

SQL

MCQ Questions

- 1) What is the role of SQL?
 - a) Store data
 - b) Manipulate data
 - c) store, manipulate and retrieve data
 - d) Create table

- 2) Identify the primary key
 - a) Customer name
 - b) Phone number
 - c) CustomerID
 - d) Postal code

- 3) What does CREATE INDEX do?
 - a) Creates a Search key
 - b) Creates a primary key
 - c) Creates a foreign key
 - d) Select the file

- 4) What does this operator <> signify?

a) Between a certain range

b) Not equal

c) Specifies multiple values in column

d) Search in a table

5) Which of the following syntax is correct?

a) SELECT * FROM customer order by country

b) SELECT Customer_name from Customer ORDER BY Country DESC;

c) SELECT * FROM Customer ORDER BY Country DESC

d) SELECT Customer_name FROM Customer ORDER BY Country DESC;

6) Which of the following syntax is correct?

a) INSERT INTO Country(Country_name, City, State);

b) INSERT INTO Country (Country_name, City, Region) VALUES (India, Mumbai, Maharashtra);

c) INSERT INTO Country (Country_name, City, Region) VALUES ('India',' Mumbai', 'Maharashtra')

d) INSERT INTO Country (Country_name, City, Region) VALUES ('India',' Mumbai', 'Maharashtra');

7) If we omit the where clause in UPDATE. What will happen?

a) No change

b) All records will be updated

c) Error

d) Updates the database

8) Which database system supports ROWNUM?

a) Oracle

b) MySQL

c) NoSQL

d) DBMS

9) What does LIKE 'a__%' means?

a) Finds a values that's starts with a

b) Finds a values which have a in any position

c) Finds a values that starts with a and are at least 2 character in length

d) Finds a values that starts with a and are at least 3 character in length

10) Which of the following is a wildcard character?

a) =

b) <

c) >

d) %

11) What does % represents

a) Returns the modulus

b) Divide the function

c) Represents zero or more characters

d) Returns percentage

12) What does `_` represents

- a) Represents a single character
- b) Represents a break
- c) Represents a null value
- d) Represents a break between 2 characters

13) What does `[]` represents

- a) Represents a range of characters
- b) Represents any single character within the bracket
- c) Represents any single character
- d) Represents a null value

14) What does `^` represents

- a) Represents any character not in the bracket
- b) Represents any character
- c) Represents a single character
- d) Represents the whole word

15) What does `-` represents

- a) Represents a single character
- b) Represents any character
- c) Represents a range of characters

d) Represents a null character

16) Alias exists

a) For the duration of the query

b) Permanently

c) Till the system is shutdown

d) Temporary

17) How is alias used in SQL. Identify the correct statement.

a) SELECT Customer_name ALIAS name FROM Customer;

b) SELECT Customer_name ALIAS_NAME name FROM Customer;

c) SELECT Customer_name ALIAS_NAME AS name FROM Customer;

d) SELECT Customer_name AS name FROM Customer;

18) CASE statement is similar to which statement?

a) SWITCH

b) IF THEN ELSE

c) WHILE

d) FOR

19) If there is no ELSE clause in CASE statement and no conditions are true, it returns:

a) Error

b) NULL

c) Default value

d) 0

20) What does COALESCE() function does

- a) Close the database
- b) Return the all null value in a list
- c) Return the first non-null value in a list
- d) Return the all non-null value in a list

21) What is a stored procedure?

- a) A procedure that helps to store SQL queries
- b) A function that return the amount of storage
- c) A SQL code that you can save so that code can be reused over gain
- d) Return stored functions

22) What does "*" signifies

- a) Multiplication
- b) Select
- c) Power off
- d) AND operator

23) What does LIKE operator does

- a) Search for the presence of a similar row in a specified table that meets certain criteria.
- b) Search for the presence of a row in a specified table that meets certain criteria.
- c) It is used to compare a value to a list of literal values that have been specified.

d) It is used to compare a value to similar values using wildcard operators.

24) How to back up a SQL database

- a) BACKUP DATABASE Customer
- b) BACKUP DATABASE Customer;
- c) BACKUP DATABASE Customer TO DISK = 'filepath';
- d) BACKUP DATABASE Customer TO PATH = 'filepath';

25) What does a differential back up do?

- a) Reduces the backup time
- b) Increases the backup time
- c) Reduces the backup time by eta time
- d) None of the above

26) Which datatype can hold letters and numbers

- a) String
- b) Varchar
- c) Character
- d) Var

27) Which datatype can hold numbers

- a) Number
- b) Integer
- c) Int

d) Num

28) What is the range of tinyint in SQL

a) 0 to 150

b) 0 to 250

c) 0 to 255

d) 0 to 215

29) What is the storage capacity of tinyint

a) 1 byte

b) 2 byte

c) 3 byte

d) 4 byte

30) What is the storage capacity of int

a) 2 byte

b) 4 byte

c) 8 byte

d) 16 byte

31) What is the storage capacity of bigint

a) 4 byte

b) 16 byte

c) 8 byte

d) 256 byte

32) What is the storage capacity of smallint

a) 4 byte

b) 1 byte

c) 3 byte

d) 2 byte

33) Select the odd one out

a) NOT NULL

b) UNIQUE

c) DISTINCT

d) CHECK

34) What is foreign key

a) It is a field in one table that refers to the primary key in another table.

b) It is external key

c) It is a candidate key

d) It is a primary key

35) Identify the correct statement

a) CREATE INDEX Id_name;

b) CREATE INDEX Id_name ON Customer (Name)

c) CREATE INDEX Id_name ON Customer (Name);

d) CREATE INDEX Id_name IN Customer (Name)

36) VIEW can be deleted with which command

a) Delete

b) Drop

c) Alter

d) Viewdelete

37) Out of these which is the least powerful database system

a) Oracle

b) MySQL

c) Access

d) MS SQL Server

38) Select the odd one out

a) Primary key

b) Unique

c) Null

d) Default

39) Select the odd one out

a) Primary key

b) Foreign key

c) Drop

d) Index

40) Select the odd one out

a) NOT NULL

b) UNIQUE

c) CHECK

d) ISNULL

41) Select the option which is used to select discrete values

a) COUNT

b) SELECT

c) SELECT DISTINCT

d) WHERE

42) Which of these is used to return the number of records

a) WHERE

b) SELECT TOP

c) SELECT

d) Index

43) Which of the following is used to specify different values in a WHERE clause

a) IN

b) Foreign key

c) LIKE

d) Index

44) Which of the following is used to select values in the given range

a) IN

b) SELECT

c) GROUP BY

d) BETWEEN

45) Which of the following is used with WHERE clause to add aggregate functions in SQL queries?

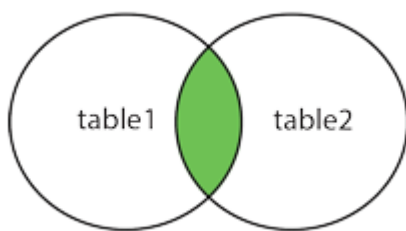
a) HAVING

b) IN

c) SELECT

d) Index

46) Which JOIN does this figure represent:



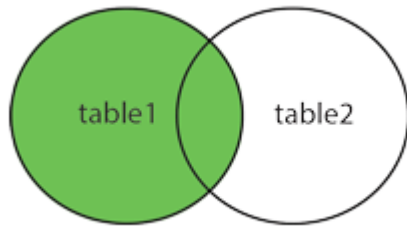
a) JOIN

b) CENTER JOIN

c) INNER JOIN

d) UNION

47) Which JOIN does this figure represent:



a) LEFT JOIN

b) JOIN

c) SELF JOIN

d) FULL JOIN

48) Which operator is used to combine two or more queries

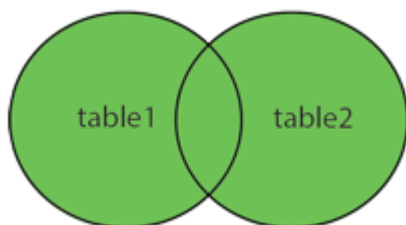
a) IN

b) UNION

c) JOIN

d) FULL JOIN

49) Which JOIN does this figure represent:



a) JOIN

b) FULL JOIN

- c) UNION
- d) SELF JOIN

50) Which of the operator is used to test for the existence of a record in a sub query

- a) EXIST
- b) EXISTS
- c) IN
- d) WHERE

51) Which of the operator is used to limit the value range that can be placed in a column

- a) CHECK
- b) WHERE
- c) BETWEEN
- d) Index

52) Which of the following database system is powerful and robust?

- a) MS SQL Server
- b) Oracle
- c) MySQL
- d) All of the above

53) Which of the following is used to insert values

- a) INSERT
- b) INSERT IN

c) INSERT INTO

d) INSERT TO

54) What does "*" indicate in a SQL query

a) Select

b) Select all the columns from the table

c) Select a particular column from the table

d) None of the above

55) Write a SQL query to select all records from the Customer table select customer_name column with age greater than 50

a) SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE age>16;

b) SELECT Customer_name FROM Customer WHERE age>50;

c) SELECT Customer_name FROM Customer;

d) SELECT Customer_name FROM Customer WHERE age>19;

56) Write a SQL query to select all records from the Customer table where the customer_name ends with "a"

a) SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE '%a';

b) SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE '%a%';

c) SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE 'a%'

d) SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE '%a%';

