



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A Jesuit Christian Minority Institution



## WORKSHEET – 34 (ANSWER KEY)

Topic : Simple SQL query

Subject: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Class - 12

F.M:15

Chapter: Database Management System

Date: 10/08/2020

**Choose the correct answer for each question:**

**15x1=15**

1. If a table named students consists of 16 columns, then how many columns will be displayed from the query : SELECT \* FROM students;
  - a. 10
  - b. **16**
  - c. 15
  - d. 1
2. For the below query:  
SELECT regdno, name, class FROM students;  
Which is/are the column name?
  - a) students
  - b) Name
  - c) Class
  - d) **Both (b) and (c)**
3. For the below query:  
SELECT regdno, name, class FROM students;  
Which is the table name?
  - a) **students**
  - b) Name
  - c) Class
  - d) regdno
4. Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve a maximum value?
  - A) TOP
  - B) MOST
  - C) UPPER
  - D) **MAX**
- 5.

```
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE salary>10000 AND dept_id=101;
```

Which of the following fields are displayed as output?

- a) Salary, dept\_id
- b) Employee

- c) Salary
- d) **All the fields of employee relation**

6. For the schema: employee(name, emp\_id, emp\_salary)  
Which of these queries will display the table with name column?
- a) Select employee from name
  - b) Select name
  - c) **Select name from employee**
  - d) Select employee
7. The FROM SQL clause is used to...
- A) specify what table we are selecting or deleting data FROM
  - B) specify range for search condition
  - C) **specify search condition**
  - D) None of these
8. Which of the SQL statements is correct?
- A) SELECT Username AND Password FROM Users
  - B) **SELECT Username, Password FROM Users**
  - C) SELECT Username, Password WHERE Username = 'user1'
  - D) None of these
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ clause is used to list the attributes desired in the result of a query.
- a) Where
  - b) **Select**
  - c) From
  - d) Distinct
10. 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
11. Which of the following employee\_id will be displayed for the given query?

```
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE employee_id>1009;
```

- a) 1009, 1001, 1018
  - b) 1009, 1018
  - c) 1001
  - d) **1018**
12. Which of the following statements contains an error?
- a) Select \* from emp where empid = 10003;
  - b) Select empid from emp where empid = 10006;
  - c) Select empid from emp;
  - d) **Select empid where empid = 1009 and lastname = 'GELLER';**

13. For the schema: employee(name, emp\_id, emp\_salary)  
Which of these queries will display the table with all columns?
- a) Select employee from name
  - b) **Select \* from employee**
  - c) Select name from employee
  - d) Select employee
14. For the below query:  
SELECT regdno, name, class FROM students WHERE name = 'Rahul';  
Here name is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) table
  - b) row
  - c) **column**
  - d) Both (b) and (c)
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ clause allows us to select only those rows in the result relation of the \_\_\_\_\_ clause that satisfy a specified predicate.
- a) **Where, from**
  - b) From, select
  - c) Select, from
  - d) From, where

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