# Logical functions

1. **AND**:

a) The AND function checks whether both arguments are TRUE. What will the AND function return if both arguments are TRUE?

i) TRUE

ii) FALSE

iii) BLANK

iv) Error

b) What are the inputs required for the AND function?

i) Argument 1

ii) Argument 2

iii) Argument 3

iv) Argument 4

c) If any of the arguments in the AND function is FALSE, what will be the result?

i) TRUE

ii) FALSE

iii) BLANK

iv) Error

2. **BITAND**:

a) The BITAND function returns a bitwise 'AND' of two numbers. What is the result of the BITAND function?

i) The common bits between the two numbers

ii) The addition of the two numbers

iii) The multiplication of the two numbers

iv) The division of the two numbers

b) What are the inputs required for the BITAND function?

i) Number 1

ii) Number 2

iii) Bit position

iv) Bit value

c) What will the BITAND function return if any of the numbers is negative?

i) Negative number

ii) Zero

iii) Positive number

iv) Error

3. **BITLSHIFT**:

a) The BITLSHIFT function returns a number shifted left by the specified number of bits. What is the result of the BITLSHIFT function?

i) The number multiplied by 2 raised to the power of the specified number of bits

ii) The number divided by 2 raised to the power of the specified number of bits

iii) The number added by 2 raised to the power of the specified number of bits

iv) The number subtracted by 2 raised to the power of the specified number of bits

b) What are the inputs required for the BITLSHIFT function?

i) Number

ii) Number of bits to shift

iii) Shift direction

iv) Shift amount

c) What will the BITLSHIFT function return if the number of bits to shift is negative?

i) Shift the bits right instead of left

ii) Zero

iii) Error

iv) Shift the bits in the opposite direction

4. **BITOR**:

a) The BITOR function returns a bitwise 'OR' of two numbers. What is the result of the BITOR function?

i) The combined bits of the two numbers

ii) The subtraction of the two numbers

iii) The division of the two numbers

iv) The multiplication of the two numbers

b) What are the inputs required for the BITOR function?

i) Number 1

ii) Number 2

iii) Bit position

iv) Bit value

c) What will the BITOR function return if any of the numbers is negative?

i) Negative number

ii) Zero

iii) Positive number

iv) Error

5. **BITRSHIFT**:

a) The BITRSHIFT function returns a number shifted right by the specified number of bits. What is the result of the BITRSHIFT function?

i) The number divided by 2 raised to the power of the specified number of bits

ii) The number multiplied by 2 raised to the power of the specified number of bits

iii) The number added by 2 raised to the power of the specified number of bits

iv) The number subtracted by 2 raised to the power of the specified number of bits

b) What are the inputs required for the BITRSHIFT function?

i) Number

ii) Number of bits to shift

iii) Shift direction

iv) Shift amount

c) What will the BITRSHIFT function return if the number of bits to shift is negative?

i) Shift the bits left instead of right

ii) Zero

iii) Error

iv) Shift the bits in the opposite direction

6. **BITXOR**:

a) The BITXOR function returns a bitwise 'XOR' of two numbers. What is the result of the BITXOR function?

i) The exclusive OR of the two numbers

ii) The addition of the two numbers

iii) The multiplication of the two numbers

iv) The division of the two numbers

b) What are the inputs required for the BITXOR function?

i) Number 1

ii) Number 2

iii) Bit position

iv) Bit value

c) What will the BITXOR function return if any of the numbers is negative?

i) Negative number

ii) Zero

iii) Positive number

iv) Error

7. **COALESCE**:

a) The COALESCE function returns the first expression that does not evaluate to BLANK. What does the COALESCE function return if all expressions evaluate to BLANK?

i) BLANK

ii) Error

iii) Zero

iv) First expression

b) What are the inputs required for the COALESCE function?

i) Expression 1

ii) Expression 2

iii) Expression 3

iv) Expression 4

c) How many expressions can be evaluated by the COALESCE function?

i) Only one expression

ii) Up to two expressions

iii) Up to three expressions

iv) Any number of expressions

8. **FALSE**:

a) The FALSE function returns the logical value FALSE. What will be the result of the FALSE function?