57) Write a SQL query to select all records from the Customer table where the customer_name is "Raj" and age = 20

a) SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE customer_name = "Raj" AND age=20;

- b) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE customer_name = "Raj" OR age=20;`
- c) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE customer_name > "Raj" AND age=20;`
- d) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE customer_name <>"Raj" AND age<>20;`

58) Write a SQL query to select all records from the Customer table where the age is between 20 to 30

- a) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE age BETWEEN 20 OR 30;`
- b) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE age BETWEEN 20 AND 30;`
- c) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE age = (20 AND 30);`
- d) `SELECT age>20 AND age<30 FROM Customer;`

59) Select the operator used for sorting the columns

- a) GROUP BY
- b) SORT
- c) ORDER BY
- d) SORT BY

60) Write a SQL query to select Customer_name from the Customer table sorted in ascending order according to age

- a) `SELECT * FROM Customer;`
- b) `SELECT Customer_name FROM Customer ORDER BY age;`
- c) `SELECT Customer_name FROM Customer GROUP BY age;`
- d) `SELECT Customer_name FROM Customer;`

61) Write a SQL query to select all records from the Customer table where customer_name has "am" in any position

- a) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "%am";`
- b) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "%am%";`
- c) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "am%";`
- d) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "%a%";`

62) Write a SQL query to select all records from the Customer table where customer_name start with "a" and are at least 3 characters in length

- a) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "%a";`
- b) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "a_%";`
- c) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "%a_";`
- d) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "%_a";`

63) Write a SQL query to select all records from the Customer table where customer_name start with "a" and ends with "a"

- a) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "a%a";`
- b) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "%a";`
- c) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "%a%";`
- d) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "a%";`

64) Write a SQL query to select all records from the Customer table where customer_name has "a" in the second position '_r%'

- a) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "%a";`
- b) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "%_a";`
- c) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "a_%";`
- d) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_name LIKE "_a%";`

65) Write a SQL query to create aliases of Customer_name as name and region as area from Customer table

- a) `SELECT Customer_name ALIASES name, region ALIASES area FROM Customer;`
- b) `SELECT Customer_name ALIASES NAME name, region ALIASES NAME area FROM Customer;`
- c) `SELECT Customer_name AS name, region AS area FROM Customer;`
- d) `SELECT Customer_name ALIASES name AND region ALIASES area FROM Customer;`

66) Write a SQL query to create aliases of Cust_name as Customer name from Customer table

- a) `SELECT Cust_name ALIASES Customer name FROM Customer;`
- b) `SELECT Cust_name AS Customer name FROM Customer;`
- c) `SELECT Cust_name ALIASES NAME Customer name FROM Customer;`
- d) `SELECT Cust_name AS [Customer name] FROM Customer;`

67) Write a SQL query to create aliases of Contact that includes email_address and phone_number from Customer table

- a) SELECT CONCAT(email_address, phone_number) AS Contact FROM Customers;
- b) SELECT CONCAT(email_address, ' ', phone_number) AS Contact FROM Customers;
- c) SELECT CONCAT(email_address AND phone_number) AS Contact FROM Customers;
- d) SELECT (email_address + phone_number) AS Contact FROM Customers;

68) Write a SQL query to selects all customers that are from the same City as the Salesperson

- a) SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE City IN (Salesperson);
- b) SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE City IS EQUAL TO City IN Salesperson;
- c) SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE City IN (SELECT * FROM Salesperson);
- d) SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE City IN (SELECT City FROM Salesperson);

69) Write a SQL query to selects all customers that are in IT and Bank

- a) SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Job IN ('IT' , 'Bank');
- b) SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Job = ('IT' , 'Bank');
- c) SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Job == ('IT' , 'Bank');
- d) SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Job EQUAL TO ('IT' , 'Bank');

70) Write a SQL query to selects all customers with a Customer_name starting with "a", "s", or "r"

- a) SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Customer_name START '[asr]';
- b) SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Customer_name = '[asr]';
- c) SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Customer_name == '[asr]';
- d) SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Customer_name LIKE '[asr]';

71) Which of the following is used to create and modify the tables in SQL

- a) Data definition language
- b) Data manipulation language
- c) Data query language
- d) Data control language

72) Which of the following is used to get some schema relation in SQL

- a) Data definition language
- b) Data manipulation language
- c) Data query language
- d) Data control language

73) Which of the following is used for manipulation in SQL

- a) Data definition language
- b) Data manipulation language
- c) Data query language
- d) Data control language

74) Which of the following is used to deal with rights and permission in SQL

- a) Data definition language
- b) Data manipulation language
- c) Data query language
- d) Data control language

