which JOIN returns only rows that have matching values in both tables?  
A) LEFT JOIN  
B) INNER JOIN  
C) FULL JOIN  
D) RIGHT JOIN**

**2. Which JOIN returns all rows from the left table and matching rows from the right table?  
A) INNER JOIN  
B) RIGHT JOIN  
C) FULL OUTER JOIN  
D) LEFT JOIN**

**3. In MySQL, which JOIN is not directly supported?  
A) LEFT JOIN  
B) RIGHT JOIN  
C) INNER JOIN  
D) FULL OUTER JOIN**

**4. What does a CROSS JOIN return?  
A) Matched rows only  
B) All rows from left table  
C) Cartesian product of both tables  
D) NULL for unmatched rows**

**5. Which keyword is used to specify the JOIN condition?  
A) WHERE  
B) MATCH  
C) ON  
D) USING**

**6. Which JOIN includes unmatched rows from the right table and NULLs from the left?  
A) FULL JOIN  
B) LEFT JOIN  
C) INNER JOIN  
D) RIGHT JOIN**

**7. The output of SELECT \* FROM A, B is the same as:  
A) INNER JOIN  
B) CROSS JOIN  
C) RIGHT JOIN  
D) NATURAL JOIN**

**8. Which JOIN returns rows even when there is no match in both tables?  
A) LEFT JOIN  
B) RIGHT JOIN  
C) FULL OUTER JOIN  
D) INNER JOIN**

**9. To join tables by common column names, which keyword can you use?  
A) USING  
B) HAVING  
C) MATCHING  
D) GROUPING**

**10. Which clause is required in any JOIN to specify the linking columns?  
A) SELECT  
B) WHERE  
C) ON  
D) ORDER BY**

**Let me know when you're ready, and I’ll give you the Answer Key for this Joins Quiz. Then we’ll move to Set 2: Normalization.**

**You said:**

**give ans then move to next**

**ChatGPT said:**

**Great! Here’s the ✅ Answer Key for the SQL Joins Quiz (Set 1):**

**✅ SQL Joins – Answers**

| **Q#** | **Answer** |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **B) INNER JOIN** |
| **2** | **D) LEFT JOIN** |
| **3** | **D) FULL OUTER JOIN** |
| **4** | **C) Cartesian product** |
| **5** | **C) ON** |
| **6** | **D) RIGHT JOIN** |
| **7** | **B) CROSS JOIN** |
| **8** | **C) FULL OUTER JOIN** |
| **9** | **A) USING** |
| **10** | **C) ON** |

**Ready? Let's move to the next set.**

**🧪 Topic-Wise SQL Practice MCQs: Set 2 – Normalization (10 Questions)**

**1. What is the main goal of normalization?  
A) Backup tables  
B) Speed up queries  
C) Remove redundancy and anomalies  
D) Make large tables**

**2. A table is in 1NF if:  
A) It uses a primary key  
B) It has atomic (single) values in each cell  
C) It has no null values  
D) It has only one table**

**3. 2NF removes which type of dependency?  
A) Transitive  
B) Multi-valued  
C) Partial  
D) Circular**

**4. Which form removes transitive dependency?  
A) 1NF  
B) 2NF  
C) 3NF  
D) BCNF**

**5. If A → B, we say B is:  
A) Functional  
B) Dependent  
C) Transitive  
D) Determinant**

**6. What is the difference between 3NF and BCNF?  
A) BCNF removes multivalued dependencies  
B) 3NF allows non-candidate key determinants  
C) 3NF ensures composite keys  
D) BCNF does not allow foreign keys**

**7. What is a candidate key?  
A) Primary key  
B) Superkey with no extra attributes  
C) Foreign key  
D) NULL key**

**8. What is a transitive dependency?  
A) When A → B and B → C, then A → C  
B) A depends on multiple attributes  
C) A function is called twice  
D) Repeating groups**