i) TRUE

ii) FALSE

iii) BLANK

iv) Error

b) What are the inputs required for the FALSE function?

i) No inputs required

ii) Expression 1

iii) Expression 2

iv) Expression 3

c) Can the FALSE function be used as a logical test in other functions or formulas?

i) Yes, it can be used as a logical test

ii) No, it cannot be used as a logical test

iii) Only in specific functions

iv) Only in certain contexts

9. **IF**:

a) The IF function checks a condition and returns one value when TRUE, otherwise it returns a second value. What are the inputs required for the IF function?

i) Condition

ii) Value if TRUE

iii) Value if FALSE

iv) Expression 1

b) What will be the result if the condition in the IF function is TRUE?

i) Value if TRUE

ii) Value if FALSE

iii) BLANK

iv) Error

c) Can the IF function handle nested conditions?

i) Yes, it can handle nested conditions

ii) No, it cannot handle nested conditions

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

10. **IFERROR**:

a) The IFERROR function evaluates an expression and returns a specified value if the expression returns an error. What are the inputs required for the IFERROR function?

i) Expression

ii) Value if no error

iii) Value if error

iv) Error type

b) What will be the result if the expression in the IFERROR function returns an error?

i) Value if no error

ii) Value if error

iii) BLANK

iv) Error message

c) Can the IFERROR function handle multiple expressions?

i) Yes, it can handle multiple expressions

ii) No, it can only handle one expression

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain error types

11. **NOT**:

a) The NOT function changes FALSE to TRUE, or TRUE to FALSE. What will be the result if the input is TRUE?

i) TRUE

ii) FALSE

iii) BLANK

iv) Error

b) What are the inputs required for the NOT function?

i) Expression 1

ii) Expression 2

iii) Expression 3

iv) No inputs required

c) Can the NOT function be used to negate non-logical values?

i) Yes, it can negate non-logical values

ii) No, it can only negate logical values

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

12. **OR**:

a) The OR function checks whether one of the arguments is TRUE to return TRUE. What will be the result if any of the arguments is TRUE?

i) TRUE

ii) FALSE

iii) BLANK

iv) Error

b) What are the inputs required for the OR function?

i) Argument 1

ii) Argument 2

iii) Argument 3

iv) Argument 4

c) If all arguments in the OR function are FALSE, what will be the result?

i) TRUE

ii) FALSE

iii) BLANK

iv) Error

13. **SWITCH**:

a) The SWITCH function evaluates an expression against a list of values and returns one of multiple possible result expressions. What are the inputs required for the SWITCH function?

i) Expression to evaluate

ii) Value 1

iii) Result expression 1

iv) Value 2

b) What will be the result if the expression in the SWITCH function matches one of the values?

i) Corresponding result expression

ii) Default result expression

iii) BLANK

iv) Error

c) Can the SWITCH function handle a variable number of values and result expressions?

i) Yes, it can handle a variable number of values and result expressions

ii) No, it requires a fixed number of values and result expressions

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

14. **TRUE**:

a) The TRUE function returns the logical value TRUE. What will be the result of the TRUE function?

i) TRUE

ii) FALSE

iii) BLANK

iv) Error

b) What are the inputs required for the TRUE function?

i) No inputs required

ii) Expression 1

iii) Expression 2

iv) Expression 3

c) Can the TRUE function be used as a logical test in other functions or formulas?

i) Yes, it can be used as a logical test

ii) No, it cannot be used as a logical test

iii) Only in specific functions

iv) Only in certain contexts

# Math and Trig functions

15. **ABS**:

a) The ABS function returns the absolute value of a number. What will be the result if the input is a negative number?

i) The positive value of the number

ii) The negative value of the number

iii) Zero

iv) Error

b) What are the inputs required for the ABS function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the ABS function be used with non-numeric values?

i) Yes, it can be used with non-numeric values

ii) No, it can only be used with numeric values

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

16. **ACOS**:

a) The ACOS function returns the arccosine, or inverse cosine, of a number. What is the range of values for the input of the ACOS function?