75) Which of the following is used to deal with transaction in SQL

- a) Data definition language
- b) Transaction control language
- c) Data query language
- d) Data control language

76) Which of the following is not a Data definition language command

- a) CREATE
- b) RENAME
- c) DROP
- d) SELECT

77) Which of the following is not a Data query language command

- a) CREATE
- b) RENAME
- c) DROP
- d) SELECT

78) Which of the following is not a Data manipulation language command

- a) INSERT
- b) UPDATE
- c) ALTER
- d) DELETE

79) Which of the following is a Data control language command

- a) GRANT
- b) REVOKE
- c) ALL OF THE ABOVE
- d) NONE

80) Which of the following is not a Transaction control language command

- a) COMMIT
- b) ROLLBACK
- c) SAVEPOINT
- d) CONTROL

81) Which of the following operator is used for searching the matching keyword in the database

- a) EXISTS
- b) LIKE
- c) SELECT
- d) WHERE

82) Which of the following operator is used for searching the void value in the database

- a) WHERE
- b) SELECT
- c) EXISTS
- d) IS NULL

83) Which of the following operator is used for selecting maximum value in the database

- a) SELECT
- b) MAX
- c) TOP
- d) IN

84) What is a view

- a) Virtual table based SQL query
- b) A command to view tables
- c) A command to see database
- d) None

85) Which of the following is not an aggregate function

- a) AVG
- b) STDEV
- c) VAR
- d) LEN

86) Which of the following operator is used to save the transactions in the database

- a) SAVEPOINT
- b) COMMIT

- c) COMMITS
- d) UPDATE

87) Which of the following operator is used to sets a checkpoint within the transactions in the database

- a) SAVE
- b) CHECKPOINT
- c) SET CHECKPOINT
- d) **SAVEPOINT**

88) Which of the following operator is used to specify the details of the transactions in the database

- a) DETAILS
- b) **SET TRANSACTION**
- c) TRANSACTION
- d) CHECK

89) Which of the following operator is used to withdraw user privileges in the database

- a) WITHDRAW
- b) **REVOKE**
- c) UPDATE
- d) NONE

90) Which of the following operator is used to give user privileges in the database

- a) GIVE
- b) **GRANT**
- c) USER
- d) PRIVILEGES

91) Write a SQL query to select countries with wind speed equal to 5

- a) SELECT Countries WHERE Wind_speed = 5;
- b) SELECT World WHERE Wind_speed = 5;
- c) **SELECT Countries, Wind_speed FROM World WHERE Wind_speed = 5;**
- d) SELECT Countries, Wind_speed FROM World WHERE Wind_speed <> 5;

92) Write a SQL query to select countries and sort them according to population

- a) SELECT Countries FROM World SORT BY Population;
- b) **SELECT Countries FROM World ORDER BY Population;**
- c) SELECT Countries ORDER BY Population;
- d) SELECT SORT BY (Countries) FROM World;

93) Write a SQL query to select countries where weather is neither rainy nor warm

- a) `SELECT Countries, Weather FROM WORLD WHERE Weather NOT IN("rainy", "warm");`
- b) `SELECT Countries, Weather WHERE Weather NOT IN("rainy", "warm");`
- c) `SELECT Countries, Weather FROM WORLD WHERE Weather iN("rainy", "warm");`
- d) `SELECT Countries, Weather FROM WORLD WHERE Weather;`

94) Write a SQL query to select countries where weather is neither rainy nor warm or wind speed is equal to 5

- a) `SELECT Countries, Weather, Wind_speed FROM WORLD WHERE Weather IN("rainy", "warm") OR Wind_speed = 5;`
- b) `SELECT Countries, Weather, Wind_speed FROM WORLD WHERE Weather BETWEEN("rainy", "warm") OR Wind_speed = 5;`
- c) `SELECT Countries, Weather, Wind_speed FROM WORLD WHERE Weather NOT IN("rainy", "warm") AND Wind_speed = 5;`
- d) `SELECT Countries, Weather, Wind_speed FROM WORLD WHERE Weather NOT IN("rainy", "warm") OR Wind_speed = 5;`

95) Write a SQL query to select countries where wind speed is equal to India

- a) `SELECT Countries FROM World WHERE Wind_speed = ("India");`
- b) `SELECT Countries FROM World WHERE Wind_speed = (SELECT Wind_speed FROM World WHERE Countries = India);`
- c) `SELECT Countries FROM World WHERE Wind_speed = (WHERE Countries = India);`
- d) `SELECT Countries FROM World WHERE Wind_speed =India;`

