

Section 2 Quiz – DDL and DML Statements

1. Which SQL statement is used to delete specific rows from a database table?
 - a. DELETE
 - b. TRUNCATE
 - c. REMOVE
 - d. DROP

Correct Answer: Option 'a' – DELETE

Explanation:

Option a: It allows you to selectively delete data while leaving the table structure intact.

Option b: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

2. Which SQL statement is used to add a new column to an existing table?
 - a. ALTER TABLE
 - b. CREATE COLUMN
 - c. INSERT COLUMN
 - d. MODIFY TABLE

Correct Answer: Option 'a' – ALTER TABLE

Explanation:

Option a: ALTER TABLE is a command used to modify the structure of an existing table. It allows you to add, delete or modify columns, change the data type of a column, add or drop constraints, and perform other changes to the table's structure.

Option b: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

3. Which SQL statement is used to remove all data from a table?
 - a. REMOVE
 - b. ERASE
 - c. TRUNCATE
 - d. CLEAR

Correct Answer: Option 'c' – TRUNCATE

Explanation:

Option a: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option b: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option c: The TRUNCATE command is used to remove all rows from a table quickly.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

4. Which SQL statement is used to change the structure of a database?
 - a. ALTER DATABASE
 - b. MODIFY DATABASE
 - c. UPDATE DATABASE

d. CHANGE DATABASE

Correct Answer: Option 'a' – ALTER DATABASE

Explanation:

Option a: An ALTER DATABASE command is used to modify an existing database.

Option b: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

5. Which SQL statement is used to create a new table named "Customers" with columns for customer ID, name, email, and phone number?
- CREATE TABLE Customers (ID INT, Name VARCHAR(50), Email VARCHAR(100), Phone VARCHAR(20))
 - CREATE TABLE Customers (ID INTEGER, Name, Email VARCHAR(255), Phone VARCHAR(15))
 - CREATE TABLE Customers (ID NUMBER, Name CHAR(50), Email VARCHAR(100), Phone VARCHAR(20))
 - CREATE TABLE Customers2(ID INT, Name NVARCHAR(50), Email VARCHAR2(100), Phone NVARCHAR(20))

Correct Answer: Option 'a' - CREATE TABLE Customers (ID INT, Name VARCHAR(50), Email VARCHAR(100), Phone VARCHAR(20))

Explanation:

Option a: Good job!

Option b: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Section 4 Quiz – Querying the Database

1. Which SQL statement is used to modify data in a database table?
- ALTER
 - UPDATE
 - MODIFY
 - CHANGE

Correct Answer: Option 'b' – UPDATE

Explanation:

Option a: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option b: Update is the correct answer. Example: UPDATE Customers SET FirstName = 'James', LastName = 'Doe', Age = 35 WHERE CustomerID = 1;

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

2. Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve unique values from a column?

- a. UNIQUE
- b. DISTINCT
- c. UNIQUEKEY
- d. PRIMARY

Correct Answer: Option 'b' – DISTINCT

Explanation:

Option a: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option b: The DISTINCT keyword is used to eliminate duplicate rows from a result set. It is used in conjunction with the SELECT statement to retrieve unique values from a column.

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

3. Which SQL keyword is used to filter rows based on multiple conditions, allowing either condition to be true?
- a. OR
 - b. AND
 - c. NOT
 - d. XOR

Correct Answer: Option 'a' – OR

Explanation:

Option a: The OR operator combines two or more conditions and returns true if any one of the conditions is true.

Option b: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

4. Which SQL statement is used to retrieve the top 10 rows from a table based on a specific order?
- a. SELECT FIRST
 - b. SELECT TOP
 - c. SELECT LIMIT
 - d. SELECT ROWS

Correct Answer: Option 'b' – SELECT TOP

Explanation:

Option a: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option b: The TOP keyword is used to limit the number of rows returned by a query. It is commonly used to retrieve a specified number of rows from the beginning of a result set.

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

5. Which SQL keyword is used to specify conditions for grouping rows after the grouping operation has been performed?
- a. GROUP BY
 - b. HAVING
 - c. WHERE

d. ORDER BY

Correct Answer: Option 'b' – HAVING

Explanation:

Option a: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option b: The HAVING clause in SQL Server is used to filter the results of a GROUP BY query based on a specified condition. The HAVING clause is typically used with aggregate functions like COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, and MIN.

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Section 6 Quiz – Functions

1. Which SQL function is used to return the current system date and time?
 - a. GETDATE()
 - b. NOW()
 - c. SYSDATE()
 - d. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

Correct Answer: Option 'a' - GETDATE()

Explanation:

Option a: GETDATE() function is used to return the current system date and time

Option b: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

2. Which SQL function is used to return the length of a string?
 - a. LEN
 - b. LENGTH
 - c. STRLEN
 - d. CHAR_LENGTH

Correct Answer: Option 'a' – LEN

Explanation:

Option a: Ex: LEN('Hello') returns 5

Option b: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

3. Which SQL function is used to find the first non-null expression in a list of expressions?
 - a. FIRST
 - b. COALESCE
 - c. IFNULL
 - d. NOTNULL

Correct Answer: Option 'b' – COALESCE

Explanation:

Option a: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option b: COALESCE(): Returns the first non-null expression from a list of expressions. Ex:
SELECT COALESCE(NULL, 'Value 1', NULL, 'Value 2'); -- Returns 'Value 1'

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Section 9 Quiz- CASE, IF ELSE Statement and Set Operators

1. Which SQL operator is used to combine the results of two or more SELECT statements into a single result set?
 - a. UNION
 - b. JOIN
 - c. MERGE
 - d. COMBINE

Correct Answer: Option 'a' – UNION

Explanation:

Option a: The UNION operator combines the results of two or more SELECT statements into a single result set, eliminating duplicate rows.

Option b: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

2. Which SQL operator is used to combine the result sets of two or more SELECT statements and retrieve all rows from both result sets without removing duplicates?
 - a. UNION
 - b. INTERSECT
 - c. EXCEPT
 - d. UNION ALL

Correct Answer: Option 'd' – UNION ALL

Explanation:

Option a: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option b: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: The UNION ALL operator is similar to UNION but does not remove duplicate rows. It concatenates the results of multiple SELECT statements into a single result set.

3. Which SQL keyword is used to handle multiple conditions in a CASE expression?
 - a. WHEN
 - b. ELSE
 - c. THEN
 - d. END

Correct Answer: Option 'a' – WHEN

Explanation:

Option a: Good job!

Option b: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

4. Which SQL operator is used to combine the result sets of two or more SELECT statements and retrieve only the common rows?
- a. UNION
 - b. INTERSECT
 - c. EXCEPT
 - d. UNION ALL

Correct Answer: Option 'b' – INTERSECT

Explanation:

Option a: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option b: The INTERSECT operator returns the common rows between the results of two or more SELECT statements. It retrieves only the rows that exist in all SELECT statements.

Option c: Incorrect answer. Please try again.

Option d: Incorrect answer. Please try again.