1.SELECT * FROM ORDERS
WHERE ORDER_DATE BETWEEN '2023-01-01' AND '2023-12-31';
IF THERE IS AN INDEX ON THE "ORDER_DATE" COLUMN, WHAT TYPE OF INDEX WOULD LIKELY PROVIDE THE BEST PERFORMANCE FOR THE QUERY?

A) HASH INDEX
B) CLUSTERED INDEX
C) B-TREE INDEX
D) BITMAP INDEX

2. WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT OF THE FOLLOWING SQL QUERY?

A) 0
B) 1
C) 2
D) 3

3. WHAT DOES THE FOLLOWING SQL QUERY RETURN ?

A) Null
B) DEFAULT
C) AN ERROR MESSAGE
D) IF NULL

4.WHICH SQL FUNCTION IS USED TO RETURN THE INTEGER PORTION OF A NUMERIC VALUE ?

A) INTEGER()
B) INT()
C) FLOOR()
D) TRUNCATE()
E) OTHER

5.WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SQL STATEMENTS IS USED TO ADD A FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT TO AN EXISTING TABLE?

A) ADD CONSTRAINT fk_CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (COLUMN_NAME) REFERENCES OTHER_TABLE(COLUMN_NAME)

B) ALTER TABLE ADD FOREIGN KEY(COLUMN_NAME) REFERENCES OTHER_TABLE (COLUMN_NAME);

C) CREATE CONSTRAINT fk_CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (COLUMN_NAME) REFERENCES OTHER_TABLE(COLUMN_NAME);

D) CREATE FOREIGN_KEY (COULMN_NAME) REFERENCES OTHER_TABLE (COLUMN_NAME);

6. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SQL STATEMENTS IS USED TO REMOVE ALL DATA FROM A TABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE TABLE STRUCTURE ?

A) DELETE TABLE
B) TRUNCATE TABLE
C) CLEAR TABLE
D) DROP TABLE

**7.WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT OF THE FOLOWING SQL QUERY?
SELECT NULLIF(1,1);**

A) NULL
B) 1
C) 0
D) AN ERROR MESSAGE

8.WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT OF THE FOLLOWING SQL QUERY?

**SELECT
CASE
WHEN NULL=NULL THEN 'EQUAL'
ELSE 'NOT EQUAL'
END;**

A) EQUAL
B) NULL
C) NOT EQUAL
D) NONE OF THE ABOVE

**9.SELECT E.EMPLOYEE_ID , E.FIRST_NAME , E.LAST_NAME , D.DEPARTMENT_NAME
FROM EMPLOYEES E
LEFT JOIN DEPARTMENTS D ON E.DEPARTMENT_ID =D.DEPARTMENT_ID;
WHAT DOES THIS QUERY RETURN ?**

A) THE NAMES OF ALL THE EMPLOYEES ALONG WITH THEIR DEPARTMENT NAMES . IF AN EMPLOYEE DOES NOT BELONG TO ANY DEPARTMENT , THEIR DEPARTMENT NAME WILL BE NULL

B) THE NAMES OF ALL EMPLOYEES ALONG WITH THEIR DEPARTMENT NAMES . EMPLOYEES WITHOUT A DEPARTMENT WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE RESULT SET

C) THE NAMES OF ALL EMPLOYEES WHO BELONG TO A DEPARTMENT , ALONG WITH THEIR DEPARTMENT NAMES

D) THE NAMES OF ALL DEPARTMENTS ALONG WITH THE EMPLOYEES WHO BELONG TO THEM

10.EMBEDDED SQL IS WCHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ?

A) HARD-CODED SQL STATEMENTS IN A PROGRAM LANGUAGE SUCH AS JAVA
B) THE PROCESS OF MAKING AN APPLICATION CAPABLE OF GENERATING SPECIFIC SQL CODE ON THE FLY
C) HARD-CODED SQL STATEMENTS IN A PROCEDURE
D) HARD-CODE SQL STATEMENTS IN A TRIGGER

11.WHAT WILL BE THE FOLLOWING SQL QUERY RETURN?
SELECT IFNULL(NULL , 0) + COALESCE(NULL , 5);

A) IFNULL VALIDATION ERROR
B) 4
C) NONE OF THESE
D) COALESCE NOT VALID ERROR

12.IN SQL , WHAT DOES THE TERM "CARDINALITY" REFER TO?