**9. 4NF deals with:  
A) Partial dependency  
B) Transitive dependency  
C) Multivalued dependency  
D) Functional dependency**

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

**✅ Normalization – Answers**

| **Q#** | **Answer** |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **C) Remove redundancy and anomalies** |
| **2** | **B) Atomic (single) values in each cell** |
| **3** | **C) Partial** |
| **4** | **C) 3NF** |
| **5** | **B) Dependent** |
| **6** | **B) 3NF allows non-candidate key determinants** |
| **7** | **B) Superkey with no extra attributes** |
| **8** | **A) A → B and B → C, then A → C** |
| **9** | **C) Multivalued dependency** |
| **10** | **A) 1NF** |

**Now let’s continue with:**

**🧪 Topic-Wise SQL Practice MCQs: Set 3 – SQL Functions (String, Numeric, Date, NULL)**

**1. Which function returns the number of characters in a string?  
A) LENGTH()  
B) CHAR()  
C) COUNT()  
D) SIZE()**

**2. What does the function ROUND(15.678, 1) return?  
A) 15.7  
B) 15.6  
C) 15.67  
D) 16**

**3. What is the result of MOD(29, 5)?  
A) 5  
B) 4  
C) 1  
D) 0**

**4. Which function converts a string to lowercase?  
A) UCASE()  
B) LOWER()  
C) LCASE()  
D) FORMAT()**

**5. Which function is used to get the current date and time in MySQL?  
A) NOW()  
B) CURRENT()  
C) DATE()  
D) SYSDATE()**

**6. What does the COALESCE() function do?  
A) Finds NULLs  
B) Returns the first non-null value  
C) Deletes NULLs  
D) Returns 0**

**7. What is returned by NULLIF(10, 10)?  
A) 10  
B) 0  
C) NULL  
D) Error**

**8. Which function is used to extract part of a string?  
A) LEFT()  
B) SUBSTR()  
C) MID()  
D) SLICE()**

**9. What will ABS(-25) return?  
A) -25  
B) 25  
C) 0  
D) NULL**

**10. Which function removes leading/trailing spaces from a string?  
A) REMOVE()  
B) CLEAN()  
C) TRIM()  
D) STRIP()**

**✅ SQL Functions – Answers**

| **Q#** | **Answer** |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **A) LENGTH()** |
| **2** | **A) 15.7** |
| **3** | **B) 4** |
| **4** | **B) LOWER()** |
| **5** | **A) NOW()** |
| **6** | **B) First non-null value** |
| **7** | **C) NULL** |
| **8** | **B) SUBSTR()** |
| **9** | **B) 25** |
| **10** | **C) TRIM()** |

**Now let’s move on to:**

**🧪 Topic-Wise SQL Practice MCQs: Set 4 – Constraints & Keys (10 Questions)**

**1. Which constraint ensures that a column will always have a unique value?  
A) PRIMARY KEY  
B) FOREIGN KEY  
C) DEFAULT  
D) NOT NULL**

**2. Which SQL keyword is used to create a constraint that links two tables?  
A) PRIMARY  
B) REFERENCE  
C) FOREIGN KEY  
D) UNIQUE**

**3. What is the maximum number of PRIMARY KEYs a table can have?  
A) Unlimited  
B) 1  
C) 2  
D) 0**

**4. Which constraint allows NULL values but no duplicates?  
A) PRIMARY KEY  
B) UNIQUE  
C) FOREIGN KEY  
D) NOT NULL**

**5. What is the purpose of the CHECK constraint?  
A) Assign a default value  
B) Validate data using conditions  
C) Link tables  
D) Mark duplicates**

**6. Which constraint is used to prevent entering NULL into a column?  
A) DEFAULT  
B) PRIMARY KEY  
C) NOT NULL  
D) UNIQUE**

**7. Which combination ensures entity integrity?  
A) NOT NULL + DEFAULT  
B) PRIMARY KEY  
C) FOREIGN KEY  
D) UNIQUE + CHECK**

