



كلية تكنولوجيا الصناعة والطاقة



Information Technology Department
3rd Year



جامعة برج العرب التكنولوجية
BORG AL ARAB TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

جامعة برج العرب التكنولوجية

Course: Introduction to DB
Semester: 1st term 2025/2026

Lecturers: Dr Nehal lazaly, Dr Dina Abdelhafiz

Tutorial: SQL commands

Instructions:

- Fill in the bubble corresponding to the correct answer for each question.

1	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	2	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	3	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
4	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	5	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	6	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
7	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	8	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	9	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
10	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	11	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	12	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
13	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	14	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	15	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
16	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	17	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	18	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
19	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	20	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	21	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
22	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	23	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	24	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
25	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	26	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	27	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
28	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	29	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	30	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	32	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	33	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
34	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	35	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	36	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
37	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	38	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	39	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
40	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	41	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	42	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
43	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	44	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	45	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
46	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	47	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	48	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
49	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	50	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	51	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
52	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	53	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	54	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
55	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	56	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	57	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D



كلية تكنولوجيا الصناعة والطاقة



Information Technology Department
3rd Year



جامعة برج العرب التكنولوجية
BORG AL ARAB TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

جامعة برج العرب التكنولوجية

1. A database is:

A. Unrelated files B. A structured collection of related data C. A compiler D. A device

2. SQL stands for:

A. Simple Query List B. Standard Query Logic C. Structured Query Language D. System Query Layer

3. DBMS stands for:

A. Data Backup Management System B. Database Management System C. Data Block Machine System
D. Data Base Memory Software

4. A database stores:

A. Images only B. HTML only C. Organized data D. Numbers only

5. What is the purpose of CREATE DATABASE?

A. Create a table B. Delete a database C. Create a new database D. Modify tables

6. What is required before creating a database?

A. Guest privileges B. Admin privileges C. At least one table D. A backup drive

7. Which command confirms a database exists?

A. USE; B. SHOW TABLES; C. SHOW DATABASES; D. DESCRIBE;

8. DROP DATABASE is used to:

A. Remove rows B. Remove tables C. Remove the entire database D. Remove columns

9. Correct syntax to delete testDB:

A. Drop testDB B. DELETE testDB C. DROP DATABASE testDB D. REMOVE DATABASE testDB

10. Dropping a database:

A. Deletes some tables B. Only disables the database C. Permanently removes DB and all contents
D. Leaves tables intact

11. Before dropping a database, you should:

A. Check it's unused B. Have a backup C. Have admin rights D. All of the above



كلية تكنولوجيا الصناعة والطاقة



Information Technology Department
3rd Year



جامعة برج العرب التكنولوجية
BORG AL ARAB TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

جامعة برج العرب التكنولوجية

12. To verify a database was dropped:

A. SHOW TABLES B. SELECT DATABASE C. SHOW DATABASES D. DESCRIBE DATABASE

13. The command USE company; does what?

A. Deletes a database B. Creates a database C. Selects a database D. Backs up a database

14. A table stores:

A. Images B. Structured data C. Audio files D. Programs

15. A record refers to:

A. Column B. Row C. Table D. Key

16. Purpose of CREATE TABLE:

A. Insert new rows B. Create a new table C. Sort data D. Drop rows

17. Which creates a table named Books?

A. CREATE TABLE Books (ID int, Title varchar(255), Author varchar(255)); B. CREATE Books TABLE

C. TABLE CREATE Books D. NEW TABLE Books

18. Correct way to create Persons table:

A. CREATE Persons B. SELECT TABLE Persons C. DELETE TABLE Persons D. CREATE TABLE Persons (...)

19. A datatype defines:

A. Column description B. Table format C. The kind of data a column can hold D. The file size

20. INT stores:

A. Text B. Integer values C. Images D. Symbols

21. VARCHAR stores:

A. Large files B. Fixed-length text C. Variable-length text D. Dates

22. CHAR stores:

A. Fixed-length text B. Changing text C. Images D. Numbers only



كلية تكنولوجيا الصناعة والطاقة



Information Technology Department
3rd Year



جامعة برج العرب التكنولوجية
BORG AL ARAB TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