96) Inner join is also called as

- a) **Equijoin**
- b) Left join
- c) Center join
- d) None

97) Write a SQL query to delete a Customer_id column from Customer table

- a) `ALTER TABLE Customer DELETE COLUMN Customer_id;`
- b) `Customer DROP COLUMN Customer_id;`
- c) `ALTER TABLE Customer DROP COLUMN Customer_id;`
- d) `FROM TABLE Customer DROP COLUMN Customer_id;`

98) Write a SQL query to insert a Customer_id column from Customer table

- a) `ALTER TABLE Customer ADD COLUMN Customer_id;`
- b) `ALTER TABLE Customer ADD Customer_id;`
- c) `From Customer ADD COLUMN Customer_id;`

d) TABLE Customer ADD COLUMN Customer_id;

99) Which command is used to specify the limits in the table

- a) CHECK
- b) SPECIFY
- c) WHERE
- d) SELECT

100) Write a SQL query to delete Customer table

- a) DROP TABLE Customer;
- b) DELETE TABLE Customer;
- c) TRUNCATE TABLE Customer;
- d) ALTER TABLE Customer;

101) Which of the command is used with Wildcard

- a) IN
- b) WHERE
- c) LIKE
- d) SELECT

102) SQL role is to

- a) Create tables
- b) Create database
- c) Modify tables
- d) All of them

103) Select the correct SQL query

- a) SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE age>10 AND <20;
- b) SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE age>10 AND age<20;
- c) SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE age>10, <20;
- d) SELECT * FROM Customer;

104) Which of the following operator is used to count the number of rows

- a) COUNT()
- b) SUM()
- c) COUNT(*)
- d) TOTALROWS(*)

105) Which of the following operator deletes all the rows in a table

- a) TRUNCATE

- b) DELETE
- c) ALTER
- d) DROP

106) Write a SQL query to count all the not null rows in Customer table

- a) SELECT TOTAL() FROM Customer;
- b) SELECT TOTALROWS() FROM Customer;
- c) SELECT COUNT() FROM Customer;
- d) SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Customer;

107) What is the role of ALTER

- a) Add
- b) Delete
- c) Modify
- d) All of the above

108) What is the role of UPDATE

- a) Update more than one row at a time
- b) Update the table
- c) Update the deleted row
- d) Update one row at a time

109) Write a SQL query to update the name from Ram to Rita in Customer table

- a) UPDATE SET Name = "Rita" WHERE Name = "Ram";
- b) MODIFY Customer SET Name = "Rita" WHERE Name = "Ram"
- c) ALTER SET Name = "Rita" WHERE Name = "Ram"
- d) UPDATE Customer SET Name = "Rita" WHERE Name = "Ram"

110) Write a SQL query to sort the Customer table according to age

- a) SELECT * FROM Customer GROUP BY age;
- b) SELECT * FROM Customer SORT BY age;
- c) SELECT * FROM Customer ORDER BY age;
- d) SELECT * FROM Customer SORT age;

111) How many tables can be joined by using JOIN clause

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) All

112) How many total JOIN can be made on r tables

- a) $(r-1)/2$
- b) $r-1$
- c) $r-2$
- d) $(r-2)/2$

113) How many types of views does SQL has

- a) 1
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 2

114) Syntax for view is

- a) ALTER VIEW AS SELECT
- b) CREATE VIEW AS SELECT
- c) UPDATE VIEW AS SELECT
- d) MODIFY VIEW AS SELECT

115) Which of the following is the correct syntax to delete view

- a) DELETE VIEW
- b) DROP VIEW
- c) UPDATE VIEW
- d) ALTER VIEW

116) Write a SQL query to select all records with of Customer table where product equal to jam

- a) SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Product=jam;
- b) SELECT Customer WHERE Product=jam;
- c) SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Product="jam";
- d) SELECT * FROM Customer, Product="jam";

117) Write the output of this SUBSTR('DOCTOR', 1,4)

- a) OCTO
- b) DOCT
- c) DCOD
- d) DT

118) Write an SQL query to extract substring from Customer_name, starting from 1 with length 4 in Customer table

- a) SELECT SUBSTR(Customer_name, 1, 4) FROM Customer;

- b) SELECT SUBSTR(Customer_name, 1, 4) AS ExtractString;
- c) SELECT SUBSTR(Customer_name, 1, 4);
- d) SELECT SUBSTR(Customer_name, 1, 4) AS ExtractString FROM Customer;

119) Which of the following function returns the length of the string

- a) LEN()
- b) STRLEN()
- c) CHAR_LENGTH()
- d) CHAR_LEN()

120) Which of the following function returns the index position of a value

- a) INDEX()
- b) FIELD()
- c) POSITION()
- d) INDEXPOSITION()

121) The FIELD() function perform which type of search

- a) Case sensitive
- b) Case insensitive
- c) None
- d) Both

122) Which of the following operators returns the position of a string within a list of strings