i) -1 to 1

ii) 0 to 1

iii) -∞ to +∞

iv) 1 to ∞

b) What are the inputs required for the ACOS function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the ACOS function return a complex result?

i) Yes, it can return a complex result

ii) No, it always returns a real number

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

17. **ACOSH**:

a) The ACOSH function returns the inverse hyperbolic cosine of a number. What will be the result if the input is a negative number?

i) Real number

ii) Complex number

iii) Zero

iv) Error

b) What are the inputs required for the ACOSH function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the ACOSH function return a non-real result?

i) Yes, it can return a non-real result

ii) No, it always returns a real number

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

18. **ACOT**:

a) The ACOT function returns the arccotangent, or inverse cotangent, of a number. What is the range of values for the input of the ACOT function?

i) -∞ to +∞

ii) 0 to 1

iii) -1 to 1

iv) 1 to ∞

b) What are the inputs required for the ACOT function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the ACOT function return a complex result?

i) Yes, it can return a complex result

ii) No, it always returns a real number

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

19. **ACOTH**:

a) The ACOTH function returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a number. What will be the result if the input is zero?

i) Real number

ii) Complex number

iii) Zero

iv) Error

b) What are the inputs required for the ACOTH function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the ACOTH function return a non-real result?

i) Yes, it can return a non-real result

ii) No, it always returns a real number

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

20. **ASIN**:

a) The ASIN function returns the arcsine, or inverse sine, of a number. What is the range of values for the input of the ASIN function?

i) -1 to 1

ii) 0 to 1

iii) -∞ to +∞

iv) 1 to ∞

b) What are the inputs required for the ASIN function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the ASIN function return a complex result?

i) Yes, it can return a complex result

ii) No, it always returns a real number

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

21. **ASINH**:

a) The ASINH function returns the inverse hyperbolic sine of a number. What will be the result if the input is zero?

i) Real number

ii) Complex number

iii) Zero

iv) Error

b) What are the inputs required for the ASINH function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the ASINH function return a non-real result?

i) Yes, it can return a non-real result

ii) No, it always returns a real number

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

22. **ATAN**:

a) The ATAN function returns the arctangent, or inverse tangent, of a number. What is the range of values for the input of the ATAN function?

i) -∞ to +∞

ii) 0 to 1

iii) -1 to 1

iv) 1 to ∞

b) What are the inputs required for the ATAN function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the ATAN function return a complex result?

i) Yes, it can return a complex result

ii) No, it always returns a real number

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

23. **ATANH**:

a) The ATANH function returns the inverse hyperbolic tangent of a number. What will be the result if the input is a negative number?

i) Real number

ii) Complex number

iii) Zero

iv) Error

b) What are the inputs required for the ATANH function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the ATANH function return a non-real result?

i) Yes, it can return a non-real result

ii) No, it always returns a real number

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

24. **CEILING**:

a) The CEILING function rounds a number up, to the nearest integer or to the nearest multiple of significance. What will be the result if the number is already an integer?

i) The same integer value

ii) The next higher integer value

iii) The next lower integer value

iv) Error

b) What are the inputs required for the CEILING function?

i) Number

ii) Significance

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the CEILING function round a number down?

i) Yes, it can round a number down

ii) No, it always rounds up

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

25. **CONVERT**:

a) The CONVERT function converts an expression of one data type to another. Which data types can be converted using the CONVERT function?

i) Numeric and string data types

ii) Numeric and boolean data types

iii) String and boolean data types

iv) All data types can be converted

b) What are the inputs required for the CONVERT function?

i) Expression

ii) Data type to convert to

iii) Expression and data type to convert to

iv) No inputs required

c) Can the CONVERT function convert non-numeric values to numeric values?

i) Yes, it can convert non-numeric values to numeric values

ii) No, it can only convert numeric values to other data types

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

26. **COS**:

a) The COS function returns the cosine of the given angle. What is the range of values for the input angle in radians?

i) -∞ to +∞

ii) -1 to 1

iii) 0 to 1

iv) 1 to ∞

b) What are the inputs required for the COS function?

i) Angle in radians

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the COS function return a complex result?

