

WORKSHEET 2 SQL

Q1 to Q13 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

1. Which of the following constraint requires that there should not be duplicate entries?

- A) No Duplicity B) Different
- C) Null D) Unique

Answer D) Unique

Explanation : Unique constraint ensures that a column will only have unique values.

A UNIQUE constraint field cannot have any duplicate data

2. Which of the following constraint allows null values in a column?

- A) Primary key B) Empty Value
- C) Null D) None of them

Answer C) Null

3. Which of the following statements are true regarding Primary Key?

- A) Each entry in the primary key uniquely identifies each entry or row in the table
- B) There can be duplicate values in a primary key column
- C) There can be null values in Primary key
- D) None of the above.

Answer A) Each entry in the primary key uniquely identifies each entry or row in the table

Explanation : The PRIMARY KEY constraint uniquely identifies each record in a table.

Primary keys must contain UNIQUE values, and cannot contain NULL values.

A table can have only ONE primary key; and in the table, this primary key can consist of single or multiple columns (fields).

4. Which of the following statements are true regarding Unique Key?

- A) There should not be any duplicate entries
- B) Null values are not allowed
- C) Multiple columns can make a single unique key together
- D) All of the above

Answer A) There should not be any duplicate entries

Explanation : A unique key is a set of one or more than one fields/columns of a table that uniquely identify a record in a database table.

We can say that it is little like primary key but it can accept only one null value and it cannot have duplicate values.

5. Which of the following is/are example of referential constraint?

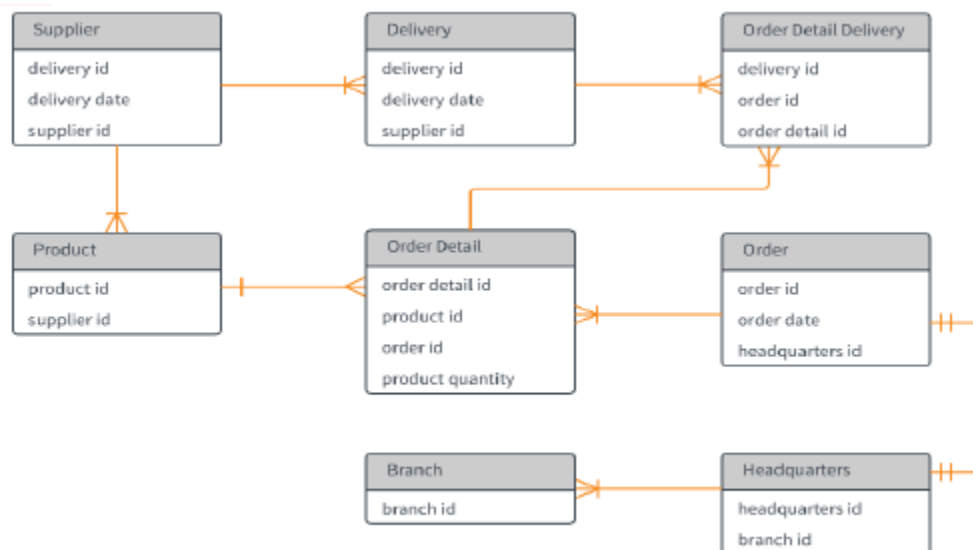
- A) Not Null
- B) Foreign Key
- C) Referential key
- D) All of them

Answer B) Foreign Key

Explanation : A referential constraint is defined for a specific column (called a foreign key) when a table is defined.

A table in which a referential constraint and a foreign key are defined is called a referencing table, while a table that is referenced from a referencing table with a foreign key is called a referenced table. In a referenced table, a primary key that is referenced by the foreign key must be pre-defined

For Questions 6-13 refer to the below diagram and answer the questions:



6. How many foreign keys are there in the Supplier table?

- A) 0
- B) 3
- C) 2
- D) 1

Answer D) 1

Explanation : Delivery ID is the foreign key and Supplier ID is the Primary Key

7. The type of relationship between Supplier table and Product table is:

- A) one to many
- B) many to one
- C) one to one
- D) many to many

Answer A) One to many

Explanation : The relationship between the Supplier and Product table (in our example above) is of one-

to-many type because one record in supplier table can be related to many records in Product table. Talking it in more general, we can say one supplier may supply many products and thus one-to-many relationship.

8. The type of relationship between Order table and Headquarter table is:

- A) one to many B) many to one
- C) one to one D) many to many

Answer C) One to One

Explanation : The arrow represent the relationship is one to one.

9. Which of the following is a foreign key in Delivery table?

- A) delivery id B) supplier id
- C) delivery date D) None of

Answer B) Supplier ID

10. The number of foreign keys in order details is:

- A) 0 B) 1
- C) 3 D) 2

Answer D) 2

Explanation : Product ID and Order Id are Foreign Keys

11. The type of relationship between Order Detail table and Product table is:

- A) one to many B) many to one
- C) one to one D) many to many

Answer B) many to one

12. DDL statements perform operation on which of the following database objects?

- A) Rows of table B) Columns of table
- C) Table D) None of them

Answer C) Table

Explanation : Data definition language (DDL) statements let you to perform these tasks: Create, alter, and drop schema objects.

Grant and revoke privileges and roles. Analyze information on a table, index, or cluster.

13. Which of the following statement is used to enter rows in a table?

- A) Insert into B) Update
- C) Enter into D) Set Row

Answer A) Insert Into

Q14 and Q15 have one or more correct answer. Choose all the correct option to answer your question.

14. Which of the following is/are entity constraints in SQL?

- A) Duplicate B) Unique
- C) Primary Key D) Null

Answer B and D) Unique and Primary Key

15. Which of the following statements is an example of semantic Constraint?

- A) A blood group can contain one of the following values - A, B, AB and O.
- B) A blood group can only contain characters
- C) A blood group cannot have null values
- D) Two or more donors can have same blood group

Answer A and B) A blood group can contain one of the following values: A, B, AB and O **and** A blood group can contain only characters.

Explanation : This is a semantic constraint as it ensures that only particular values can belong to the 'Blood Group' column.