Selvam College of Technology

An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade, UGC Recognized 2(f) Status,
An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution, Approved by AICTE New Delhi, Affiliated to Anna University-Chennai
PONNUSAMY NAGAR, SALEM ROAD(NH-44), NAMAKKAL-637003. TAMILNADU.
Mobile: 9942099122, 9942099109, Web: www.selvamtech.edu.in

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1(2025)	Subject	Interview Skills in Programming V1
Topic	Data Constraints	Last updated on	08 August 2025

1. Which SQL feature controls what kind of data can be stored in a table?

   a. Constraints

   b. Variables

   c. Functions

   d. Procedures

Answer: a. Constraints

Explanation: Constraints are rules applied to table columns to ensure accuracy, consistency, and data integrity. They help prevent invalid or unwanted data entry.

2. What does a NULL value represent in SQL?

   a. No value

   b. Zero

   c. Space

   d. Error

Answer: a. No value

Explanation: A NULL means the field is empty and has no value; it is different from zero or spaces.

3. Which integrity rule ensures no duplicate rows in a table?

   a. Domain Integrity

   b. Entity Integrity

   c. Referential Integrity

   d. User-Defined Integrity

Answer: b. Entity Integrity

Explanation: Entity integrity ensures that every row in a table is unique, often using a primary key.

Selvam College of Technology
An Autonomous Institution
Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade, UGC Recognized 2(f) Status,
An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution, Approved by AICTE New Delhi, Affiliated to Anna University-Chennai
PONNUSAMY NAGAR, SALEM ROAD(NH-44), NAMAKKAL-637003. TAMILNADU.
Mobile: 9942099122, 9942099109, Web: www.selvamtech.edu.in

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1(2025)	Subject	Interview Skills in Programming V1
Topic	Data Constraints	Last updated on	08 August 2025

4. Which integrity type controls the type, format, or range of column values?

   a. Domain Integrity

   b. Referential Integrity

   c. Entity Integrity

   d. User Integrity

Answer: a. Domain Integrity

Explanation: Domain integrity validates that values in a column meet defined type, format, or range rules.

5. Which integrity type prevents deleting rows used by other records?

   a. Entity Integrity

   b. Domain Integrity

   c. Referential Integrity

   d. Custom Integrity

Answer: c. Referential Integrity

Explanation: Referential integrity maintains links between tables, preventing deletion that breaks relationships.

6. Which constraint uniquely identifies each row and cannot be NULL?

   a. FOREIGN KEY

   b. UNIQUE

   c. CHECK

   d. PRIMARY KEY

Answer: d. PRIMARY KEY

Explanation: A primary key uniquely identifies each record and automatically enforces NOT NULL.

7. What is used to link a column in one table to a primary key in another table?

   a. FOREIGN KEY

   b. PRIMARY KEY

   c. DEFAULT

   d. AUTO_INCREMENT

Answer: a. FOREIGN KEY

Explanation: A foreign key enforces relationships by referencing a primary key in another table.

8. Which constraint ensures a column always has a value?

   a. NOT NULL

   b. UNIQUE

   c. CHECK

   d. DEFAULT

Answer: a. NOT NULL

Explanation: NOT NULL prevents a column from being left empty during insert or update.

9. Which constraint ensures all column values are different?

   a. UNIQUE

   b. PRIMARY KEY

   c. CHECK

   d. AUTO_INCREMENT

Answer: a. UNIQUE

Explanation: UNIQUE ensures no two rows have the same value in the specified column.

10. Which constraint sets a value if none is provided during insert?

    a. UNIQUE

    b. DEFAULT

    c. CHECK

    d. NOT NULL

Answer: b. DEFAULT

Explanation: DEFAULT assigns a preset value when no explicit value is provided during insertion.

11. Which constraint limits inserted values based on a condition?

    a. UNIQUE

    b. CHECK

    c. PRIMARY KEY

    d. AUTO_INCREMENT

Answer: b. CHECK

Explanation: CHECK enforces that column values satisfy a specified condition.

12. Which constraint generates a unique number for each new row?

    a. DEFAULT

    b. CHECK

    c. UNIQUE

    d. AUTO_INCREMENT

Answer: d. AUTO_INCREMENT

Explanation: AUTO_INCREMENT automatically generates sequential numbers, usually for primary keys.

13. Which SQL command adds a primary key to an existing table?

    a. CREATE TABLE PRIMARY KEY

    b. ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY

    c. ALTER TABLE ADD PRIMARY KEY

    d. MODIFY PRIMARY KEY

Answer: c. ALTER TABLE ADD PRIMARY KEY

Explanation: The ALTER TABLE command adds a primary key to an existing table's column(s).