i) Yes, it can return a complex result

ii) No, it always returns a real number

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

27. **COSH**:

a) The COSH function returns the hyperbolic cosine of a number. What is the range of values for the input number?

i) -∞ to +∞

ii) -1 to 1

iii) 0 to 1

iv) 1 to ∞

b) What are the inputs required for the COSH function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the COSH function return a complex result?

i) Yes, it can return a complex result

ii) No, it always returns a real number

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

28. **COT**:

a) The COT function returns the cotangent of an angle specified in radians. What is the range of values for the input angle?

i) -∞ to +∞

ii) -1 to 1

iii) 0 to 1

iv) 1 to ∞

b) What are the inputs required for the COT function?

i) Angle in radians

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the COT function return a complex result?

i) Yes, it can return a complex result

ii) No, it always returns a real number

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

29. **COTH**:

a) The COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of a hyperbolic angle. What is the range of values for the input angle?

i) -∞ to +∞

ii) -1 to 1

iii) 0 to 1

iv) 1 to ∞

b) What are the inputs required for the COTH function?

i) Angle

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the COTH function return a complex result?

i) Yes, it can return a complex result

ii) No, it always returns a real number

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

30. **CURRENCY**:

a) The CURRENCY function evaluates the argument and returns the result as currency data type. What is the data type of the result returned by the CURRENCY function?

i) Numeric

ii) String

iii) Currency

iv) Boolean

b) What are the inputs required for the CURRENCY function?

i) Argument

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the CURRENCY function convert a non-numeric value to currency data type?

i) Yes, it can convert non-numeric values to currency data type

ii) No, it can only convert numeric values to currency data type

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

31. **DEGREES**:

a) The DEGREES function converts radians into degrees. What is the conversion factor from radians to degrees?

i) 180

ii) π/180

iii) 1/180

iv) π

b) What are the inputs required for the DEGREES function?

i) Angle in degrees

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the DEGREES function return a negative result?

i) Yes, it can return a negative result

ii) No, it always returns a positive result

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

32. **DIVIDE**:

a) The DIVIDE function performs division and returns an alternate result or BLANK() on division by 0. What is the alternate result returned by the DIVIDE function on division by 0?

i) BLANK()

ii) 0

iii) 1

iv) Error

b) What are the inputs required for the DIVIDE function?

i) Numerator and denominator

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the DIVIDE function handle decimal values?

i) Yes, it can handle decimal values

ii) No, it only works with whole numbers

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

33. **EVEN**:

a) The EVEN function returns a number rounded up to the nearest even integer. Which of the following is an even number?

i) 3

ii) -2

iii) 0

iv) 5

b) What are the inputs required for the EVEN function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the EVEN function return a non-integer result?

i) Yes, it can return a non-integer result

ii) No, it always returns an integer

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

34. **EXP**:

a) The EXP function returns e raised to the power of a given number. What is the approximate value of e?

i) 2.71828

ii) 3.14159

iii) 1.61803

iv) 0.69315

b) What are the inputs required for the EXP function?

i) Exponent

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the EXP function return a negative result?

i) Yes, it can return a negative result

ii) No, it always returns a positive result

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

35. **FACT**:

a) The FACT function returns the factorial of a number. What is the factorial of 0?

i) 0

ii) 1

iii) -1

iv) Error

b) What are the inputs required for the FACT function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the FACT function return a non-integer result?

i) Yes, it can return a non-integer result

ii) No, it always returns an integer

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

36. **FLOOR**:

a) The FLOOR function rounds a number down, toward zero, to the nearest multiple of significance. What is the significance parameter used for?

i) To specify the number of decimal places to round down to

ii) To specify the multiple to round down to

iii) To specify the number of significant figures to round down to

iv) To specify the number of digits to round down to

b) What are the inputs required for the FLOOR function?

i) Number and significance

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the FLOOR function return a decimal value?

i) Yes, it can return a decimal value

ii) No, it always returns an integer

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

37. **GCD**:

a) The GCD function returns the greatest common divisor of two or more integers. What is the greatest common divisor of 12 and 18?

i) 6

ii) 12

iii) 18

iv) 36

b) What are the inputs required for the GCD function?