جامعة برج العرب التكنولوجية

23. A primary key must be:

A. NULL B. Duplicate C. Optional D. Unique

24. AUTO_INCREMENT works with:

A. Text types B. Integer primary keys C. Date types D. NULL fields

25. An attribute is:

A. A row B. A column C. A database D. A file

26. The CREATE TABLE command belongs to:

A. DML B. DDL C. DCL D. TCL

27. VARCHAR is used for:

A. Numbers B. Images C. Variable-length text D. Fixed text only

28. CHAR is best used for:

A. Changing-length data B. Fixed-length text C. Images D. Sounds

29. A table stores:

A. Videos B. Unstructured data C. Structured data D. Programs

30. A row is also called a:

A. Record B. Field C. Table D. Key

31. NOT NULL means:

A. Value can be empty B. Value cannot be NULL C. Value must be zero D. Value must be text

32. NOT NULL is applied by:

A. Typing CHECK NOT NULL B. Typing DEFAULT NULL C. Writing NOT NULL after datatype D. Writing NOT_NULL

33. NOT NULL ensures:

A. Column can be empty B. Column never has NULL C. Column contains text only D. Column contains numbers



كلية تكنولوجيا الصناعة والطاقة



Information Technology Department
3rd Year



جامعة برج العرب التكنولوجية
BORG AL ARAB TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

جامعه برج العرب التكنولوجيه

34. UNIQUE ensures:

A. No NULLs B. No duplicate values C. No zeros D. No text

35. Number of UNIQUE constraints allowed:

A. Only one B. Multiple C. Only numeric D. Only primary

36. A primary key ensures:

A. NULL allowed B. Duplicate allowed C. Unique and non-NULL D. Only text allowed

37. Number of primary keys per table:

A. One B. Two C. Three D. Unlimited

38. A foreign key:

A. Deletes rows B. Links two tables C. Creates tables D. Sorts rows

39. The foreign key is located in the:

A. Parent table B. Child table C. View D. Database

40. A foreign key must reference:

A. Any column B. A primary key C. A random value D. A NULL field

41. A foreign key ensures:

A. CPU speed B. Referential integrity C. Internet security D. Web protection

42. ON DELETE CASCADE means:

A. Child remains B. Delete parent deletes child C. No deletion D. Child deletes parent

43. ON UPDATE CASCADE means:

A. Blocks parent update B. Child updates with parent C. Deletes child D. Deletes parent

44. ON DELETE RESTRICT means:

A. Delete everything B. Cannot delete parent if child exists C. Only delete NULL rows D. Delete only child



كلية تكنولوجيا الصناعة والطاقة



Information Technology Department
3rd Year



جامعة برج العرب التكنولوجية
BORG AL ARAB TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

جامعة برج العرب التكنولوجية

45. A child table contains:

A. Primary keys B. Foreign keys C. Views D. Backups

46. SELECT belongs to:

A. DDL B. DML C. DQL D. TCL

47. SELECT * FROM customers returns:

A. One column B. All columns C. All tables D. Only PKs

48. SELECT without WHERE returns:

A. No rows B. Random rows C. All rows D. Unique rows

49. WHERE is used to:

A. Create tables B. Sort rows C. Filter rows D. Delete tables

50. DISTINCT returns:

A. All rows B. Unique rows C. Rows with NULL D. Only PK

51. ORDER BY is used to:

A. Filter data B. Sort data C. Group data D. Delete data

52. LIKE is used for:

A. Sorting B. Pattern matching C. Deleting D. Renaming

53. COUNT(*) returns:

A. Column count B. Row count C. Deleted rows D. Numeric rows

54. SELECT retrieves:

A. Deletes data B. Backs up data C. Retrieves data D. Encrypts data

55. To get all customers:

A. SELECT * FROM Customers; B. FROM Customers; C. SELECT PK FROM Customers; D. SHOW Customers;