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## [Introduction to Linux II – Chapter 03 Exam Answers 2019 + PDF file](#)

1. The acronym SQL stands for:
  - System Query Language
  - **Structured Query Language**
  - Systematic Query Level
  - Structured Qualitative Language
2. Data manipulation statements cannot be used for:
  - **Defining tables and views**
  - Viewing data from tables
  - Updating data in tables
  - Deleting one or more records
3. SQL statements must be capitalized for error-free execution. True or False?
  - True
  - **False**
4. SQL statements must be terminated with a:
  - **Semicolon ;**
  - Colon :
  - Exclamation point !
  - Comma ,
5. Which of the following is not an open source database program?
  - **SQL Server**
  - MySQL
  - SQLite
  - Postgres
6. One employee can work on multiple projects. Similarly, a project can have more than one employee assigned to it. This is an example of a:
  - One-to-many relationship
  - Many-to-one relationship
  - One-to-one relationship
  - **Many-to-many relationship**
7. The database administrator decides to break one large employee table into two parts. The first table, *employee\_master*, contains selected key information that does not

- change over time. The second table, *employee\_details*, contains data that is considered optional. The relationship between *employee\_master* and *employee\_details* would most likely be a:
- One-to-many relationship
  - **One-to-one relationship**
  - Many-to-many relationship
  - Many-to-one relationship
8. Records represent a group of information about an object. Records are represented as \_\_\_\_\_ in a database table.
- **Rows**
  - Columns
9. In the case of a many-to-many relationship between two tables, a third table is not required to simplify the situation into two separate one-to-many relationships. True or False?
- True
  - **False**
10. Identify the correct Data Definition statement from the list below:
- UPDATE statement
  - **CREATE TABLE**
  - INSERT statement
  - DELETE statement
11. The *INSERT* statement can add only one record at a time. True or False?
- True
  - **False**
12. The following SQL command is run:  
*UPDATE people SET LastName="Albert";* What is the problem with this statement?
- **Since there is no WHERE clause, it sets the last name of all the people in table**
  - Syntax is incorrect, resulting in an error message
  - Data type has to be specified for *LastName*
  - Table name *people* should be capitalized
13. Which of the following statements **INCORRECTLY** describes the *WHERE* clause?
- Used to reduce the result set
  - Can be used with the *UPDATE*, *SELECT* and *DELETE* statements
  - **Wildcards cannot be used**
  - *NOT* operator can negate the value of a comparison
14. It is risky to use a *DELETE* statement without a *WHERE* clause because:

- It will remove the primary key from the table
  - It will remove all the tables in the database
  - **It will remove all the records in the table**
  - The performance of execution is slow
15. Refer to the following SQL statement and identify the type of query:  
*SELECT \* FROM Projects WHERE ProjectID IN (SELECT ProjectID FROM PeopleProjects);*
- Simple query
  - **Sub query**
  - Outer join
  - Structured query
16. Which of the following should be used in order to display SQL results in ascending order of age?
- **ORDER BY clause**
  - SORT BY clause
  - JOIN statement
  - WHERE clause
17. Which SQL statement is used to fetch data from a table in the database?
- INSERT
  - SET
  - FETCH
  - **SELECT**
18. Which of the following is NOT a group value function in SQL?
- SUM
  - AVG
  - **REPEAT**
  - COUNT
19. What does the following SQL command output?  
*SELECT \* FROM Projects WHERE ProjectID LIKE "P\*";*
- This displays all projects where *ProjectID* ends with *P*
  - This displays all projects where *ProjectID* has two characters and the first one is *P*
  - **This displays all projects where *ProjectID* starts with *P***
  - This displays all projects where *ProjectID* has two characters and the second one is *P*
20. Which of the following is TRUE about a primary key?
- **Primary key column must be unique and cannot be NULL**
  - Primary key column can have same values more than once

- Primary key is similar to foreign key
  - Primary key column cannot be of string type
21. Which of the following will insert a record into a table named *employee* with *empid* and *empname* as columns?
- **INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES ( 101,'Joe');**
  - INSERT EMPLOYEE VALUES ( 101,'Joe');
  - INSERT FROM EMPLOYEE VALUES ( 101,'Joe');
  - INSERT EMPLOYEE ( 101,'Joe');
22. Which of the following is not a valid SQL keyword or SQL clause?
- INSERT
  - SELECT
  - **INVERT**
  - UPDATE
23. Which of the following SQL clauses is used to delete data from a database table?
- DROP
  - CLEAR
  - REMOVE
  - **DELETE**
24. RDBMS stands for:
- Relational Database Monitoring System
  - **Relational Database Management System**
  - Read Database Master System
  - Real Data Management System