i) Integers

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the GCD function return a negative result?

i) Yes, it can return a negative result

ii) No, it always returns a positive result

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

38. **INT**:

a) The INT function rounds a number down to the nearest integer. What does the INT function return for a negative number?

i) The smallest integer less than or equal to the number

ii) The largest integer less than or equal to the number

iii) The absolute value of the number

iv) 0

b) What are the inputs required for the INT function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the INT function return a non-integer result?

i) Yes, it can return a non-integer result

ii) No, it always returns an integer

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

39. **LN**:

a) The LN function returns the natural logarithm of a number. What is the natural logarithm of 1?

i) 0

ii) 1

iii) -1

iv) Error

b) What are the inputs required for the LN function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the LN function return a negative result?

i) Yes, it can return a negative result

ii) No, it always returns a positive result

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

40. **LOG**:

a) The LOG function returns the logarithm of a number to the base you specify. What is the base used by default if no base is specified?

i) 10

ii) e (Euler's number)

iii) 2

iv) 1

b) What are the inputs required for the LOG function?

i) Number and base

ii) Number only

iii) Base only

iv) No inputs required

c) Can the LOG function return a negative result?

i) Yes, it can return a negative result

ii) No, it always returns a positive result

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

41. **LOG10**:

a) The LOG10 function returns the base-10 logarithm of a number. What is the base-10 logarithm of 1,000?

i) 1

ii) 2

iii) 3

iv) 4

b) What are the inputs required for the LOG10 function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the LOG10 function return a negative result?

i) Yes, it can return a negative result

ii) No, it always returns a positive result

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

42. **MOD**:

a) The MOD function returns the remainder after a number is divided by a divisor. What is the result of MOD(15, 7)?

i) 1

ii) 2

iii) 3

iv) 4

b) What are the inputs required for the MOD function?

i) Number and divisor

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the MOD function return a negative result?

i) Yes, it can return a negative result

ii) No, it always returns a positive result

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

43. **MROUND**:

a) The MROUND function rounds a number to the desired multiple. What is the result of MROUND(13, 5)?

i) 10

ii) 12

iii) 15

iv) 18

b) What are the inputs required for the MROUND function?

i) Number and multiple

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the MROUND function return a non-integer result?

i) Yes, it can return a non-integer result

ii) No, it always returns an integer

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

44. **ODD**:

a) The ODD function returns a number rounded up to the nearest odd integer. What is the result of ODD(6.5)?

i) 5

ii) 7

iii) 8

iv) 6

b) What are the inputs required for the ODD function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the ODD function return a non-integer result?

i) Yes, it can return a non-integer result

ii) No, it always returns an integer

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

45. **PI**:

a) The PI function returns the value of Pi, accurate to 15 digits. What is the approximate value of Pi?

i) 3.14

ii) 3.141

iii) 3.1415

iv) 3.14159

b) What are the inputs required for the PI function?

i) No inputs required

ii) Expression 1

iii) Expression 2

iv) Number

c) Can the PI function return a negative result?

i) Yes, it can return a negative result

ii) No, it always returns a positive result

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

46. **POWER**:

a) The POWER function returns the result of a number raised to a power. What is the result of POWER(2, 3)?

i) 4

ii) 6

iii) 8

iv) 16

b) What are the inputs required for the POWER function?

i) Base and exponent

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the POWER function handle negative exponents?

i) Yes, it can handle negative exponents

ii) No, it only works with positive exponents

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

47. **QUOTIENT**:

a) The QUOTIENT function performs division and returns only the integer portion of the division result. What is the result of QUOTIENT(10, 3)?

i) 3

ii) 3.33

iii) 3.5

iv) 4

b) What are the inputs required for the QUOTIENT function?

i) Numerator and denominator

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the QUOTIENT function handle division by zero?

i) Yes, it can handle division by zero

ii) No, it returns an error when dividing by zero

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

48. **RADIANS**:

a) The RADIANS function converts degrees to radians. What is the result of RADIANS(180)?

i) 1

ii) 3.14

iii) 180

iv) 0.5

b) What are the inputs required for the RADIANS function?

i) Angle in degrees

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the RADIANS function handle negative angles?

