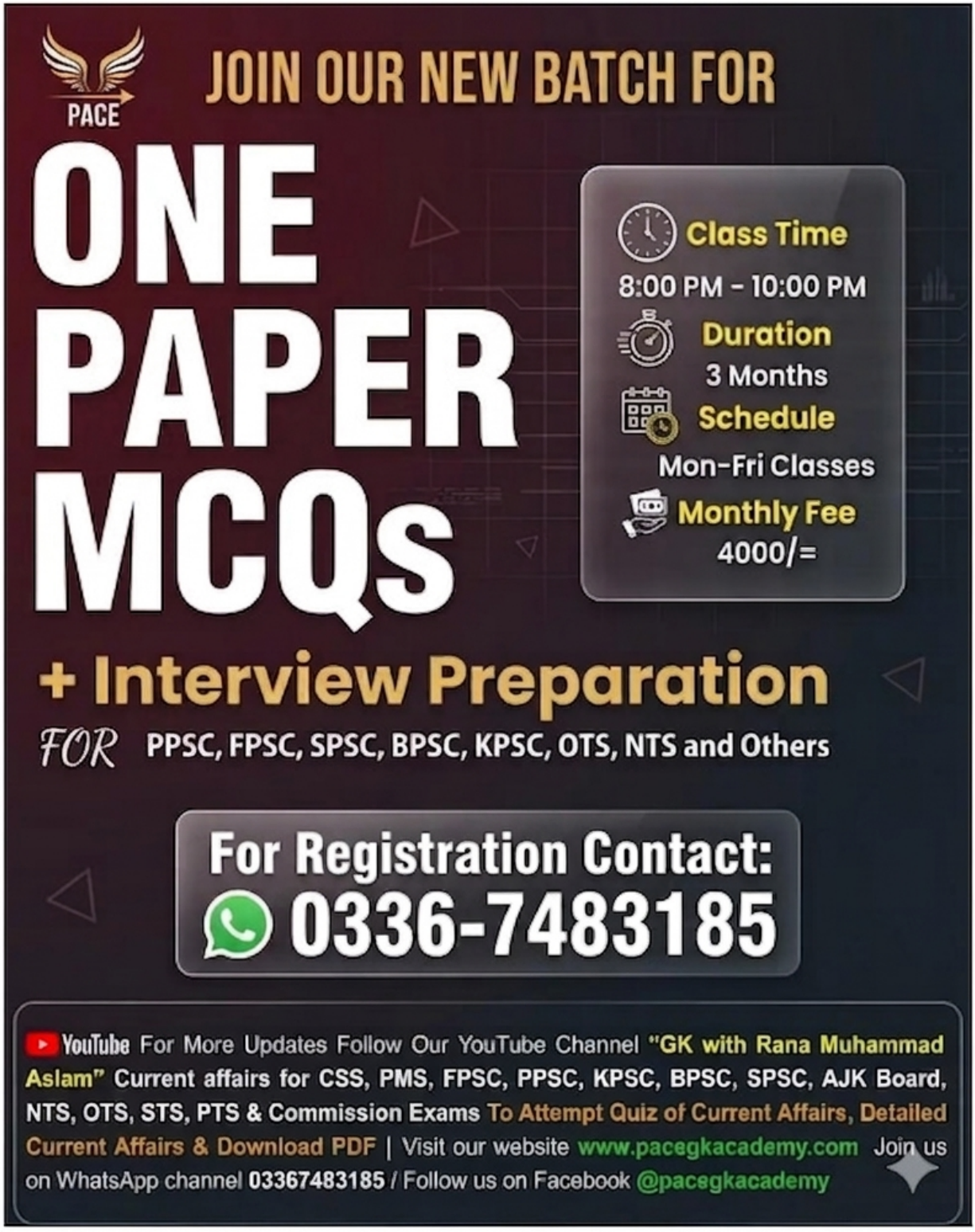
SQL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SQL

Q.1: Which of the following query finds colors of boats reserved by "Dustin"?
A. SELECT DISTINCT b.color FROM boats b, reserves r, sailors s WHERE s.sname = 'Dustin' AND r.bid = b.bid
B. SELECT DISTINCT b.color FROM boats b, sailors s WHERE s.sname = 'Dustin' AND
C. **SELECT DISTINCT b.color FROM boats b, reserves r, sailors s WHERE s.sname =**
D. SELECT DISTINCT b.color FROM boats b, reserves r, sailors s WHERE s.sname = 'Dustin' AND s.sid = r.sid

Q.2: Which of the following query finds the names of the sailors who have reserved at least one boat?
A. SELECT DISTINCT s.sname FROM sailors, reserves WHERE s.sid = r.sid;
B. **SELECT DISTINCT s.sname FROM sailors s, reserves r WHERE s.sid = r.sid;**
C. SELECT s.sname FROM sailors s, reserves r WHERE s.sid = r.sid
D. None of These

Q.3: Find the name of cities with all entries whose temperature is in the range of 71 and 89?
A. SELECT* FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT IN (71 to 89)
B. SELECT* FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT IN (71 and 89);
C. SELECT* FROM weather WHERE temperature NOT BETWEEN 71 to 89;
D. **SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature BETWEEN 71 AND 89;**

Q.4: Find the name of all cities with their temperature, humidity and countries?
A. SELECT city, temperature, humidity, country FROM location
B. SELECT weather.city, temperature, humidity, country FROM weather, location
C. **SELECT weather.city, temperature, humidity, country FROM weather, location WHERE weather.city = location.city**
D. SELECT weather.city, temperature, humidity FROM weather SELECT country FROM location WHERE weather.city = location.city

