



**UNIT-III**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

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

SELECT \_\_\_\_\_dept\_name

FROM instructor;

- a) All                                      b) From                                      c) Distinct                                      d)Name

**Answer: c**

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result of a query.

- a) Where    b) Select    c)From                                      d) Distinct

**Answer: b**

3. The keyword is used to access attributes of preceding tables or sub queries in the from clause.

- a) In                                      b) Lateral                                      c) Having                                      d)With

**Answer: b**

4. All aggregate functions except \_\_\_\_\_ ignore null values in their input collection.

- a) Count(attribute)    b) Count(\*)                                      c) Avg                                      d) Sum

**Answer: b**

5. A Boolean data type that can take values true, false, and \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1    b) 0    c)Null                                      d) Unknown

**Answer: d**

6. Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?

- a. SELECT NULL FROM EMPLOYEE;  
b. SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE;  
c. SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY = NULL;  
d. None of the above

**Answer: b**

7. To delete a particular column in a relation the command used is

- a) UPDATE    b). DROP    c). ALTER    d). DELETE

**Answer: c**

8. In which form of function there is no partial functional dependencies.

- a) BCNF                                      b) 2NF                                      c) 3NF                                      d) 4NF

**Answer: b**

9. Normalization is used to design \_\_\_\_\_

- a) join dependencies                                      b) relational database  
c) Multi-valued dependencies                                      d) cyclic dependencies

**Answer: b**

10. SELECT \_\_\_\_\_dept\_name FROM instructor;

- a) All                                      b) From                                      c) Distinct                                      d) Name

**Answer: c**

**II. Fill in the blank:**



1. \_\_\_\_\_ can be used to create a table, index, view. [**Data Definition**]
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ supported by SQL depend on the particular implementation. [**data types**]
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Keyword is used to specify a condition. [**WHERE**]
4. Null means \_\_\_\_\_. [**Nothing**]
5. An \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be nested inside a Left Join or right Join. [**Inner Join**]
6. To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the \_\_\_\_\_ command. [**Drop table**]
7. In SQL the spaces at the end of the string are removed by \_\_\_\_\_ function. [**Trim**]
8. The intersection operator is used to get the \_\_\_\_\_ tuples. [**Common**]
9. If we want to retain all duplicates, we must write \_\_\_\_\_ in place of union. [**Unionall**]
10. Using the \_\_\_\_\_ clause retains only one copy of such identical tuples. [**Distinct**]