



كلية تكنولوجيا الصناعة والطاقة



Information Technology Department
2nd Year



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Course: Intoduction to DB Semester: 1 st term 2025/2026	Lecturers: Dr Nehal lazaly, Dr Dina Abdelhafiz
Last Tutorial answers: SQL commands	

Q1. What is the primary purpose of a database?

A) Store images only B) Manage and organize data efficiently C) Execute programs D) Control hardware

Answer: B

Q2. Which SQL clause is used to filter records based on a condition?

A) ORDER BY B) WHERE C) GROUP BY D) JOIN

Answer: B

Q3. Which keyword is used to sort query results in SQL?

A) SORT B) ORDER C) ORDER BY D) FILTER

Answer: C

Q4. What is the default sorting order in SQL?

A) Random B) Descending C) Ascending D) Custom

Answer: C

Q5. Which keyword sorts data from highest to lowest?

A) ASC B) DOWN C) DESC D) HIGH

Answer: C

Q6. What does the BETWEEN keyword do?

A) Matches exact values B) Selects a range of values C) Sorts data D) Joins tables

Answer: B

Q7. Which SQL clause limits the number of rows returned?

A) TOP B) LIMIT C) COUNT D) ROW

Answer: B

Q8. What does TRUNCATE TABLE do?

A) Deletes specific rows
B) Deletes table structure
C) Deletes all data but keeps table structure
D) Deletes selected columns

Answer: C

Q9. Which key uniquely identifies a record in a table?

A) Foreign Key B) Candidate Key C) Primary Key D) Composite Key

Answer: C



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Q10. A one-to-many relationship means:

- A) One record relates to one record
- B) One record relates to many records
- C) Many records relate to many records
- D) No relationship

Answer: B

Q11. Which JOIN returns only matching records from both tables?

- A) LEFT JOIN B) RIGHT JOIN C) FULL JOIN D) INNER JOIN

Answer: D

Q12. LEFT JOIN returns:

- A) Matching rows only
- B) All rows from left table and matching from right
- C) All rows from right table only
- D) No matching rows

Answer: B

Q13. RIGHT JOIN returns:

- A) All rows from left table
- B) All rows from right table and matching from left
- C) Only common rows
- D) No rows

Answer: B

Q14. Which operator checks multiple conditions in WHERE clause?

- A) BETWEEN B) AND / OR C) LIKE D) IN

Answer: B

Q15. Which operator is used for equality comparison?

- A) == B) := C) = D) ===

Answer: C

Q16. Which SQL keyword combines conditions logically?

- A) AND B) OR C) BOTH A and B D) NONE

Answer: C

Q17. Which clause is used after SELECT to specify table name?

- A) WHERE B) FROM C) JOIN D) INTO

Answer: B

Q18. Which JOIN type keeps unmatched records as NULL values?

- A) INNER JOIN B) CROSS JOIN C) LEFT / RIGHT JOIN D) SELF JOIN

Answer: C

Q19. Which SQL keyword is used for conditional sorting?

- A) IF B) CASE C) WHEN D) SWITCH

Answer: B



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Q20. CASE keyword is mostly used inside:

A) SELECT only B) WHERE only C) ORDER BY D) INSERT

Answer: C

Q21. Which clause is used to apply conditions before sorting?

A) ORDER BY B) WHERE C) LIMIT D) JOIN

Answer: B

Q22. Which SQL statement removes all records instantly?

A) DELETE B) DROP C) TRUNCATE D) REMOVE

Answer: C

Q23. Which SQL JOIN is used for one-to-many relationships?

A) INNER JOIN B) OUTER JOIN C) SELF JOIN D) CROSS JOIN

Answer: A

Q24. WHERE clause comparisons include:

A) = B) > C) < D) All

Answer: D

Q25. Which SQL clause is executed first logically?

A) SELECT B) WHERE C) ORDER BY D) LIMIT

Answer: B

Q26. Which keyword retrieves all columns?

A) ALL B) EVERYTHING C) * D) %

Answer: C

Q27. Which join returns Cartesian product?

A) INNER JOIN B) LEFT JOIN C) RIGHT JOIN D) CROSS JOIN

Answer: D

Q28. Which statement deletes table structure completely?

A) DELETE B) TRUNCATE C) DROP D) REMOVE

Answer: C

Q29. Which clause works with numeric ranges?

A) IN B) BETWEEN C) LIKE D) ORDER

Answer: B

Q30. SQL is primarily used for:

A) Designing hardware
B) Managing and querying databases
C) Creating UI
D) Network routing

Answer: B



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Q31. Which query selects records with ID between 10 and 50?

- A) WHERE id = 10 AND 50
- B) WHERE id BETWEEN 10 AND 50
- C) WHERE id IN 10 TO 50
- D) WHERE id > 10 < 50

Answer: B

Q32. Which query sorts employees by salary descending?

- A) ORDER salary DESC
- B) ORDER BY salary DESC
- C) SORT salary DESC
- D) BY salary DESC

Answer: B

Q33. Which query limits output to 5 rows?

- A) LIMIT = 5
- B) FETCH 5
- C) LIMIT 5
- D) TOP 5

Answer: C

Q34. Which query removes all records but keeps table structure?

- A) DELETE table
- B) DROP table
- C) TRUNCATE TABLE table
- D) REMOVE table

Answer: C

Q35. Which query retrieves matching records only?

- A) LEFT JOIN
- B) RIGHT JOIN
- C) INNER JOIN
- D) FULL JOIN

Answer: C

Q36. Which query returns all records from left table?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) LEFT JOIN
- C) RIGHT JOIN
- D) CROSS JOIN

Answer: B

Q37. Which condition selects price greater than 100?

- A) price >= 100
- B) price > 100
- C) price => 100
- D) price = 100+

Answer: B



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Q38. Which query uses conditional sorting?

- A) ORDER BY CASE WHEN
- B) ORDER IF
- C) SORT BY
- D) CASE SORT

Answer: A

Q39. Which query retrieves all columns?

- A) SELECT all
- B) SELECT columns
- C) SELECT *
- D) SELECT everything

Answer: C

Q40. Which query filters rows before sorting?

- A) ORDER BY
- B) WHERE
- C) LIMIT
- D) JOIN

Answer: B

Q41. Which operator combines multiple conditions?

- A) WITH B) AND / OR C) BETWEEN D) LIKE

Answer: B

Q42. Which query joins customers and orders?

- A) SELECT * FROM customers, orders
- B) JOIN customers AND orders
- C) SELECT * FROM customers INNER JOIN orders ON condition
- D) MERGE customers orders

Answer: C

Q43. Which query checks equality?

- A) == B) = C) := D) ===

Answer: B

Q44. Which keyword limits query results?

- A) STOP B) LIMIT C) MAX D) ROW

Answer: B

Q45. Which query deletes table completely?

- A) DELETE TABLE t
- B) DROP TABLE t
- C) TRUNCATE t
- D) REMOVE t

Answer: B