Q.5: Find the names of the countries whose condition is sunny?
A. SELECT country FROM location WHERE condition = 'sunny';
B. **SELECT country FROM location WHERE city IN (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny')**
C. SELECT country FROM location WHERE city NOT IN (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny')
D. SELECT country FROM location WHERE city UNION (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny')

Q.6: Find all the cities with temperature, condition and humidity whose humidity is in the range of 63 to 79?
A. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT BETWEEN 63 AND 79
B. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity IN (63 to 79)
C. SELECT* FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT IN (63 AND 79)
D. **SELECT * FROM weather WHERE humidity BETWEEN 63 AND 79**

Q.7: Find all the tuples having temperature greater than 'Paris'?
A. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > 'Paris' temperature
B. **SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT temperature FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')**
C. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT * FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris
D. SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE city = 'Paris')

Q.8: 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 = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature > 70;
B. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' OR temperature
C. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' OR temperature > 70
D. **SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature > 70;**

Q.9: 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 BETWEEN
B. **SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT IN**
C. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition NOT BETWEEN
D. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition IN

Q.10: What is the meaning of LIKE '%0%0%?
A. **Feature has two 0's in it, at any position**
B. Feature begins with two 0's
C. ature ends with two 0's
D. Feature has more than two 0's

Q.11: Find the temperature in increasing order of all cities, Table Name 'weather'
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

Q.12: Find all the cities whose humidity is 89, Table Name weather?
A. SELECT city WHERE humidity
B. **SELECT city FROM weather WHERE humidity**
C. SELECT humidity
D. SELECT city FROM weather

Q.13: Which command undo all the updates performed by the SQL in the transaction?
A. DELETE
B. **ROLLBACK**
C. COMMIT
D. TRUNCATE

Q.14: Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?
A. DELETE
B. ROLLBACK
C. **COMMIT**
D. TRUNCATE

Q.15: Which of the following must be enclosed in double quotes?
A. Strings
B. Dates
C. Column Alias
D. **All of the above**

Q.16: Which of the following group functions ignore NULL values?
A. SUM
B. MAX
C. COUNT
D. **All of the above**

Q.17: The SQL statement SELECT SUBSTR('123456789', INSTR('abcabcabc', 'b'), 4) FROM DUAL;
A. 456789
B. 6789
C. **2345**
D. 1234

Q.18: Which SQL keyword is used to sort the result-set?
A. SORT
B. SORT BY
C. **ORDER**
D. ORDER BY

Q.19: Which SQL statement is used to delete data FROM a database?
A. **DELETE**
B. COLLAPSE
C. REMOVE
D. ALTER

Q.20: Which SQL statement is used to update data in a database?
A. MODIFY
B. SAVE
C. **UPDATE**
D. SAVE AS

Q.21: Which of the following is a SQL aggregate function?
A. LEN
B. LEFT
C. **AVG**
D. JOIN

Q.22: Which of the following SQL commands is used to retrieve data?
A. **SELECT**
B. DELETE
C. INSERT
D. JOIN

Q.23: What is a view?
A. A view is a database diagram.
B. A view is a special stored procedure executed when certain event occurs.
C. **A view is a virtual table which results of executing a pre-compiled query. A view is not part of the physical database schema, while the regular tables are**
D. None of these

Q.24: Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve a maximum value?
A. **MAX**
B. TOP
C. MOST
D. UPPER

Q.25: Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve only unique values?
A. DIFFERENT
B. DISTINCTIVE
C. UNIQUE
D. **DISTINCT**

Q.26: The FROM SQL clause is used to_____?
A. specify search condition
B. **specify what table we are selecting or deleting data FROM**
C. specify range for search condition
D. None of these

Q.27: Which of the SQL statements is correct?
A. **SELECT Username, Password FROM Users**
B. SELECT Username AND Password FROM Users
C. SELECT Username, Password WHERE Username = 'user1'
D. None of these

Q.28: A command that lets you change one or more fields in a record is?
A. Look-up
B. Insert
C. **Modify**
D. All of the above

Q.29: In SQL, which command is used to SELECT only one copy of each set of duplicable rows?
A. SELECT DIFFERENT
B. **SELECT DISTINCT**
C. SELECT UNIQUE
D. ll of the above

Q.30: In SQL, which of the following is not a data definition language commands?
A. **UPDATE**
B. RENAME
C. REVOKE
D. GRANT

Q.31: In SQL, which command(s) is(are) used to change a table's storage characteristics?
A. CHANGE TABLE
B. **ALTER TABLE**
C. MODIFY TABLE
D. All of the above

Q.32: What operator tests column for the absence of data?
A. **IS NULL operator**
B. EXISTS operator
C. NOT operator
D. None of these

Q.33: Which operator performs pattern matching?
A. EXISTS operator
B. BETWEEN operator
C. **LIKE operator**
D. None of these

Q.34: Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Oracle Database structures, including tables?
A. Data Manipulation Language(DML)
B. **Data Definition Language(DDL)**
C. Both of above
D. None

Q.35: What is the full form of SQL?
A. Simple Query Language
B. **Structured Query Language**
C. Structured Query List
D. None of these

SQL
(Answer Key)

1. **C**	2. **B**	3. **D**	4. **C**	5. **B**	6. **D**	7. **B**	8. **D**	9. **B**	10. **A**
11. **C**	12. **B**	13. **B**	14. **C**	15. **D**	16. **D**	17. **C**	18. **C**	19. **A**	20. **C**
21. **C**	22. **A**	23. **C**	24. **A**	25. **D**	26. **B**	27. **A**	28. **C**	29. **B**	30. **A**
31. **B**	32. **A**	33. **C**	34. **B**	35. **B**					