



Multiple Choice Questions

20x1=20

1. A relational database consists of a collection of
(a) Tables (b) Fields (c) Records (d) Keys
2. A relational database consists of a collection of
(a) Tuples (b) Attributes (c) Relations (d) Keys
3. A(n) _____ in a table represents a logical relationship among a set of values.
(a) Attribute (b) Key (c) Tuple (d) Entry
4. The term _____ is used to refer to a record in a table.
(a) Attribute (b) Tuple (c) Field (d) Instance
5. The term _____ is used to refer to a field in a table.
(a) Attribute (b) Tuple (c) Row (d) Instance
6. A _____ is a property of the entire relation, which ensures through its value that each tuple is unique in a relation.
(a) Rows (b) Key (c) Attribute (d) Fields
7. Which of the following attributes can be considered as a choice for primary key ?
(a) Name (b) Street (c) Roll No (d) Subject
8. Which of the following attributes cannot be considered as a choice for primary key ?
(a) Id (b) License number (c) Dept_id (d) Street
9. An attribute in a relation is a foreign key if it is the _____ key in any other relation.
(a) Candidate (b) Primary (c) Super (d) Sub
10. Consider the table with structure as :
Student(ID, name, dept name, tot_cred)
In the above table, which attribute will form the primary key ?
(a) Name (b) Dept (c) Total_credits (d) ID
11. What is the full form of SQL ?
(a) Structured Query Language (b) Structured Query List
(c) Simple Query Language (d) None of these
12. What is the full form of DDL ?
(a) Dynamic Data Language (b) Detailed Data Language
(c) Data Definition Language (d) Data Derivation Language
13. What does DML stand for ?
(a) Different Mode Level (b) Data Model Language
(c) Data Mode Lane (d) Data Manipulation language
14. Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate database structures, including tables ?
(a) Data Definition Language (DDL)
(b) Data Manipulation Language (DML)
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None
15. Consider following SQL statement. What type of statement is this ?
CREATE TABLE employee (name VARCHAR, id INTEGER)
(a) DML (b) DDL
(c) DCL (d) Integrity constraint
16. Consider following SQL statement. What type of statement is this?
SELECT * FROM employee
(a) DML (b) DDL
(c) DCL (d) Integrity constraint

17. The data types $CHAR(n)$ and $VARCHAR(n)$ are used to create _____, and _____ types of string/text fields in a database.
- (a) Fixed, equal (b) Equal, variable
(c) Fixed, variable (d) Variable, equal
18. Consider following SQL statement. What type of statement is this ?
- ```
INSERT INTO instructor VALUES (10211, 'Shreya', 'Biology', 66000);
```
- (a) Procedure (b) DML (c) DCL (d) DDL
19. In the given query which keyword has to be inserted ?
- ```
INSERT INTO employee _____ (1002, Kausar, 2000);
```
- (a) Table (b) Values (c) Relation (d) Field
20. Which operator performs pattern matching ?
- (a) BETWEEN operator (b) LIKE operator
(c) EXISTS operator (d) None of these

Fill in the Blanks

5x1=5

- SQL stands for _____ Query Language.
- The SQL keyword _____ is used to specify the table(s) that contains the data to be retrieved.
- To remove duplicate rows from the result of a query, specify the SQL qualifier _____ in select list.
- To obtain all columns, use a(n) _____ instead of listing all the column names in the select list.
- The SQL _____ clause contains the condition that specifies which rows are to be selected.

True/False Questions

5x1=5

- The condition in a WHERE clause in a SELECT query can refer to only one value.
- SQL provides the AS keyword, which can be used to assign meaningful column names to the results of queries using the SQL built-in functions.
- The rows of the result relation produced by a SELECT statement can be sorted, but only by one column.
- SQL is a programming language.
- SELECT DISTINCT is used if a user wishes to see duplicate columns in a query.

Two mark Questions

5x2=10

- Use of functions in connectivity - INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, ROLLBACK
- Which method is used to retrieve all rows and single row?
- Define: Database & Relation
- Expand : DDL, DML, TCL, MySQL
- Write some Operators in SQL.

Three Mark Questions

4x3=12

1. What is SQL? What are different categories of command available in SQL?
2. Differentiate between CHAR and VARCHAR data types.
3. What is the “data type”? What are main objects of data types?
4. Explain: Primary key, Candidate key, Degree.

Four Mark Questions

2x4=8

Consider the following tables GAMES and PLAYER. Write SQL commands for the statements (i) to (iv) and give outputs for SQL queries (v) to (viii).

Table: GAMES

GCode	GameName	Number	PrizeMoney	ScheduleDate
101	Carom Board	2	5000	23-Jan-2004
102	Badminton	2	12000	12-Dec-2003
103	Table Tennis	4	8000	14-Feb-2004

Table: PLAYER

PCode	Name	Gcode
1	Nabi Ahmad	101
2	Ravi Sahai	108
3	Jatin	101
4	Nazneen	103

- (i) To display the name of all Games with their Gcodes.
- (ii) To display details of those games which are having PrizeMoney more than 7000.
- (iii) To display the content of the GAMES table in ascending order of ScheduleDate.
- (iv) To display sum of PrizeMoney for each of the Number of participation groupings (as shown in column Number 2 or 4).
- (v) SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Number) FROM GAMES;
- (vi) SELECT MAX(ScheduleDate),MIN(ScheduleDate) FROM GAMES;
- (vii) SELECT SUM(PrizeMoney) FROM GAMES;
- (viii) SELECT DISTINCT Gcode FROM PLAYER;

All the Best