- a) FIND()
- b) INDEX()
- c) CHECK()
- d) FIND_IN_SET()

123) Which of the following functions adds two or more expressions together

- a) ADD()
- b) +
- c) CONCAT()
- d) ADDEXP()

124) Which of the following functions returns the index position of a value in a list of values

- a) INDEX()
- b) FIELD()
- c) POSITION()
- d) INDEXPOSITION()

125) What is the output of the following query `SELECT FIELD("c", "a", "b");`

- a) a
- b) b
- c) c
- d) 0

126) What is the output of the following query `SELECT FIND_IN_SET("a", null);`

- a) a
- b) 0
- c) NULL
- d) None

127) What is the output of the following query `SELECT FIND_IN_SET("a", "");`

- a) NULL
- b) a
- c) 0
- d) None

128) Which of the following function returns the position of the first occurrence of a string in another string

- a) INDEX()
- b) POSITION()
- c) INSTR()
- d) RETURN()

129) Which of the following is true for INSTR()

- a) It is case insensitive
- b) It is case sensitive
- c) It inserts the value in a string
- d) None

130) What is the output of the query `SELECT LPAD("SQL QUIZ", 15, "PQR");`

- a) PQRPQRPSQLQUIZ
- b) PQRPQRPSQL QUIZ
- c) PQRSQL QUIZ
- d) PQRSQLQUIZ

131) What is the output of the query `SELECT LTRIM(" INTERVIEW");`

- a) INTERVIEW

b) INTERVIEW

c) interview

d) WEIVRETNI

132) Which of the following function extracts a substring from a string

a) MID()

b) STR()

c) STRING()

d) None

133) Which of the following function returns the position of the first occurrence of a substring in a string

a) POSITION()

b) INDEX()

c) STR()

d) INSTR()

134) What is the output of the query SELECT REPLACE("RAM SHARMA", "RAM", "RAJ");

a) RAJ

b) RAM

c) RAJ SHARMA

d) RAM SHARMA

135) What is the output of the query SELECT STRCMP("RAM SHARMA", "RAJ SHARMA");

a) 0

b) NULL

c) FALSE

d) -1

136) Which of the following function returns the arc cosine of a number

a) COSINE()

b) COS()

c) ACOS()

d) NONE

137) What is the output of the query SELECT CEIL(25.1);

a) 25

b) 24

c) 26

d) 25.1

138) What is the output of the query `SELECT FLOOR(25.7);`

- a) 25
- b) 26
- c) 25.7
- d) 24

139) Which of the following functions returns the natural logarithm of a number

- a) `LN()`
- b) `LOGARITHM()`
- c) `EXP()`
- d) `NONE`

140) Which of the following function returns the current date

- a) `DATE()`
- b) `CURDATE()`
- c) `CURRENT_DATE()`
- d) Both b and c

141) What is the output of the query `SELECT TRUNCATE(25.265, 2);`

- a) 25
- b) 26
- c) 25.26
- d) 25.37

142) Which of the following functions returns the number of days between two date values

- a) `DATE`
- b) `DAYS`
- c) `DAYS_IN_BETWEEN`
- d) `DATEDIFF`

143) What is the output of the query `SELECT DATEDIFF("2020-01-25", "2020-01-5");`

- a) 20
- b) 25
- c) 5
- d) 22

144) What is the output of the query `SELECT DATE_ADD("2020-01-25 03:45:25", INTERVAL -2 HOUR);`

- a) 2020-01-25 05:45:25

- b) 2020-01-25 04:45:25
- c) 2020-01-25 01:45:25
- d) 2020-01-25 06:45:25

145) What is the output of the query `SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2020-01-25", "%M");`

- a) 2020
- b) 01
- c) 1
- d) January

146) What is the output of the query `SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2020-01-25", "%M %Y");`

- a) January 2020
- b) Jan 2020
- c) 01 2020
- d) 1 2020

147) What is the output of the query `SELECT DATE_SUB("2020-01-25", INTERVAL 10 DAY);`

- a) 2020/01/15
- b) 2020-01-15
- c) 2020/01/14
- d) 2020/01/10

148) What is the output of the query `SELECT EXTRACT(MONTH FROM "2020-06-15");`

- a) June
- b) Jun
- c) 6
- d) 06

149) Which of the following functions returns a date from a numeric date value

- a) DATE()
- b) DATE_NUM()
- c) FROM_DAYS()
- d) FROM_DAY()

150) What is the output of the query `SELECT LAST_DAY("2020-06-25");`

- A) 2020-06-25
- B) 2020-06-30
- C) 31
- D) 176

151) Which of the following functions returns the current date and time.

