



SQL Evaluation – Q3

Total Marks: 100 Pass Mark: 60 Max Time: 2 hrs

1. Default DATE format of MySQL?

- a) YYYY-MM-DD
- b) Y-M-DD
- c) MM-DD-YYYY

2. ENUM & SET in SQL serve the same purpose?

- a) True
- b) False

3. GRANT & REVOKE is under the RDBMS?

- a) Yes
- b) No

4. <> operator is not equal to comparison in SQL?

- a) Yes
- b) No

5. Which DB is created using the Blockchain model?

- a) SQLite
- b) Oracle
- c) MongoDB
- d) None

6. SQL comparisons are by default?

- a) Case sensitive
- b) Case insensitive
- c) Data type sensitive

7. SELECT * FROM sales WHERE price BETWEEN 100 AND 200; matches?

- a) price > 100 AND price < 200
- b) price >= 100 OR price <= 200
- c) price >= 100 AND price <= 200

8. SELECT IF(10>5, "Right", "Wrong")?

- a) Right
- b) Wrong
- c) None

9. SELECT * FROM table1 UNION SELECT * FROM table2; result?

- a) Unique records
- b) All records
- c) Matched rows

10. Best match to select row groups in SELECT query?

- a) GROUP BY
- b) GROUP_CONCAT()

11. Join queries can combine 10 tables?

- a) Yes
- b) No

12. Inner join and simple join find different results?

- a) Yes
- b) No

13. SELECT FORMAT(100.1234,0) returns?

- a) 100
- b) 100.12
- c) Error

14. TRIM() function is used to remove white spaces __ a string?

- a) Before
- b) After
- c) Before & After

15. SELECT CURDATE() returns?

- a) Current date in YYYY-MM-DD format
- b) Current date in YYYY-MM-DD HH:ii:ss format
- c) Error

16. Time in milliseconds in SQL is called?

- a) Ticks
- b) Epoch
- c) Unix timestamp

17. Time format %H stands for?

- a) 00-23
- b) 00-12

18. LEAST() is the opposite of MAX()?

- a) Yes
- b) No

19. CREATE INDEX command is used for?

- a) Auto-indexing
- b) Search indexing
- c) Database indexing

20. TRUNCATE vs DELETE?

- a) Both are DDL
- b) Both accept conditions
- c) Both remove entire table data

21. PRIMARY KEY accepts only?

- a) Unique values
- b) Not null values
- c) Both

22. SQL commands dealing with transactions?

- a) DCL
- b) TCL
- c) DML

23. Filter data from an array of values?

- a) IN()
- b) LIKE
- c) CASE

24. SELECT * FROM table; — command to select only unique rows?

- a) GROUP BY
- b) UNIQUE
- c) DISTINCT

25. ELSE is a statement in SQL?

- a) Yes
- b) No

26. Aggregate functions find data with the help of?

- a) Multiple columns
- b) Multiple rows
- c) Multiple tables

27. Select data in reverse order?

- a) ORDER BY column_name
- b) ORDER BY column_name ASC
- c) ORDER BY column_name DESC

28. % in SQL is used to?

- a) Match a range of values
- b) Any values
- c) Limited values

29. VIEW in SQL means?

- a) SELECT
- b) Virtual tables
- c) Copy of tables

30. IDENTITY in MSSQL is equivalent to MySQL?

- a) INDEX
- b) DISTINCT
- c) AUTO_INCREMENT

3 MARKS EACH

31. Complete the query:

```
CREATE TABLE users (user_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
full_name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,  
gender _____ ("Male", "Female", "Other"));
```

32. Complete the query:

```
CREATE TABLE users_details (details_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
address VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,  
location_____),  
reference_user_id INT,  
FOREIGN KEY (reference_user_id) _____ users(user_id));
```

33. Complete the query:

```
INSERT _____users (user_id, full_name, gender) VALUES (100, "Steve", "Male");
```

34. Result must be case sensitive:

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE _____ full_name = "STEVE";
```

35. Select 300 rows from the 70th index:

```
SELECT * FROM users LIMIT _____
```

36. Select all students from IN, US, & UK:

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE country _____
```

37. Complete this self join query:

```
SELECT c1.cat_name AS Child, c2.cat_name AS Parent  
FROM category_____, category_____  
WHERE c1.parent_id = c2.cat_id;
```

38. Find all sales data from the date range JAN-10-2023 to MAR-31-2023:

```
SELECT * FROM sales WHERE sale_date BETWEEN _____
```

39. Find all unique rows from users:

```
SELECT _____ * FROM users;
```

40. Complete the query:

```
SELECT full_name, gender,  
CASE WHEN gender = "Male" _____ "He is a man"  
WHEN gender = "Female" _____ "She is a woman"  
ELSE "Transgender" _____ AS Gender
```

```
FROM users;
```

41. This finds the count of total rows from a query:

```
SELECT _____ AS Rows FROM products;
```

42. This joins sport_name of each student found from multiple rows:

```
SELECT student_name, _____(DISTINCT sport_name) AS Sports  
FROM student_athletics GROUP BY student_name;
```

43. This finds total count of players in each state:

```
SELECT state, COUNT(player_id) AS total_count FROM players GROUP BY _____;
```

44. Find all matched results from students and exam tables:

```
SELECT * FROM students _____ exam  
ON students.student_id = exam.student_id;
```

45. Find mix match of two tables irrespective of relation:

```
SELECT * FROM table1 _____ table2;
```

46. Complete the query:

```
SELECT user_id, _____ (full_name, "Unavailable") AS Name  
FROM users ORDER BY user_id;
```

47. Explain the result of the query:

```
SELECT * FROM users UNION ALL SELECT * FROM users_copy;
```

48. Explain the result of the query:

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE EXISTS  
(SELECT * FROM users WHERE email LIKE "%gmail.com");
```

49. Complete the query:

```
INSERT INTO students_backup (_____)
```

```
SELECT student_id, name, gender FROM students WHERE city = "NY";
```

50. The result of:

```
SELECT COALESCE(NULL, NULL, "SCOPE", NULL, "hello");
```

5 MARKS EACH

51. Products Table – Retrieve products delivered from 2023-09-04 to 2023-09-20.

products			
product_id	product_name	price	delivery_date
1	Ball Pen	10	2023-08-25
2	Pen Holder	70	2023-08-29
3	Table Calendar	50	2023-09-01
4	Sticky Notes	20	2023-09-04
5	Pencil	10	2023-09-08
6	Crayons	30	2023-09-17
7	Calculator	100	2023-09-19
8	Ruler	60	2023-09-20
9	Eraser	50	2023-09-26
10	Gum	40	2023-09-29

52. Write all SQL constraints with syntax and examples: