

SQL EXAM

SL	QUESTION	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C	OPTION D	ANS
1.	What is the full form of SQL?	Structured Query List	Structure Query Language	Sample Query Language	None of these.	B
2.	Which of the following is not a valid SQL type?	FLOAT	NUMERIC	DECIMAL	CHARACTER	C
3.	Which of the following is not a DDL command?	TRUNCATE	ALTER	CREATE	UPDATE	D
4.	Which of the following are TCL commands?	COMMIT and ROLLBACK	UPDATE and TRUNCATE	SELECT and INSERT	GRANT and REVOKE	A
5.	Which statement is used to delete all rows in a table without having the action logged?	DELETE	REMOVE	DROP	TRUNCATE	D
6.	SQL Views are also known as	Simple tables	Virtual tables	Complex tables	Actual Tables	B
7.	How many Primary keys can have in a table?	Only 1	Only 2	Depends on no of Columns	Depends on DBA	A
8.	Which datatype can store unstructured data in a column?	CHAR	RAW	NUMERIC	VARCHAR	B
9.	Which of the following is not Constraint in SQL?	Primary Key	Not Null	Check	Union	D
10	Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?	COUNT	COMPUTE	SUM	MAX	B
11	Which data manipulation command is used to combines the records from one or more tables?	SELECT	PROJECT	JOIN	PRODUCT	C
12	Which operator is used to compare a value to a specified list of values?	ANY	BETWEEN	ALL	IN	D
13	What operator tests column for absence of data	NOT Operator	Exists Operator	IS NULL Operator	None of the above	C
14	In which of the following cases a DML statement is not executed?	When existing rows are modified.	When a table is deleted.	When some rows are deleted.	All of the above	B
15	If we have not specified ASC or DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by default	DESC	ASC	There is no default value	None of the mentioned	B
16	Which of the following statement is true?	TRUNCATE free the table space while DELETE does not.	Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statements free the table's space.	Both TRUNCATE and DELETE statement does not free the table's space.	DELETE free the table space while TRUNCATE does not.	A
17	What is returned by INSTR ('JAVAT POINT', 'P')?	6	7	POINT	JAVAT	B
18	A command that lets you change one or more field in a table is:	INSERT	MODIFY	LOOK-UP	All of the above	B
19	Which of the following is also called an INNER JOIN?	SELF JOIN	EQUI JOIN	NON-EQUI JOIN	None of the above	B
20	Which of the following is true about the HAVING clause?	Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.	Similar to WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.	Similar to WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.	Acts exactly like a WHERE clause.	C
21	_____ clause creates temporary relation for the query on which it is defined.	WITH	FROM	WHERE	SELECT	A
22	Which of the following is true about the SQL AS clause?	The AS clause in SQL is used to change the column name in the output or assign a name to a derived column.	The SQL AS clause can only be used with the JOIN clause.	The AS clause in SQL is used to defines a search condition.	All of the mentioned	A
23	_____ command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?	ROLLBACK	COMMIT	TRUNCATE	DELETE	B
24	How can you change "Thomas" into "Michel" in the "LastName" column in the Users table?	UPDATE User SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'	MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'	MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'	UPDATE Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'	D
25	Which command is used to change the definition of a table in SQL?	CREATE	UPDATE	ALTER	SELECT	C
26	Which type of JOIN is used to returns rows that do not have matching values?	Natural JOIN	Outer JOIN	EQUI JOIN	All of the above	B
27	A CASE SQL statement is _____?	A way to establish a loop in SQL.	A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL	A way to establish a data definition in SQL	All of the above.	B

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28	Which statement is true regarding routines and triggers?	Both run automatically.	Both are stored in the database.	Both consist of procedural code.	Both have to be called to operate.	C
29	Which statement is true regarding procedures?	They include procedural and SQL statements.	They work similarly to the functions.	It does not need unique names.	It cannot be created with SQL statements.	A
30	Which of the following is the basic approaches for joining tables?	Union JOIN	Natural JOIN	Subqueries	All of the above	D
31	Why we need to create an index if the primary key is already present in a table?	Index improves the speed of data retrieval operations on a table.	Indexes are special lookup tables that will be used by the database search engine.	Indexes are synonyms of a column in a table.	All of the above	A
32	Group of operations that form a single logical unit of work is known as	View	Network	Unit	Transaction	D
33	Shared locks are applied while performing	Read operations	Write operations	A & B both	None of the above	A
34	Sequence can generate	Numeric value	Alphanumeric value	A & B both	None of the above	C
35	A sequence in SQL can generate a maximum number:	39 digits	38 digits	40 digits	37 digits	B
36	Which of the following is the correct order of a SQL statement?	SELECT, GROUP BY, WHERE, HAVING	SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING	SELECT, HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY	SELECT, WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY	B
37	What is the difference between a PRIMARY KEY and a UNIQUE KEY?	Primary key can store null value, whereas a unique key cannot store null value.	We can have only one primary key in a table while we can have multiple unique keys	Primary key cannot be a date variable whereas unique key can be	None of these	B
38	Which operator is used to compare the NULL values in SQL?	Equal	IN	IS	None of Above	C
39	When the wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful?	When an exact match is required in a SELECT statement.	When an exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement.	When an exact match is required in a CREATE statement.	When an exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.	B
40	_____ is NOT a type of constraint in SQL language?	FOREIGN KEY	PRIMARY KEY	UNIQUE	ALTERNATE KEY	D
41	Which of the following statement is correct to display all the cities with the condition, temperature, and humidity whose humidity is in the range of 60 to 75 from the 'whether' table?	SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity IN (60 to 75)	SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity BETWEEN 60 AND 75	SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT IN (60 AND 75)	SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT BETWEEN 60 AND 75	B
42	_____ is a program that performs some common action on database data and also stored in the database.	Stored Procedure	Trigger	Stored Function	None of the above	A
43	Which statement is used to get all data from the student table whose name starts with p?	SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p%';	SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'p%';	SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '_p%';	SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p';	B
44	What is the advantage of the clustered index?	It is fast to update the records.	It does not need extra work for SQL queries.	It minimizes the page transfer and maximizes the cache hits.	None of the above is correct.	C
45	Which data dictionary table can be used to show the object privileges granted to the user on specific columns?	USER_TAB_PRIVS_MADE	USER_COL_PRIVS_MADE	USER_TAB_PRIVS	USER_COL_PRIVS	D
46	What is the need for our query to execute successfully on an existing view?	The specified table must contain data.	We must have a SELECT privilege on the view.	We should have a SELECT privilege only on the specified table.	The specified table must be in the same database or schema.	B
47	Which of the following operator can be used with a multiple-row subquery?	=	BETWEEN	NOT IN	◇	C
48	_____ is a constraint that can be defined only at the column level?	UNIQUE	NOT NULL	CHECK	PRIMARY KEY	B
49	The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is:	REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ...	DROP FROM CUSTOMER ...	DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ...	UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ...	C
50	The SQL WHERE clause:	limits the column data that are returned.	limits the row data are returned.	Both A and B are correct.	Neither A nor B are correct.	B