**🔹 MySQL DDL (Data Definition Language)**

1. Which of the following is not a DDL command?
   * A. CREATE
   * B. DROP
   * C. UPDATE
   * D. ALTER
2. What is the purpose of the ALTER statement in MySQL?
   * A. To retrieve data
   * B. To remove data
   * C. To modify the structure of a table
   * D. To filter data
3. What does the DROP command do?
   * A. Deletes rows
   * B. Deletes a table entirely
   * C. Drops a user
   * D. Removes primary key only
4. What does the CREATE TABLE command do?
   * A. Creates a database
   * B. Adds a row to a table
   * C. Defines a new table structure
   * D. Alters an existing table
5. To change a column’s datatype, which DDL command is used?
   * A. MODIFY
   * B. UPDATE
   * C. CHANGE
   * D. ALTER
6. Which statement is correct for inserting data?

* A. INSERT ALL
* B. INSERT DATA
* C. INSERT INTO table\_name VALUES (...)
* D. ADD VALUES (...)

1. Which is a logical operator in SQL?

* A. =
* B. >
* C. AND
* D. +

1. What does NOT do in a query?

* A. Adds condition
* B. Negates a condition
* C. Filters NULL
* D. Groups data

1. Which comparison operator is used to check if two values are equal?

* A. :=
* B. =
* C. ==
* D. !==

1. What does the <> operator mean?

* A. Less than
* B. Greater than
* C. Not equal to
* D. Equal to

1. Which function returns the largest value?

* A. MAX()
* B. HIGH()
* C. TOP()
* D. GREATEST()

1. Which function returns the average value?

* A. AVG()
* B. MEAN()
* C. TOTAL()
* D. MID()

1. What does the SUM() function do?

* A. Returns average
* B. Returns total
* C. Returns minimum
* D. Returns unique values

1. Aggregation functions are often used with which clause?

* A. INSERT
* B. WHERE
* C. GROUP BY
* D. ORDER BY

1. Which clause is used to sort the result set?

* A. WHERE
* B. ORDER BY
* C. GROUP BY
* D. HAVING

1. Which of the following clauses can work with aggregate functions?

* A. WHERE
* B. GROUP BY
* C. ORDER BY
* D. HAVING

1. By default, ORDER BY sorts the data in:

* A. Descending order
* B. Random order
* C. Ascending order
* D. No specific order

1. Which join returns matching rows from both tables?

* A. LEFT JOIN
* B. RIGHT JOIN
* C. INNER JOIN
* D. FULL JOIN

1. A LEFT JOIN returns:

* A. Only matching rows
* B. All rows from left table and matched rows from right
* C. All unmatched rows
* D. Only right table data

1. Which JOIN returns all rows when there is a match in one of the tables?

* A. CROSS JOIN
* B. OUTER JOIN
* C. INNER JOIN
* D. RIGHT JOIN

1. What is required for joining two tables?

* A. Primary key only
* B. Common column
* C. Unique values
* D. Identical data types

1. A RIGHT JOIN will return:

* A. All rows from left and matched right rows
* B. All rows from right and matched left rows
* C. Only matching rows
* D. Only unmatched right rows

1. What will this query do?

DELETE FROM Employees WHERE ID = 1;

* A. Deletes table
* B. Deletes column
* C. Deletes employee with ID 1
* D. Deletes all records

1. What does the following query return?

SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Name LIKE 'A%';

* A. Names containing 'A'
* B. Names ending with 'A'
* C. Names starting with 'A'
* D. Names not containing 'A'

1. What does this query do?

SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Salary BETWEEN 40000 AND 60000;

* A. Salaries less than 40000
* B. Salaries more than 60000
* C. Salaries between 40000 and 60000
* D. Salaries not in range

1. What does this query return?

SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Name IN ('Ravi', 'Sita');

* A. Names excluding Ravi and Sita
* B. Only Ravi
* C. Employees named Ravi or Sita
* D. Error

1. What does this query do?

SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Salary > 40000 AND Salary < 60000;

* A. All salaries
* B. Exact salary 50000
* C. Salaries in range
* D. Salaries outside range

1. Which condition filters for employees not named 'Ravi'?

SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Name <> 'Ravi';

* A. Name equals Ravi
* B. Name is null
* C. Name is Ravi or Sita
* D. Name is not Ravi

1. What does this query return?

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Employees;

* A. Number of columns
* B. Number of employees
* C. Sum of salaries
* D. All records

1. What does this query return?

SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM Employees;

