

01. Find all the cities whose humidity is 89
- A. SELECT city WHERE humidity = 89;
 - B. SELECT city FROM weather WHERE humidity = 89;
 - C. SELECT humidity = 89 FROM weather;
 - D. SELECT city FROM weather;
02. Find the temperature in increasing order of all cities
- A. SELECT city FROM weather ORDER BY temperature;
 - B. SELECT city, temperature FROM weather;
 - C. SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY temperature;
 - D. SELECT city, temperature FROM weather ORDER BY city;
03. What is the meaning of LIKE '%0%0%'
- A. Feature begins with two 0's
 - B. Feature ends with two 0's
 - C. Feature has more than two 0's
 - D. Feature has two 0's in it, at any position
04. Find the names of these cities with temperature and condition whose condition is neither sunny nor cloudy
- A. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT IN ('sunny', 'cloudy');
 - B. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT BETWEEN ('sunny', 'cloudy');
 - C. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition IN ('sunny', 'cloudy');
 - D. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition BETWEEN ('sunny', 'cloudy');
05. Find the name of those cities with temperature and condition whose condition is either sunny or cloudy but temperature must be greater than 70°F.
- A. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' OR temperature > 70;
 - B. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' OR temperature > 70;
 - C. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature > 70;
 - D. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature > 70;
05. The SELECT statement SELECT 'Hi' FROM DUAL WHERE NULL = NULL; Outputs
- A. Hi
 - B. FLASE
 - C. TRUE
 - D. Nothing
06. Which of the following is illegal?
- A. SELECT SYSDATE - SYSDATE FROM DUAL;
 - B. SELECT SYSDATE - (SYSDATE - 2) FROM DUAL;
 - C. SELECT SYSDATE - (SYSDATE + 2) FROM DUAL;
 - D. None of these

07. Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL constraint?

- A. PRIMARY KEY
- B. ALTERNATE KEY
- C. FOREIGN KEY
- D. UNIQUE

08. The _____ is essentially used to search for patterns in target string.

- a) Like Predicate
- b) Null Predicate
- c) In Predicate
- d) Out Predicate

09. Which of the following statement is true ?

- a) DELETE does not free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table
- b) Both DELETE and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table
- c) Both DELETE and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table
- d) DELETE free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table

10. To alter a database _____ command is used

- a) ALTER database database_name
- b) ALTER database_name
- c) ALTER database database_name
- d) ALTER database_name

11. To delete a database _____ command is used

- a) Delete database database_name
- b) Delete database_name
- c) drop database database_name
- d) drop database_name

12. Insert into employee _____ (1002, Joey, 2000);

In the given query which of the keyword has to be inserted ?

- a) Table
- b) Values
- c) Relation
- d) Field

13. Which of the constraint can be enforced one per table ?

- a) Primary key constraint
- b) Not Null constraint
- c) Foreign Key constraint
- d) Check constraint

14. Purpose of foreign key constraint in SQL Server is :

- a) FOREIGN KEY constraints identify and enforce the relationships between tables
- b) A foreign key in one table points to a candidate key in another table

- c) You cannot insert a row with a foreign key value, except NULL, if there is no candidate key with that value
- d) None of the mentioned

15. Which one is correct syntax for Where clause in SQL server?

- a) SELECT WHERE "Condition" Col1, Col2 FROM "Table" ;
- b) SELECT "Condition" Col1, Col2 FROM "Table" WHERE;
- c) SELECT Col1, Col2 FROM "Table" WHERE "condition";
- d) None of the above

16) What will be the consequence of omitting 'Where' clause in Update Statement?

- a) No effect on the query as well as on table.
- b) All records present in the table will be updated
- c) Only one record will be updated
- d) None of the above

17) Which one is correct syntax for Update Statement?

- a) Update Table table_name Columns(Col1, Col2,Col3);
- b) Update into table_name (Col1, Col2,Col3) VALUES (Val1,Val2,Val3);
- c) Update table_name Set Col_name=Value;
- d) None of the above

18) Which one is correct syntax for Insert Statement?

- a) Insert table_name Columns(Col1, Col2,Col3);
- b) Insert into table_name (Col1, Col2,Col3) VALUES (Val1,Val2,Val3);
- c) Insert Columns(Col1, Col2,Col3) VALUE (Val1, Val2,Val3) Into table_name;
- d) None of the above

19) What is the basic syntax for Delete query?

- a) Delete * from tablename;
- b) Delete from tablename;
- c) Delete column1, Column2, column(n) from tablename;
- d) All are correct

20) How is Column wise insertion of data different from simply passing values to a table?

- a) Column wise data leads in populating data on optional basis i.e. whether user wanted to insert data in a column or not.
- b) We can't pass value to a table without mentioning column names in an insert statement.
- c) Passing values to a table without column names is always safe.
- d) None of the above

21. Which of the following statements contains an error?

- a) SELECT * FROM emp
WHERE empid = 10003;
- b) SELECT empid
FROM emp

WHERE empid = 10006;

c) Select empid from emp;

d) SELECT empid

WHERE empid = 1009 AND lastname = 'GELLER';

22. Select * from employee where salary>10000 and dept_id=101;

Which of the following fields are displayed as output?

a) Salary, dept_id

b) Employee

c) Salary

d) All the field of employee relation

23. The _____ clause allows us to select only those rows in the result relation of the _____ clause that satisfy a specified predicate.

a) Where, from

b) From, select

c) Select, from

d) From, where

24. Select ID, name, dept name, salary * 1.1 where instructor;

The query given below will not give an error. Which one of the following has to be replaced to get the desired output ?

a) Salary*1.1

b) ID

c) Where

d) Instructor

25. Select _____ dept_name from instructor;

Here which of the following displays the unique values of the column ?

a) All

b) From

c) Distinct

d) Name

26. The _____ connective tests for set membership, where the set is a collection of values produced by a select clause. The _____ connective tests for the absence of set membership.

a) Or, in

b) Not in, in

c) In, not in

d) In, or