14. How many primary keys can a table have?

    a. One

    b. Two

    c. Unlimited

    d. Depends on rows

Answer: a. One

Explanation: A table can only have one primary key, but it can be composed of multiple columns.

15. What is a composite primary key?

    a. Primary key with multiple columns

    b. Primary key with NULL

    c. Primary key with same name

    d. Duplicate key

Answer: a. Primary key with multiple columns

Explanation: Composite primary keys use a combination of columns to uniquely identify each row.

Selvam College of Technology

An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade, UGC Recognized 2(f) Status,
An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution, Approved by AICTE New Delhi, Affiliated to Anna University-Chennai

PONNUSAMY NAGAR, SALEM ROAD(NH-44), NAMAKKAL-637003. TAMILNADU.
Mobile: 9942099122, 9942099109, Web: www.selvamtech.edu.in

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1(2025)	Subject	Interview Skills in Programming V1
Topic	Data Constraints	Last updated on	08 August 2025

16. Which command removes a primary key from a table?

    a. DELETE PRIMARY KEY

    b. ALTER TABLE DROP PRIMARY KEY

    c. REMOVE PRIMARY KEY

    d. DROP INDEX

Answer: b. ALTER TABLE DROP PRIMARY KEY

Explanation: ALTER TABLE DROP PRIMARY KEY deletes the existing primary key from the table.

17. Why name a constraint in SQL?

    a. Easier to modify or drop

    b. Faster query execution

    c. Increases storage

    d. Prevents NULL

Answer: a. Easier to modify or drop

Explanation: Naming constraints makes them easier to reference, manage, and debug later.

18. What must be known before dropping a foreign key?

    a. Its column name

    b. Its table size

    c. Its constraint name

    d. Its data type

Answer: c. Its constraint name

Explanation: The foreign key's constraint name is required to drop it from the table.

![Selvam College of Technology logo]

Selvam College of Technology

An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade, UGC Recognized 2(f) Status,
An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution, Approved by AICTE New Delhi, Affiliated to Anna University-Chennai
PONNUSAMY NAGAR, SALEM ROAD(NH-44), NAMAKKAL-637003. TAMILNADU.
Mobile: 9942099122, 9942099109, Web: www.selvamtech.edu.in

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1(2025)	Subject	Interview Skills in Programming V1
Topic	Data Constraints	Last updated on	08 August 2025

19. Which constraint allows NULL values but only one NULL per column?

    a. PRIMARY KEY

    b. UNIQUE

    c. CHECK

    d. NOT NULL

Answer: b. UNIQUE

Explanation: UNIQUE permits one NULL value but ensures all other entries are distinct.

20. How are UNIQUE constraints stored internally?

    a. As indexes

    b. As triggers

    c. As tables

    d. As keys

Answer: a. As indexes

Explanation: UNIQUE constraints are implemented as indexes, enabling quick uniqueness checks.

21. Which SQL statement drops a UNIQUE constraint?

    a. DROP UNIQUE

    b. DROP INDEX

    c. ALTER TABLE DROP UNIQUE

    d. REMOVE UNIQUE

Answer: b. DROP INDEX

Explanation: Since UNIQUE is an index, the DROP INDEX command removes it.

22. Which command sets a column's default value in an existing table?

    a. ALTER TABLE ALTER column_name SET DEFAULT value

    b. CREATE DEFAULT value

    c. MODIFY DEFAULT value

    d. UPDATE DEFAULT value

Answer: a. ALTER TABLE ALTER column_name SET DEFAULT value

Explanation: This ALTER TABLE syntax adds or changes a default value for an existing column.

23. Which DEFAULT keyword sets the current date?

    a. GETDATE()

    b. CURRENT_DATE

    c. NOW()

    d. SYSDATE

Answer: b. CURRENT_DATE

Explanation: DEFAULT CURRENT_DATE sets the default column value to the current date.

24. Which constraint ensures a student's age must be at least 18?

    a. CHECK (age >= 18)

    b. UNIQUE (age)

    c. NOT NULL (age)

    d. DEFAULT 18

Answer: a. CHECK (age >= 18)

Explanation: CHECK enforces the age condition, rejecting rows where age is less than 18.