i) Yes, it can handle negative angles

ii) No, it only works with positive angles

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

49. **RAND**:

a) The RAND function returns a random number greater than or equal to 0 and less than 1. What is the range of possible values for the RAND function?

i) 0 to 1

ii) -1 to 1

iii) 1 to 100

iv) -100 to 100

b) What are the inputs required for the RAND function?

i) No inputs required

ii) Expression 1

iii) Expression 2

iv) Number

c) Can the RAND function return an exact integer value?

i) Yes, it can return an exact integer value

ii) No, it always returns a decimal value

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

50. **RANDBETWEEN**:

a) The RANDBETWEEN function returns a random number in the range between two numbers. What is the result of RANDBETWEEN(1, 10)?

i) 5

ii) 10

iii) 1

iv) Random value between 1 and 10

b) What are the inputs required for the RANDBETWEEN function?

i) Lower bound and upper bound

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the RANDBETWEEN function return a decimal value?

i) Yes, it can return a decimal value

ii) No, it always returns an integer

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

51. **ROUND**:

a) The ROUND function rounds a number to the specified number of digits. What is the result of ROUND(3.14159, 2)?

i) 3.14

ii) 3.15

iii) 3.1

iv) 3.2

b) What are the inputs required for the ROUND function?

i) Number and number of digits

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the ROUND function round negative numbers?

i) Yes, it can round negative numbers

ii) No, it only works with positive numbers

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

52. **ROUNDDOWN**:

a) The ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down, toward zero. What is the result of ROUNDDOWN(6.78, 1)?

i) 6.7

ii) 6.8

iii) 6

iv) 7

b) What are the inputs required for the ROUNDDOWN function?

i) Number and number of digits

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the ROUNDDOWN function round negative numbers?

i) Yes, it can round negative numbers

ii) No, it only works with positive numbers

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

53. **ROUNDUP**:

a) The ROUNDUP function rounds a number up, away from zero. What is the result of ROUNDUP(6.21, 1)?

i) 6.1

ii) 6.2

iii) 6

iv) 7

b) What are the inputs required for the ROUNDUP function?

i) Number and number of digits

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the ROUNDUP function round negative numbers?

i) Yes, it can round negative numbers

ii) No, it only works with positive numbers

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

54. **SIGN**:

a) The SIGN function determines the sign of a number. What is the result of SIGN(-10)?

i) -1

ii) 0

iii) 1

iv) -10

b) What are the inputs required for the SIGN function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the SIGN function handle non-numeric values?

i) Yes, it can handle non-numeric values

ii) No, it only works with numeric values

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

55. **SIN**:

a) The SIN function returns the sine of the given angle. What is the result of SIN(0)?

i) 0

ii) 1

iii) -1

iv) Undefined

b) What are the inputs required for the SIN function?

i) Angle in radians

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the SIN function handle angles greater than 360 degrees?

i) Yes, it can handle angles greater than 360 degrees

ii) No, it only works with angles up to 360 degrees

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

56. **SINH**:

a) The SINH function returns the hyperbolic sine of a number. What is the result of SINH(1)?

i) 1.175201

ii) 0.841471

iii) 1.543081

iv) 0.761594

b) What are the inputs required for the SINH function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the SINH function handle negative numbers?

i) Yes, it can handle negative numbers

ii) No, it only works with positive numbers

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

57. **SQRT**:

a) The SQRT function returns the square root of a number. What is the result of SQRT(25)?

i) 2

ii) 5

iii) 10

iv) 625

b) What are the inputs required for the SQRT function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the SQRT function handle negative numbers?

i) Yes, it can handle negative numbers

ii) No, it only works with positive numbers

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

58. **SQRTPI**:

a) The SQRTPI function returns the square root of (number \* pi). What is the result of SQRTPI(4)?

i) 4

ii) 8

iii) 2

iv) 16

b) What are the inputs required for the SQRTPI function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the SQRTPI function handle negative numbers?

i) Yes, it can handle negative numbers

ii) No, it only works with positive numbers

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

59. **TAN**:

a) The TAN function returns the tangent of the given angle. What is the result of TAN(0)?

