1. **What is a subquery?**  
   a) A new table  
   b) A query within another query  
   c) A type of data  
   d) A function in SQL  
   **Answer**: b

**Subquery là gì?**  
a) Một bảng mới  
b) Một truy vấn bên trong một truy vấn khác  
c) Một loại dữ liệu  
d) Một hàm trong SQL  
**Đáp án**: b

1. **In which statements can subqueries be used?**  
   a) SELECT  
   b) INSERT  
   c) UPDATE  
   d) All of the above  
   **Answer**: d

**Subquery có thể được sử dụng trong các câu lệnh nào?**  
a) SELECT  
b) INSERT  
c) UPDATE  
d) Tất cả các đáp án trên  
**Đáp án**: d

1. **Where are subqueries commonly added in SQL statements?**  
   a) SELECT  
   b) FROM  
   c) WHERE  
   d) ORDER BY  
   **Answer**: c

**Subquery thường được thêm vào đâu trong câu lệnh SQL?**  
a) SELECT  
b) FROM  
c) WHERE  
d) ORDER BY  
**Đáp án**: c

1. **Which keyword cannot be used in a subquery?**  
   a) SELECT  
   b) DISTINCT  
   c) WHERE  
   d) GROUP BY  
   **Answer**: b

**Trong một subquery, từ khóa nào không thể được sử dụng?**  
a) SELECT  
b) DISTINCT  
c) WHERE  
d) GROUP BY  
**Đáp án**: b

1. **Which type of subquery is most commonly used?**  
   a) Correlated subquery  
   b) Non-correlated subquery  
   c) Scalar subquery  
   d) Nested subquery  
   **Answer**: b

**Loại subquery nào thường được sử dụng nhất?**  
a) Correlated subquery  
b) Noncorrelated subquery  
c) Scalar subquery  
d) Nested subquery  
**Đáp án**: b

1. **What does INNER JOIN do?**  
   a) Combines all records  
   b) Combines records with matching conditions  
   c) Combines records without conditions  
   d) Combines records from one table  
   **Answer**: b

**INNER JOIN được sử dụng để làm gì?**  
a) Kết hợp tất cả các bản ghi  
b) Kết hợp các bản ghi có điều kiện chung  
c) Kết hợp các bản ghi không có điều kiện  
d) Kết hợp các bản ghi từ một bảng  
**Đáp án**: b

1. **What does LEFT JOIN return?**  
   a) All records from the left table and matching records from the right table  
   b) All records from the right table  
   c) All records from both tables  
   d) No records  
   **Answer**: a

**LEFT JOIN sẽ trả về gì?**  
a) Tất cả các bản ghi từ bảng bên trái và các bản ghi khớp từ bảng bên phải  
b) Tất cả các bản ghi từ bảng bên phải  
c) Tất cả các bản ghi từ cả hai bảng  
d) Không có bản ghi nào  
**Đáp án**: a

1. **Which of the following statements correctly uses a subquery?**  
   a) SELECT \* FROM table1 WHERE column1 = (SELECT column2 FROM table2)  
   b) SELECT \* FROM table1 WHERE column1 IN (SELECT column2 FROM table2)  
   c) SELECT \* FROM table1 WHERE column1 = SELECT column2 FROM table2  
   d) Both a and b are correct  
   **Answer**: d

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây là đúng để thực hiện một subquery?**  
a) SELECT \* FROM table1 WHERE column1 = (SELECT column2 FROM table2)  
b) SELECT \* FROM table1 WHERE column1 IN (SELECT column2 FROM table2)  
c) SELECT \* FROM table1 WHERE column1 = SELECT column2 FROM table2  
d) Cả a và b đều đúng  
**Đáp án**: d

1. **What is a correlated subquery?**  
   a) A subquery that does not depend on the outer query  
   b) A subquery that depends on the outer query  
   c) A subquery without conditions  
   d) A subquery that only returns one value  
   **Answer**: b

