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?
SELECT CHARINDEX('S' , 'SQL SYNTAX');

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

3. WHAT DOES THE FOLLOWING SQL QUERY RETURN ?
SELECT IFNULL(NULL , 'DEFAULT');

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 FOLLOWING 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 WHICH 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_TABLE ;
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 DOES 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 COLUMN 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

22.WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SQL STATEMENTS CORRECTLY ADDS A NOT NULL CONSTRAINT TO AN EXISTING COLUMN NAMED "EMAIL" IN A TABLE NAMED "USERS"?

A) ALTER TABLE USERS MODIFY COLUMN EMAIL VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL;
B) ALTER TABLE USERS CHANGE COLUMN EMAIL VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL;
C) ALTER TABLE USERS ALTER COLUMN EMAIL SET NOT NULL;
D) ALTER TABLE USERS ADD CONSTRAINT EMAIL_NOT_NULL CHECK(EMAIL IS NOT NULL);

23.IN SQL , WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE "ROLLUP" KEYWORD IN A GROUP BY CLAUSE?

A) IT ORDERS THE RESULT SET IN ASCENDING ORDER
B) IT INCLUDES THE GRAND TOTAL OF ALL GROUPED ROWS IN THE RESULT SET
C) IT FILTERS THE RESULT SET BASED ON A SPECIFIED CONDITION
D) IT GROUPS THE RESULT SET BY THE SPECIFIED COLUMNS