

UNIT-II: SQL Queries and Constraints

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which SQL command is used to retrieve data from a database?

- a) INSERT
- b) UPDATE
- c) SELECT
- d) DELETE

Answer: c) SELECT

2. Which SQL command is used to add new records into a table?

- a) INSERT
- b) UPDATE
- c) SELECT
- d) ALTER

Answer: a) INSERT

3. Which of the following is a DDL command?

- a) SELECT
- b) INSERT
- c) CREATE
- d) DELETE

Answer: c) CREATE

4. Which SQL clause is used to filter rows in a query?

- a) GROUP BY
- b) ORDER BY
- c) WHERE
- d) HAVING

Answer: c) WHERE

5. Which operator is used to test whether a value falls within a specified range?

- a) LIKE
- b) BETWEEN
- c) IN
- d) EXISTS

Answer: b) BETWEEN

6. Which SQL operator is used for pattern matching?

- a) LIKE
 - b) BETWEEN
 - c) ALL
 - d) UNION
- Answer:** a) LIKE

7. Which aggregate function returns the total number of rows?

- a) SUM()
 - b) COUNT()
 - c) AVG()
 - d) MAX()
- Answer:** b) COUNT()

8. Which aggregate function calculates the average value?

- a) AVG()
 - b) SUM()
 - c) MIN()
 - d) COUNT()
- Answer:** a) AVG()

9. Which set operator combines the results of two queries and removes duplicates?

- a) INTERSECT
 - b) UNION
 - c) MINUS
 - d) JOIN
- Answer:** b) UNION

10. A query written inside another query is called:

- a) Join query
 - b) Nested query
 - c) Trigger query
 - d) Cursor query
- Answer:** b) Nested query

11. In SQL, NULL means:

- a) Zero
 - b) Blank space
 - c) Unknown or missing value
 - d) False
- Answer:** c) Unknown or missing value

12. Which key uniquely identifies each record in a relation?

- a) Foreign Key
- b) Candidate Key
- c) Primary Key
- d) Composite Key

Answer: c) Primary Key

13. A Foreign Key is used to:

- a) Identify records uniquely
- b) Establish relationships between tables
- c) Sort records
- d) Create views

Answer: b) Establish relationships between tables

14. Which join returns only matching rows from both tables?

- a) Full Join
- b) Left Join
- c) Inner Join
- d) Right Join

Answer: c) Inner Join

15. Which join returns all rows from the left table and matching rows from the right table?

- a) Left Outer Join
- b) Right Outer Join
- c) Inner Join
- d) Full Join

Answer: a) Left Outer Join

16. A View in SQL is:

- a) A physical table
- b) A virtual table
- c) A trigger
- d) A cursor

Answer: b) A virtual table

17. PL/SQL stands for:

- a) Procedural Language/Structured Query Language
- b) Programming Language/SQL
- c) Practical Language/SQL

d) Procedural Logic/SQL

Answer: a) Procedural Language/Structured Query Language

18. A Cursor in PL/SQL is used to:

- a) Store data permanently
- b) Process query results row by row
- c) Delete records
- d) Create tables

Answer: b) Process query results row by row

19. A Trigger is automatically executed:

- a) By user request only
- b) When a specified database event occurs
- c) During system shutdown
- d) During backup

Answer: b) When a specified database event occurs

20. Active databases mainly use:

- a) Views
- b) Cursors
- c) Triggers
- d) Joins

Answer: c) Triggers

Fill in the Blanks

1. The SQL command used to retrieve data is _____.
Answer: SELECT
2. The SQL command used to insert records into a table is _____.
Answer: INSERT
3. The _____ clause is used to specify conditions in SQL queries.
Answer: WHERE
4. The _____ operator is used for pattern matching in SQL.
Answer: LIKE
5. The _____ operator checks whether a value lies within a range.
Answer: BETWEEN
6. The aggregate function used to count rows is _____.
Answer: COUNT()
7. The aggregate function used to calculate average values is _____.
Answer: AVG()
8. The _____ set operator combines the results of two queries and removes duplicates.
Answer: UNION

9. A query within another query is called a _____ query.
Answer: nested
10. In SQL, unknown or missing values are represented by _____.
Answer: NULL
11. A _____ key uniquely identifies each tuple in a relation.
Answer: Primary
12. A _____ key establishes a relationship between two tables.
Answer: Foreign
13. Rules that ensure data accuracy and consistency are called _____ constraints.
Answer: integrity
14. An _____ join returns only matching rows from both tables.
Answer: Inner
15. A _____ is a virtual table created from one or more tables.
Answer: View
16. PL/SQL is Oracle's _____ extension of SQL.
Answer: procedural
17. A _____ is used to process query results one row at a time in PL/SQL.
Answer: Cursor
18. A _____ is automatically activated when certain database events occur.
Answer: Trigger
19. Databases that respond automatically to events are called _____ databases.
Answer: active
20. The SQL command used to remove a table from the database is _____.
Answer: DROP