**8. Which key is used to uniquely identify records in a table?  
A) FOREIGN KEY  
B) DEFAULT  
C) PRIMARY KEY  
D) CANDIDATE KEY**

**9. A composite primary key:  
A) Refers to a foreign key  
B) Is one key column  
C) Uses multiple columns as a key  
D) Is a default value**

**10. Which of these allows duplicate values?  
A) PRIMARY KEY  
B) FOREIGN KEY  
C) UNIQUE  
D) NOT NULL**

**✅ Constraints & Keys – Answers**

| **Q#** | **Answer** |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **A) PRIMARY KEY** |
| **2** | **C) FOREIGN KEY** |
| **3** | **B) 1** |
| **4** | **B) UNIQUE** |
| **5** | **B) Validate using condition** |
| **6** | **C) NOT NULL** |
| **7** | **B) PRIMARY KEY** |
| **8** | **C) PRIMARY KEY** |
| **9** | **C) Uses multiple columns** |
| **10** | **B) FOREIGN KEY** |

**Now let’s move to:**

**🧪 Topic-Wise SQL Practice MCQs: Set 5 – Transactions & ACID (10 Questions)**

**1. Which command saves all changes made in the current transaction?  
A) SAVEPOINT  
B) COMMIT  
C) ROLLBACK  
D) GRANT**

**2. Which command cancels all changes since the last COMMIT?  
A) ROLLBACK  
B) RESET  
C) UNDO  
D) DELETE**

**3. Which property of ACID ensures that changes are saved permanently even after a crash?  
A) Atomicity  
B) Durability  
C) Consistency  
D) Isolation**

**4. What does the SAVEPOINT command do?  
A) Deletes a backup  
B) Sets a restore point within a transaction  
C) Ends a transaction  
D) Rolls back a transaction**

**5. Which of the following is a Transaction Control Language (TCL) command?  
A) CREATE  
B) SELECT  
C) SAVEPOINT  
D) GRANT**

**6. Which ACID property ensures no partial transaction is committed?  
A) Atomicity  
B) Durability  
C) Consistency  
D) Performance**

**7. Which isolation level prevents dirty reads?  
A) READ UNCOMMITTED  
B) READ COMMITTED  
C) REPEATABLE READ  
D) SERIALIZABLE**

**8. Which isolation level provides the highest data consistency but lowest concurrency?  
A) READ UNCOMMITTED  
B) REPEATABLE READ  
C) SERIALIZABLE  
D) READ COMMITTED**

**9. Which command rolls back the transaction to a previously defined savepoint?  
A) CANCEL  
B) RESET  
C) ROLLBACK TO  
D) DELETE SAVEPOINT**

**10. What is the default isolation level in most RDBMSs like MySQL?  
A) READ UNCOMMITTED  
B) SERIALIZABLE  
C) READ COMMITTED  
D) REPEATABLE READ**

**✅ Transactions & ACID – Answers**

| **Q#** | **Answer** |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **B) COMMIT** |
| **2** | **A) ROLLBACK** |
| **3** | **B) Durability** |
| **4** | **B) Sets a restore point** |
| **5** | **C) SAVEPOINT** |
| **6** | **A) Atomicity** |
| **7** | **B) READ COMMITTED** |
| **8** | **C) SERIALIZABLE** |
| **9** | **C) ROLLBACK TO** |
| **10** | **D) REPEATABLE READ** |

**Now let’s move to:**

**🧪 Topic-Wise SQL Practice MCQs: Set 6 – Subqueries & Set Operators (10 Questions)**

**1. What does the IN operator do in a WHERE clause?  
A) Assign values  
B) List all table names  
C) Compares a value to a set of values  
D) Calls a stored procedure**