- a) CURRENT_DATE()
- b) CURR_DATE()
- c) LOCALTIME()
- d) DATE_TIME()

152) Which of the following creates and returns a date based on a year and a number of days value

- a) CREATE_DATE()
- b) MAKEDATE()
- c) CREATEDATE()
- d) None

153) What is the output of the query SELECT MAKEDATE(2020, 3);

- a) 2020-01-03
- b) 2020-03-01
- c) 2020-03-03
- d) None

154) What is the output of the query SELECT MAKETIME(05, 30, 6);

- a) 05:30:06
- b) 05-30-06
- c) 5:30:6
- d) None

155) Which of the following functions adds a specified number of months to a period

- a) ADDMONTHS()
- b) MONTHS()
- c) PERIOD_ADD()
- d) ADD()

156) Which of the following functions returns the difference between two periods

- a) PERIOD_DIFF()
- b) DIFF()
- c) DIFFERENCE()
- d) PERIOD()

157) What is the output of the query SELECT QUARTER("2020-08-25");

- a) 2

- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) August

158) What is the output of the query `SELECT SEC_TO_TIME(256);`

- a) 00:04:00
- b) 00:04:16
- c) 00:02:00
- d) 00:02:16

159) Which of the following functions returns a date based on a string and a format

- a) `DATEFORMAT()`
- b) `DATE_FORMAT()`
- c) `STR_TO_DATE()`
- d) None

160) Which of the following functions compares two expressions and returns NULL if they are equal

- a) `NULL()`
- b) `CHECK()`
- c) `NULLIF()`
- d) `IFNULL()`

161) Which of the following functions returns 1 or 0 depending on whether an expression is NULL

- a) `NULLIF()`
- b) `IFNULL()`
- c) `NULL()`
- d) `ISNULL()`

162) Which of the following statement goes through conditions and return a value

- a) `CONDITION()`
- b) `WHERE`
- c) `CASE`
- d) `RETURN`

163) Which of the following functions converts a value to a binary string

- a) `BIN`
- b) `BINARY_STRING`
- c) `BINARYSTRING`

d) BINARY

164) Which of the following functions converts a value into the specified datatype

a) CONVERT_TYPE()

b) CAST()

c) CONV()

d) DATATYPE()

165) Write a SQL query to reverse the value in Customer_name column

a) SELECT REVERSE(Customer_name);

b) SELECT REVERSE(Customer_name) FROM Customer;

c) REVERSE(Customer_name) FROM Customer;

d) SELECT Customer_name FROM Customer WHERE REVERSE(Customer_name);

166) Write a SQL query to replace a "s" with "r" in a string "sql questions"

a) SELECT REPLACE("sql questions", "s", "r");

b) REPLACE("sql questions", "s", "r");

c) SELECT REPLACE("s", "r");

d) SELECT REP("sql questions", "s", "r");

167) Write a SQL query to add these several string together "East", "West"

a) SELECT CONCAT("East ", "West ");

b) CONCAT("East ", "West ");

c) SELECT ADD("East ", "West ");

d) "East " + "West "

168) Write a SQL query to convert the text to lowercase

a) SELECT LOWERCASE("SQL");

b) SELECT LOWER_CASE("SQL");

c) SELECT LCONVERT("SQL");

d) SELECT LCASE("SQL");

169) Write a SQL query to find the length of the string

a) SELECT LEN("SQL");

b) SELECT LENGTH("SQL");

c) LENGTH("SQL");

d) SELECT STRLEN("SQL");

170) Write a SQL query to compare SQL and NOSQL

a) SELECT CMP("SQL", "NOSQL");

- b) `SELECT STR_CMP("SQL", "NOSQL");`
- c) `SELECT STRCMP("SQL", "NOSQL");`
- d) `SELECT COMPARE("SQL", "NOSQL");`

Subjective Questions

1. Is semicolon used after sql? If yes/No, please justify the reason.

=> Semicolon is the standard way to separate each SQL statement in database systems that allow more than one SQL statement to be executed in the same call to the server.

2. Difference between JOIN and UNION

=>The **join** such as **INNER JOIN** or **LEFT JOIN** combines columns from two tables while the **UNION** combines rows from two queries. In other words, **join** appends the result sets horizontally while **union** appends the result set vertically.

3. Difference between order by and group by.

=>The **ORDER BY** clause's purpose is to sort the query result by specific columns.

The **GROUP BY** clause's purpose is summarizing unique combinations of columns values.

4. `SELECT Person.Name, COUNT(Sales.SalesID) AS NumberOfSales FROM
Sales INNER JOIN Person ON Sales.Person.ID = Person.PersonID WHERE Name =
'Ram' GROUP BY Name HAVING COUNT(Sales.SalesID) > 15;`

=>Returns if the Ram has registered more than 15 Sales.