**Correlated subquery là gì?**  
a) Subquery không phụ thuộc vào truy vấn bên ngoài  
b) Subquery phụ thuộc vào truy vấn bên ngoài  
c) Subquery không có điều kiện  
d) Subquery chỉ trả về một giá trị  
**Đáp án**: b

1. **Which of the following statements uses RIGHT JOIN?**  
   a) SELECT \* FROM table1 RIGHT JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
   b) SELECT \* FROM table1 LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
   c) SELECT \* FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
   d) SELECT \* FROM table1 FULL JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
   **Answer**: a

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây sử dụng RIGHT JOIN?**  
a) SELECT \* FROM table1 RIGHT JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
b) SELECT \* FROM table1 LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
c) SELECT \* FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
d) SELECT \* FROM table1 FULL JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
**Đáp án**: a

1. **What values can a subquery return?**  
   a) A single value  
   b) A set of values  
   c) A table  
   d) All of the above  
   **Answer**: d

**Subquery có thể trả về loại giá trị nào?**  
a) Một giá trị đơn  
b) Một tập hợp giá trị  
c) Một bảng  
d) Tất cả các đáp án trên  
**Đáp án**: d

1. **Which of the following is an example of a subquery?**  
   a) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000  
   b) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (SELECT id FROM departments)  
   c) SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY name  
   d) SELECT \* FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id  
   **Answer**: b

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây là một ví dụ về subquery?**  
a) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000  
b) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (SELECT id FROM departments)  
c) SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY name  
d) SELECT \* FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id  
**Đáp án**: b

1. **Which of the following is not a DML statement?**  
   a) SELECT  
   b) INSERT  
   c) UPDATE  
   d) CREATE  
   **Answer**: d

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây không phải là một câu lệnh DML?**  
a) SELECT  
b) INSERT  
c) UPDATE  
d) CREATE  
**Đáp án**: d

1. **Which of the following will not return a result?**  
   a) SELECT \* FROM products WHERE price > (SELECT AVG(price) FROM products)  
   b) SELECT \* FROM products WHERE price = (SELECT MAX(price) FROM products)  
   c) SELECT \* FROM products WHERE price < (SELECT MIN(price) FROM products)  
   d) SELECT \* FROM products WHERE price > (SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM products)  
   **Answer**: d

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây sẽ không trả về kết quả?**  
a) SELECT \* FROM products WHERE price > (SELECT AVG(price) FROM products)  
b) SELECT \* FROM products WHERE price = (SELECT MAX(price) FROM products)  
c) SELECT \* FROM products WHERE price < (SELECT MIN(price) FROM products)  
d) SELECT \* FROM products WHERE price > (SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM products)  
**Đáp án**: d

1. **Which statement uses GROUP BY?**  
   a) SELECT department\_id, COUNT(\*) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id  
   b) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 1  
   c) SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY name  
   d) SELECT \* FROM employees INNER JOIN departments ON employees.department\_id = departments.id  
   **Answer**: a

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây sử dụng GROUP BY?**  
a) SELECT department\_id, COUNT(\*) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id  
b) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 1  
c) SELECT \* FROM employees ORDER BY name  
d) SELECT \* FROM employees INNER JOIN departments ON employees.department\_id = departments.id  
**Đáp án**: a

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1. **Which of the following is correct to perform a LEFT JOIN?**  
   a) SELECT \* FROM table1 LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
   b) SELECT \* FROM table1 RIGHT JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
   c) SELECT \* FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
   d) SELECT \* FROM table1 FULL JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
   **Answer**: a

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây là đúng để thực hiện một LEFT JOIN?**  
a) SELECT \* FROM table1 LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
b) SELECT \* FROM table1 RIGHT JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
c) SELECT \* FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
d) SELECT \* FROM table1 FULL JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
**Đáp án**: a

1. **Which statement will return all records from the right table?**  
   a) INNER JOIN  
   b) LEFT JOIN  
   c) RIGHT JOIN  
   d) FULL JOIN  
   **Answer**: c

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây sẽ trả về tất cả các bản ghi từ bảng bên phải?**  
a) INNER JOIN  
b) LEFT JOIN  
c) RIGHT JOIN  
d) FULL JOIN  
**Đáp án**: c

1. **Which is an example of a correlated subquery?**  
   a) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees)  
   b) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (SELECT id FROM departments WHERE location = 'New York')  
   c) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees WHERE department\_id = employees.department\_id)  
   d) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = (SELECT id FROM departments)  
   **Answer**: c

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây là một ví dụ về correlated subquery?**  
a) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees)  
b) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (SELECT id FROM departments WHERE location = 'New York')  
c) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees WHERE department\_id = employees.department\_id)  
d) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = (SELECT id FROM departments)  
**Đáp án**: c

1. **Which of the following cannot be used in a subquery?**  
   a) SELECT  
   b) DISTINCT  
   c) ORDER BY  
   d) GROUP BY  
   **Answer**: b

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây không thể sử dụng trong một subquery?**  
a) SELECT  
b) DISTINCT  
c) ORDER BY  
d) GROUP BY  
**Đáp án**: b

1. **Which is the correct statement to perform a FULL JOIN?**  
   a) SELECT \* FROM table1 FULL JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
   b) SELECT \* FROM table1 LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
   c) SELECT \* FROM table1 RIGHT JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
   d) SELECT \* FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
   **Answer**: a

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây là đúng để thực hiện một FULL JOIN?**  
a) SELECT \* FROM table1 FULL JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
b) SELECT \* FROM table1 LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
c) SELECT \* FROM table1 RIGHT JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
d) SELECT \* FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id  
**Đáp án**: a

1. **Which of the following will not return any records?**  
   a) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 1  
   b) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 999  
   c) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000  
   d) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE name LIKE 'A%'  
   **Answer**: b

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây sẽ không trả về bản ghi nào?**  
a) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 1  
b) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 999  
c) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000  
d) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE name LIKE 'A%'  
**Đáp án**: b

1. **Which is an example of a subquery in the SELECT clause?**  
   a) SELECT name, (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees) AS avg\_salary FROM employees  
   b) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = (SELECT id FROM departments)  
   c) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees)  
   d) Both a and b  
   **Answer**: d

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây là một ví dụ về subquery trong phần SELECT?**  
a) SELECT name, (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees) AS avg\_salary FROM employees  
b) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = (SELECT id FROM departments)  
c) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees)  
d) Cả a và b  
**Đáp án**: d

1. **Which statement will return all records from the left table?**  
   a) INNER JOIN  
   b) LEFT JOIN  
   c) RIGHT JOIN  
   d) FULL JOIN  
   **Answer**: b

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây sẽ trả về tất cả các bản ghi từ bảng bên trái?**  
a) INNER JOIN  
b) LEFT JOIN  
c) RIGHT JOIN  
d) FULL JOIN  
**Đáp án**: b

1. **Which is the correct statement to perform a subquery in the WHERE clause?**  
   a) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = (SELECT id FROM departments WHERE name = 'Sales')  
   b) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (SELECT id FROM departments)  
   c) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees)  
   d) All of the above  
   **Answer**: d

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây là đúng để thực hiện một subquery trong phần WHERE?**  
a) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = (SELECT id FROM departments WHERE name = 'Sales')  
b) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (SELECT id FROM departments)  
c) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees)  
d) Tất cả các đáp án trên  
**Đáp án**: d

1. **Which statement does not use a subquery?**  
   a) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000  
   b) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (SELECT id FROM departments)  
   c) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees)  
   d) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = (SELECT id FROM departments WHERE name = 'HR')  
   **Answer**: a

**Câu lệnh nào sau đây sẽ không sử dụng subquery?**  
a) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000  
b) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id IN (SELECT id FROM departments)  
c) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees)  
d) SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE department\_id = (SELECT id FROM departments WHERE name = 'HR')  
**Đáp án**: a