**2. Which operator returns TRUE if a subquery returns any row?  
A) EXISTS  
B) IN  
C) ALL  
D) NONE**

**3. What does the ALL keyword do in SQL?  
A) Matches no value  
B) Compares with every value in the subquery  
C) Deletes all records  
D) Returns distinct values only**

**4. Which clause can be used to write a subquery?  
A) GROUP BY  
B) HAVING  
C) WHERE  
D) SELECT**

**5. What does a correlated subquery do?  
A) Returns multiple result sets  
B) Refers to outer query values  
C) Always runs first  
D) Ignores WHERE clause**

**6. Which operator returns rows from both queries excluding duplicates?  
A) UNION  
B) UNION ALL  
C) INTERSECT  
D) JOIN**

**7. Which operator returns only rows common to both queries?  
A) UNION  
B) INTERSECT  
C) EXCEPT  
D) ALL**

**8. Which operator returns rows from the first query not in the second?  
A) UNION  
B) INTERSECT  
C) EXCEPT  
D) LIKE**

**9. What is the minimum number of rows returned by a subquery using EXISTS?  
A) 0  
B) 1  
C) Unlimited  
D) Exactly 2**

**10. Which operator would you use for “greater than at least one” from subquery?  
A) > ALL  
B) > SOME  
C) > EACH  
D) > ANY**

**✅ Subqueries & Set Operators – Answers**

| **Q#** | **Answer** |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **C) Compares a value to a set of values** |
| **2** | **A) EXISTS** |
| **3** | **B) Compares with every value in the subquery** |
| **4** | **C) WHERE** |
| **5** | **B) Refers to outer query values** |
| **6** | **A) UNION** |
| **7** | **B) INTERSECT** |
| **8** | **C) EXCEPT** |
| **9** | **A) 0** |
| **10** | **D) > ANY** |

**Now for the final stretch!**

**🧪 Topic-Wise SQL Practice MCQs: Set 7 – Access Control, Views, Indexes, Triggers (10 Questions)**

**1. Which command is used to give access rights to users in SQL?  
A) GRANT  
B) ALLOW  
C) PERMIT  
D) GIVE**

**2. Which command is used to remove privileges from a user?  
A) DELETE  
B) REMOVE  
C) REVOKE  
D) DROP**

**3. What is a VIEW in SQL?  
A) A real table  
B) A copy of another table  
C) A virtual table created using SELECT  
D) A stored file**

**4. Which command creates a view?  
A) CREATE TABLE  
B) CREATE VIRTUAL  
C) CREATE VIEW  
D) DEFINE VIEW**

**5. Which SQL structure improves query performance using fast lookup?  
A) VIEW  
B) INDEX  
C) JOIN  
D) TRIGGER**

**6. Which SQL object automatically runs on INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE?  
A) VIEW  
B) INDEX  
C) TRIGGER  
D) PROCEDURE**

**7. Which of the following can be indexed in SQL?  
A) Only primary key  
B) Any column  
C) Foreign key only  
D) No column**

**8. What happens if you DROP a VIEW?  
A) The table is dropped  
B) The original data is deleted  
C) Only the view is deleted  
D) Nothing happens**

**9. Which command is used to remove a view?  
A) DELETE VIEW  
B) REMOVE VIEW  
C) DROP VIEW  
D) CLEAR VIEW**

**10. What does the WITH GRANT OPTION allow?  
A) Create views  
B) Revoke privileges  
C) Allow the user to grant access to others  
D) Set default roles**

**✅ Access Control, Views, Indexes, Triggers – Answers**

| **Q#** | **Answer** |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **A) GRANT** |
| **2** | **C) REVOKE** |
| **3** | **C) A virtual table created using SELECT** |
| **4** | **C) CREATE VIEW** |
| **5** | **B) INDEX** |
| **6** | **C) TRIGGER** |
| **7** | **B) Any column** |
| **8** | **C) Only the view is deleted** |
| **9** | **C) DROP VIEW** |
| **10** | **C) Allow the user to grant access to others** |