i) 0

ii) 1

iii) -1

iv) Undefined

b) What are the inputs required for the TAN function?

i) Angle in radians

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the TAN function handle angles greater than 360 degrees?

i) Yes, it can handle angles greater than 360 degrees

ii) No, it only works with angles up to 360 degrees

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

60. **TANH**:

a) The TANH function returns the hyperbolic tangent of a number. What is the result of TANH(1)?

i) 1.175201

ii) 0.761594

iii) 1.543081

iv) 0.841471

b) What are the inputs required for the TANH function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the TANH function handle negative numbers?

i) Yes, it can handle negative numbers

ii) No, it only works with positive numbers

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

61. **TRUNC**:

a) The TRUNC function truncates a number to an integer by removing the decimal or fractional part. What is the result of TRUNC(3.75)?

i) 3

ii) 4

iii) 3.7

iv) 3.75

b) What are the inputs required for the TRUNC function?

i) Number

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the TRUNC function handle negative numbers?

i) Yes, it can handle negative numbers

ii) No, it only works with positive numbers

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

62. **UNICODE**:

a) The UNICODE function returns the Unicode value of the first character in a text string. What is the result of UNICODE("A")?

i) 65

ii) 97

iii) 49

iv) 53

b) What are the inputs required for the UNICODE function?

i) Text

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the UNICODE function handle non-alphabetic characters?

i) Yes, it can handle non-alphabetic characters

ii) No, it only works with alphabetic characters

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

63. **UPPER**:

a) The UPPER function converts all letters in a text string to uppercase. What is the result of UPPER("hello")?

i) "HELLO"

ii) "hello"

iii) "Hello"

iv) "HeLLo"

b) What are the inputs required for the UPPER function?

i) Text

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the UPPER function handle numeric values?

i) Yes, it can handle numeric values

ii) No, it only works with alphabetic characters

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

64. **VALUE**:

a) The VALUE function converts a text string that represents a number to a numeric value. What is the result of VALUE("123.45")?

i) 12345

ii) 123.45

iii) 123

iv) 45

b) What are the inputs required for the VALUE function?

i) Text

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the VALUE function handle text strings that contain non-numeric characters?

i) Yes, it can handle text strings with non-numeric characters

ii) No, it only works with numeric strings

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

65. **WIDESTRING**:

a) The WIDESTRING function returns the widest character in a text string. What is the result of WIDESTRING("Hello")?

i) "H"

ii) "e"

iii) "l"

iv) "o"

b) What are the inputs required for the WIDESTRING function?

i) Text

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the WIDESTRING function handle empty strings?

i) Yes, it can handle empty strings

ii) No, it requires a non-empty string

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

66. **SUBSTITUTE**:

a) The SUBSTITUTE function replaces a specified old text with new text in a text string. What is the result of SUBSTITUTE("Hello World", "o", "e")?

i) "Hello Werld"

ii) "Hello World"

iii) "Hellr Werld"

iv) "Hellr Worle"

b) What are the inputs required for the SUBSTITUTE function?

i) Text, old\_text, new\_text

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1, Expression 2

iv) Text, new\_text, old\_text

c) Can the SUBSTITUTE function handle case-sensitive replacements?

i) Yes, it can handle case-sensitive replacements

ii) No, it only works with case-insensitive replacements

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

67. **TRIM**:

a) The TRIM function removes leading and trailing spaces from a text string. What is the result of TRIM(" Hello World ")?

i) "Hello World"

ii) " Hello World "

iii) "Hello World "

iv) " Hello World"

b) What are the inputs required for the TRIM function?

i) Text

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the TRIM function handle multiple consecutive spaces within the text?

i) Yes, it can handle multiple consecutive spaces

ii) No, it removes all spaces within the text

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

68. **UNICHAR**:

a) The UNICHAR function returns the character associated with a Unicode value. What is the result of UNICHAR(65)?

i) "A"

ii) "a"

iii) "1"

iv) "!"

b) What are the inputs required for the UNICHAR function?

i) Unicode value

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the UNICHAR function handle non-integer Unicode values?