* A. Minimum salary
* B. Total salary
* C. Average salary
* D. Highest salary

1. Which function returns highest salary?

SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM Employees;

* A. Total salary
* B. Highest salary
* C. Number of salaries
* D. Median salary

1. What does this query do?

SELECT Department, COUNT(\*) FROM Employees GROUP BY Department;

* A. Groups by name
* B. Counts all employees
* C. Counts employees in each department
* D. Deletes departments

1. What does this query return?

SELECT Department, AVG(Salary) FROM Employees GROUP BY Department HAVING AVG(Salary) > 50000;

* A. Departments with salary less than 50000
* B. All departments
* C. Departments with avg salary over 50000
* D. Top 5 salaries

**🔹 MySQL DDL (Data Definition Language)**

1. **Which of the following is not a DDL command?**  
    ✔️ **C. UPDATE**
2. **What is the purpose of the ALTER statement in MySQL?**  
    ✔️ **C. To modify the structure of a table**
3. **What does the DROP command do?**  
    ✔️ **B. Deletes a table entirely**
4. **What does the CREATE TABLE command do?**  
    ✔️ **C. Defines a new table structure**
5. **To change a column’s datatype, which DDL command is used?**  
    ✔️ **D. ALTER**

**🔹 DML & Logical / Comparison Operators**

1. **Which statement is correct for inserting data?**  
    ✔️ **C. INSERT INTO table\_name VALUES (...)**
2. **Which is a logical operator in SQL?**  
    ✔️ **C. AND**
3. **What does NOT do in a query?**  
    ✔️ **B. Negates a condition**
4. **Which comparison operator is used to check if two values are equal?**  
    ✔️ **B. =**
5. **What does the <> operator mean?**  
    ✔️ **C. Not equal to**

**🔹 Aggregate Functions and Clauses**

1. **Which function returns the largest value?**  
    ✔️ **A. MAX()**
2. **Which function returns the average value?**  
    ✔️ **A. AVG()**
3. **What does the SUM() function do?**  
    ✔️ **B. Returns total**
4. **Aggregation functions are often used with which clause?**  
    ✔️ **C. GROUP BY**
5. **Which clause is used to sort the result set?**  
    ✔️ **B. ORDER BY**
6. **Which of the following clauses can work with aggregate functions?**  
    ✔️ **D. HAVING**
7. **By default, ORDER BY sorts the data in:**  
    ✔️ **C. Ascending order**

**🔹 JOINS**

1. **Which join returns matching rows from both tables?**  
    ✔️ **C. INNER JOIN**
2. **A LEFT JOIN returns:**  
    ✔️ **B. All rows from left table and matched rows from right**
3. **Which JOIN returns all rows when there is a match in one of the tables?**  
    ✔️ **B. OUTER JOIN**
4. **What is required for joining two tables?**  
    ✔️ **B. Common column**
5. **A RIGHT JOIN will return:**  
    ✔️ **B. All rows from right and matched left rows**

**🔹 DML Query-Based Questions**

1. **What will this query do?**

sql

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DELETE FROM Employees WHERE ID = 1;

 ✔️ **C. Deletes employee with ID 1**

1. **What does the following query return?**

sql

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SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Name LIKE 'A%';

 ✔️ **C. Names starting with 'A'**

1. **What does this query do?**

sql

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SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Salary BETWEEN 40000 AND 60000;

 ✔️ **C. Salaries between 40000 and 60000**

1. **What does this query return?**

sql

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SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Name IN ('Ravi', 'Sita');

 ✔️ **C. Employees named Ravi or Sita**

1. **What does this query do?**

sql

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SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Salary > 40000 AND Salary < 60000;

 ✔️ **C. Salaries in range**

1. **Which condition filters for employees not named 'Ravi'?**

sql

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SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Name <> 'Ravi';

 ✔️ **D. Name is not Ravi**

**🔹 Aggregate Query-Based Questions**

1. **What does this query return?**

sql

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SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Employees;

 ✔️ **B. Number of employees**

1. **What does this query return?**

sql

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SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM Employees;

 ✔️ **C. Average salary**

1. **Which function returns highest salary?**

sql

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SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM Employees;

 ✔️ **B. Highest salary**

1. **What does this query do?**

sql

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SELECT Department, COUNT(\*) FROM Employees GROUP BY Department;

 ✔️ **C. Counts employees in each department**

1. **What does this query return?**

sql

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SELECT Department, AVG(Salary) FROM Employees GROUP BY Department HAVING AVG(Salary) > 50000;

 ✔️ **C. Departments with avg salary over 50000**