Selvam College of Technology		
An Autonomous Institution		
Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade, UGC Recognized 2(f) Status,		
An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution, Approved by AICTE New Delhi, Affiliated to Anna University-Chennai		
PONNUSAMY NAGAR, SALEM ROAD(NH-44), NAMAKKAL-637003. TAMILNADU.		
Mobile: 9942099122, 9942099109, Web: www.selvamtech.edu.in		

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1(2025)	**Subject**	Interview Skills in Programming V1
Topic	Data Constraints	**Last updated on**	08 August 2025

25. What happens if a CHECK constraint fails during insert?

    a. Warning

    b. Error

    c. Auto-correct

    d. Nullify

Answer: b. Error

Explanation: A failed CHECK constraint triggers an error, preventing the invalid data insert.

26. Which command removes a CHECK constraint by name?

    a. ALTER TABLE DROP CHECK name

    b. DROP CHECK name

    c. DELETE CHECK name

    d. REMOVE CHECK name

Answer: a. ALTER TABLE DROP CHECK name

Explanation: This command deletes the named CHECK constraint from the table.

27. What does MySQL do if a CHECK constraint is unnamed?

    a. Auto-generates a name

    b. Ignores it

    c. Drops it

    d. Disables it

Answer: a. Auto-generates a name

Explanation: MySQL creates a system-generated name like chk_1 if none is specified.

28. Which advantage comes from naming a CHECK constraint?

    a. Clearer error messages

    b. Faster queries

    c. Smaller tables

    d. More storage

Answer: a. Clearer error messages

Explanation: Named constraints provide meaningful error messages and easier schema management.

29. Which constraint is commonly paired with PRIMARY KEY for IDs?

    a. AUTO_INCREMENT

    b. CHECK

    c. DEFAULT

    d. NOT NULL

Answer: a. AUTO_INCREMENT

Explanation: AUTO_INCREMENT is often applied to primary key columns to generate IDs automatically.

30. Which type must an AUTO_INCREMENT column be?

    a. Text

    b. Integer

    c. Date

    d. Float

Answer: b. Integer

Explanation: AUTO_INCREMENT works only with integer-based columns.

IT Support and Development Training Programme
Creating Employable Engineers and Entrepreneurs

31. How many AUTO_INCREMENT columns are allowed per table?

    a. One

    b. Two

    c. Unlimited

    d. Depends on rows

Answer: a. One

Explanation: A table can have only one AUTO_INCREMENT column.

32. Which keyword sets AUTO_INCREMENT starting point during table creation?

    a. AUTO_INCREMENT = value

    b. START = value

    c. BEGIN = value

    d. RESET = value

Answer: a. AUTO_INCREMENT = value

Explanation: This sets the starting value for automatically generated numbers.

33. What happens if a manual value is inserted into an AUTO_INCREMENT column?

    a. Sequence restarts

    b. Sequence continues from highest value

    c. Sequence breaks

    d. Sequence stops

Answer: b. Sequence continues from highest value

Explanation: The next generated value will be higher than the manually inserted one.

34. Which constraint prevents leaving a mandatory field blank?

    a. NOT NULL

    b. DEFAULT

    c. UNIQUE

    d. CHECK

Answer: a. NOT NULL

Explanation: NOT NULL enforces that the field must be filled during data entry.

35. Which constraint can be composite like a primary key?

    a. UNIQUE

    b. NOT NULL

    c. CHECK

    d. DEFAULT

Answer: a. UNIQUE

Explanation: UNIQUE can also be applied to multiple columns as a composite key.

36. Which constraint enforces allowed values without linking to another table?

    a. FOREIGN KEY

    b. CHECK

    c. PRIMARY KEY

    d. AUTO_INCREMENT

Answer: b. CHECK

Explanation: CHECK validates values based on conditions without needing relationships.

IT Support and Development Training Programme

Creating Employable Engineers and Entrepreneurs

37. Which constraint can be set using CURRENT_TIMESTAMP as default?

    a. DEFAULT

    b. UNIQUE

    c. NOT NULL

    d. AUTO_INCREMENT

Answer: a. DEFAULT

Explanation: DEFAULT can use expressions like CURRENT_TIMESTAMP for automatic time-stamping.

38. Which constraint is automatically applied to all PRIMARY KEY columns?

    a. NOT NULL

    b. DEFAULT

    c. CHECK

    d. UNIQUE

Answer: a. NOT NULL

Explanation: PRIMARY KEY columns cannot be NULL, and this is enforced automatically.

39. What must exist in the parent table for a foreign key insert to succeed?

    a. Matching unique value

    b. Matching primary key value

    c. Matching default value

    d. Matching check condition

Answer: b. Matching primary key value

Explanation: Foreign keys require that the inserted value exists in the referenced parent key.