i) Yes, it can handle non-integer Unicode values

ii) No, it only works with integer Unicode values

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

69. **UNICHARACTERISTICS**:

a) The UNICHARACTERISTICS function returns the Unicode category and subcategory for a character. What is the result of UNICHARACTERISTICS("A")?

i) "Letter - Uppercase"

ii) "Letter - Lowercase"

iii) "Digit"

iv) "Punctuation"

b) What are the inputs required for the UNICHARACTERISTICS function?

i) Character

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the UNICHARACTERISTICS function handle non-alphabetic characters?

i) Yes, it can handle non-alphabetic characters

ii) No, it only works with alphabetic characters

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

70. **UNICODEPOINT**:

a) The UNICODEPOINT function returns the Unicode code point value of a character. What is the result of UNICODEPOINT("A")?

i) 65

ii) 97

iii) 49

iv) 53

b) What are the inputs required for the UNICODEPOINT function?

i) Character

ii) No inputs required

iii) Expression 1

iv) Expression 2

c) Can the UNICODEPOINT function handle multiple characters as input?

i) Yes, it can handle multiple characters as input

ii) No, it only works with single characters

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

# 

76. **BLANK**:

a) What does the BLANK function return?

i) A blank cell

ii) A zero value

iii) A null value

iv) A text string

b) Can the BLANK function be used in calculations or expressions?

i) Yes, it can be used in calculations and expressions

ii) No, it cannot be used in calculations and expressions

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

c) How is the BLANK function different from a null value?

i) They are the same and can be used interchangeably

ii) BLANK represents an empty or missing value, while null represents the absence of a value

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

77. **ERROR**:

a) What does the ERROR function do?

i) Returns an error message

ii) Raises an error with a specified error message

iii) Converts an error value to a specific data type

iv) Checks if a value is an error

b) Can the ERROR function be used to handle errors in calculations or expressions?

i) Yes, it can be used to handle errors in calculations and expressions

ii) No, it cannot be used to handle errors

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

c) How is the ERROR function different from a blank value?

i) They are the same and can be used interchangeably

ii) ERROR represents an error condition, while a blank value represents an empty or missing value

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

78. **EVALUATEANDLOG**:

a) What does the EVALUATEANDLOG function do?

i) Returns the value of the first argument and logs it in a DAX Evaluation Log profiler event

ii) Evaluates an expression and logs the result in a DAX Evaluation Log profiler event

iii) Executes a query and logs the results in a DAX Evaluation Log profiler event

iv) Evaluates an expression and logs the query execution time in a DAX Evaluation Log profiler event

b) How is the EVALUATEANDLOG function useful in DAX development?

i) It allows developers to track and analyze the performance of specific expressions or queries

ii) It provides a way to debug and troubleshoot DAX calculations and expressions

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

c) Does the EVALUATEANDLOG function impact the actual execution or performance of the expression or query?

i) Yes, it significantly impacts the execution and performance

ii) No, it has no impact on the execution and performance

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

79. **TOCSV**:

a) What does the TOCSV function do?

i) Returns a table as a string in CSV format

ii) Converts a string to a CSV file format

iii) Converts a table to a CSV file format

iv) Returns the number of CSV files in a directory

b) Can the TOCSV function handle tables with complex data types or structures?

i) Yes, it can handle tables with complex data types or structures

ii) No, it only works with simple tabular data

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

c) How is the TOCSV function useful in data analysis and reporting?

i) It allows data to be easily exported and shared in a standard CSV format

ii) It simplifies the process of converting tabular data to CSV files

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

80. **TOJSON**:

a) What does the TOJSON function do?

i) Returns a table as a string in JSON format

ii) Converts a string to a JSON file format

iii) Converts a table to a JSON file format

iv) Returns the number of JSON files in a directory

b) Can the TOJSON function handle tables with complex data types or structures?

i) Yes, it can handle tables with complex data types or structures

ii) No, it only works with simple tabular data

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators

c) How is the TOJSON function useful in data analysis and reporting?

i) It allows data to be easily exported and shared in a standard JSON format

ii) It simplifies the process of converting tabular data to JSON files

iii) Only in specific scenarios

iv) Only with certain operators