A) THE NUMBER OF ATTRIBUTES IN A TABLE
B) THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN A TABLE
C) THE NUMBER OF UNIQUE VALUES IN A COLUMN
D) THE NUMBER OF TABLES IN A DATABASE

13.WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SQL STATEMENTS IS USED TO REMOVE A TABLE NAMED "OLD_TABLE" TO "NEW_TABLE" ?

A) RENAME TABLE OLD_TABLE TO NEW_TABEL ;
B) ALTER TABLE OLD_TABLE RENAME TO NEW_TABLE ;
C) ALTER TABLE NEW_TABLE RENAME OLD_TABLE ;
D) UPDATE TABLE OLD_TABLE SET NAME = ' NEW_TABLE' ;

14.WHICH SQL FUNCTION IS USED TO RETURN THE CURRENT SYSTEM DATE AND TIME ?

A) GETDATE()
B) CURRENT_TIME()
C) NOW()
D) SYSDATE()

15.WHAT DOES THE SQL KEYWORD "CUBE" DO IN A GROUP BY CLAUSE ?

A) IT COMPUTES AGGREGATE VALUES ACROSS MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS
B) IT ORDERS THE RESULT SET IN A SPECIFIED SEQUENCE
C) IT EXCLUDES NULL VALUES FROM THE RESULT SET
D) IT GROUPS THE RESULT SET BY THE SPECIFIED COLUMNS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS ;

16.WHAT IS THE RESULT OF THE FOLLOWING SQL QUERY ?

SELECT * FROM TABLE 1
FULL OUTER JOIN TABLE2
ON TABLE1.ID =TABLE2.ID;

A) RETURNS ALL THE ROWS WHEN THERE IS A MATCH IN EITHER TABLE1 OR TABLE2 , AND NULL VALUES WHERE THERE IS NO MATCH

B) RETURNS ALL ROWS WHEN THERE IS A MATCH IN BOTH TABLE1 AND TABLE2 , AND NULL VALUES WHERE THERE IS NO MATCH

C) RETURN ALL ROWS FROM TABLE1 AND TABLE2 WITH NULL VALUES WHERE THERE IS NO MATCH

D) RETURNS ONLY ROWS THAT HAVE A MATCHING ID IN BOTH TABLE1 AND TABLE2

17.FROM THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS WHICH OF THEM IS/ARE TRUE ABOUT SQL

A) ALL ATTRIBUTES USED IN THE GROUP BY CLAUSE MUST APPEAR IN THE SELECT CLAUSE
B) AN SQL QUERY CAN CONTAIN A HAVING CLAUSE ONLY IF IT HAS A GROUP BY CLAUSE
C) AN SQL QUERY CAN CONTAIN A HAVING CLAUSE EVEN IF IT SOES NOT HAVE A GROUP BY CLAUSE
D) NOT ALL ATTRIBUTES USED IN THE GROUP BY CLAUSE NEED TO APPEAR IN THE SELECT CLAUSE

a) 3 and 4
b) 1 and 2
c) 1,3 and 4
d) ALL OF THE ABOVE

18.WHICH STATEMENTS OPERATIONS ARE PERMANENT ?

A) DDL
B) DML
C) TCL

19.IN SQL , WHAT DOES THE TERM "TUPLE" REFER TO?

A) A COUMN IN A TABLE
B) A ROW IN A TABLE
C) A TABLE IN A DATABASE
D) A COMBINATION OF TABLES
E) OTHER

20.WHAT WILL BE THE OUTPUT OF THIS SQL QUERY ?
SELECT CASE
WHEN NULL = NULL THE N 'EQUAL'
WHEN NULL <> NULL THEN 'NOT EQUAL'
ELSE 'UNKNOWN'
END;

A) EQUAL
B) NOT EQUAL
C) UNKNOWN
D) NULL

21 GIVEN THE FOLLOWING TABLE ORDERS
WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT OF THE FOLLOWING QUERY ?

SELECT CUSTOMERID , SUM(AMOUNT)
FROM ORDERS
GROUP BY CUSTOMERID
HAVING COUNT(ORDERID) >2;

ORDERID	CUSTOMERID	ORDERDATE	AMOUNT
1	101	2024-01-10	500
2	101	2024-01-15	700
3	102	2024-02-10	300
4	102	2024-02-12	200
5	101	2024-03-01	600

A) (101 , 1800)
B) (101 , 1500),(102 , 500)
C) (102,500)
D) NO ROWS RETURNED

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