5. Is SQL case sensitive

=>Yes

6. What does drop function does

=>The **DROP TABLE** statement is used to drop an existing table in a database.

7. What does truncate function does

=> The TRUNCATE TABLE statement is used to delete the data inside a table, but not the table itself.

8. What is a candidate key?

=> Candidate Key - The candidate keys in a table are defined as the set of keys that is minimal and can uniquely identify any data row in the table.

9. When can you compare the dates in SQL

=> You can compare two dates easily if there is no time component involved

10. What is the view? Explain with syntax

=> In SQL, a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement. A view contains rows and columns, just like a real table. The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database. You can add SQL functions, WHERE, and JOIN statements to a view and present the data as if the data were coming from one single table.

Syntax:

```
CREATE VIEW view_name AS SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```

11. A view can be updated with which command

=> A view can be updated with the CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW command.

12. What is SQL injection

=>SQL injection is a code injection technique that might destroy your database. SQL injection is one of the most common web hacking techniques. SQL injection is the placement of malicious code in SQL statements, via web page input.

13. When does SQL injection occurs

=>SQL injection usually occurs when you ask a user for input, like their username/userid, and instead of a name/id, the user gives you an SQL statement that you will unknowingly run on your database.

14. What is batch of SQL statement

=> A batch of SQL statements is a group of two or more SQL statements, separated by semicolons.

15. What is ENUM

=> A string object that can have only one value, chosen from a list of possible values. You can list up to 65535 values in an ENUM list. If a value is inserted that is not in the list, a blank value will be inserted. The values are sorted in the order you enter them

16. What are the types of SQL commands

=>Data definition language, Data manipulation language, Data query language, Data control language and Transaction control language.

17. What is the difference between Data definition language and Data manipulation language.

=>Data definition language simply deals with descriptions of the database schema and is used to create and modify the structure of database objects in the database. Example : CREATE, DROP, ALTER, TRUNCATE, COMMENT, RENAME.

Data manipulation language is the SQL command that deals with the manipulation of data present in the database. Example : INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE.

18. What is a Data query language.

=>The purpose of DQL Command is to get some schema relation based on the query passed to it. Example : SELECT.

19. What is a Data control language?

=> DCL includes commands such as GRANT and REVOKE which mainly deals with the rights, permissions and other controls of the database system.

20. What is Transaction control language

=>TCL commands deal with the transaction within the database. Example : COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVEPOINT and SET TRANSACTION.

21. What is a subquery. Explain with syntax.

=>A Subquery or Inner query or a Nested query is a query within another SQL query and embedded within the WHERE clause. Syntax:

SELECT column_name [, column_name]

FROM table1 [, table2]

WHERE column_name OPERATOR

(SELECT column_name [, column_name]

FROM table1 [, table2]

[WHERE])

22. What are the types of views

=>In SQL Server we have two types of views-System Defined Views and User Defined View.

23. What is the difference between CONCAT and CONCAT_WS function

=>Both CONCAT() and CONCAT_WS() functions are used to concatenate two or more strings but the basic difference between them is that CONCAT_WS() function can do the concatenation along with a separator between strings, whereas in CONCAT() function there is no concept of the separator. Other significant difference between them is that CONCAT()function returns NULL if any of the argument is NULL, whereas CONCAT_WS() function returns NULL if the separator is NULL.

24. What is the difference between ATAN and ATAN2 function

=>The ATAN() function returns the arc tangent of one or two numbers. The ATAN2() function returns the arc tangent of two numbers.

25. What is the difference between CEIL, FLOOR and ROUND function?

=>The CEIL() function returns the smallest integer value that is bigger than or equal to a number. SELECT CEIL(25.1); = 26

The FLOOR() function returns the largest integer value that is smaller than or equal to a number. SELECT FLOOR(25.7); = 25

The ROUND() function rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places. SELECT ROUND(25.37, 1); =25.4

26. What is a RAND() function

=>The RAND() function returns a random number between 0 (inclusive) and 1 (exclusive).

27. What is the difference between LOCALTIMESTAMP and CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

=>LOCALTIMESTAMP returns the current date and time in the session time zone in a value of datatype TIMESTAMP . The difference between this function and CURRENT_TIMESTAMP is that LOCALTIMESTAMP returns a TIMESTAMP value while CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns a TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE value.

28. Which function is used to create date and time

=>MAKEDATE() and MAKETIME()

29. Name three functions that specify current date and time.

=>NOW(), CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(),SYSDATE() and LOCALTIMESTAMP()

30. Which function returns the difference between two periods. And the result will be in which format.

=>PERIOD_DIFF(). The result will be in months.

