No.	Question	Options	Answer	Explanation
1	Which statement fetches all columns and rows from the Person.Person table?	A) SELECT Person.Person FROM *; B) SELECT * FROM Person.Person; C) SELECT ALL FROM Person.Person; D) SELECT Person.Person;	B	The correct SQL to fetch everything is 'SELECT * FROM TableName;'.
2	Which function counts the number of employees in HumanResources.Employee?	A) COUNT(), *B) TOTAL(),* *C) SUM(),* D) NUMBER()	A	COUNT(*) counts all rows in the table.
3	To get unique job titles from HumanResources.Employee, which keyword is used?	A) UNIQUE B) DISTINCT C) ONLY	B	DISTINCT returns unique values.

		D) SINGLE		
4	Which clause filters data to show only those living in 'Seattle'?	A) GROUP BY B) WHERE C) HAVING D) LIMIT	B	WHERE is used to specify the filter condition.
5	What does this return? SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Production.Product;	A) Total columns B) Total rows C) Nothing D) Product names	B	COUNT(*) gives the total row (product) count.
6	Which query lists employees hired after 2014-01-01?	A) ...WHERE HireDate < '2014-01-01' B) ...WHERE HireDate >= '2014-01-01' C) ...WHERE HireDate > '2014-01-01'	C	'>' excludes the date itself, '>=' would include it.

		D) ...WHERE HireDate = '2014-01-01'		
7	Which clause sorts departments alphabetically?	A) FILTER BY B) SORT BY C) ORDER BY D) GROUP BY	C	ORDER BY sorts the result.
8	What is the output of SELECT SalesOrderID, TotalDue FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader WHERE OrderDate >= '2013-01-01'?	A) All orders B) Orders after Jan 1, 2013 C) Orders before 2013 D) Only 2013 orders	B	Filters for orders on or after the date.
9	How do you get red-colored products?	A) WHERE Color = 'Red' B) HAVING Color = 'Red' C) FILTER Color = 'Red'	A	WHERE is used for row filtering.

		D) GROUP BY Color		
10	What does ‘IS NULL’ check for in SQL?	A) Empty string B) Value of Zero C) Missing value D) All	C	IS NULL tests for missing values.
11	Which aggregate is needed to find highest sales per customer?	A) MAX() B) COUNT() C) SUM() D) AVG()	C	SUM() is used for totals like sales.
12	You need subcategories for 'Bikes.' What kind of JOIN?	A) LEFT JOIN B) JOIN/INNER JOIN C) RIGHT JOIN D) NO JOIN	B	Standard join fetches related subcategories.
13	What is the result of: SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Production.Product WHERE Size = 'L';	A) Number of sizes B) Number of size 'L' products	B	Counts only products of size 'L'.

		C) All sizes D) None		
14	How would you fetch emails ending with '.com'?	A) ...WHERE EmailAddress LIKE '%com' B) ...WHERE EmailAddress END '.com' C) ...WHERE EmailAddress LIKE '%.com' D) ...WHERE EmailAddress LIKE '__.com'	C	'LIKE' with '%.com' finds addresses ending in .com.
15	How would you list all employees and their departments?	A) Using a JOIN B) Using GROUP BY only C) Using LIMIT D) Using DISTINCT only	A	JOINs relate employee/department data.
16	To find employees in department 3, which clause is essential?	A) GROUP BY B) WHERE	B	WHERE filters for department 3.

		C) HAVING D) DISTINCT		
17	What does a LEFT JOIN show that an INNER JOIN may not?	A) Only matching rows B) Matching + unmatched (left) rows C) Unmatched right rows D) Nothing	B	LEFT JOIN includes all left table rows.
18	Which function selects only the top N rows?	A) FIRST B) LIMIT/TOP C) MIN D) MAX	B	TOP (SQL Server) or LIMIT (MySQL/others).
19	What is a foreign key?	A) Unique identifier B) Duplicated column C) Referencing another table D) Any column	C	Used to reference rows in another table.

20	What will this show? SELECT Name FROM Purchasing.Vendor;	A) Vendor names B) Product names C) Categories D) Quantities	A	Lists vendor names in table.
21	An aggregate for products per subcategory?	A) COUNT() B) AVG() C) SUM() D) MAX()	A	COUNT() counts grouped items.
22	How do you ensure only current department assignments?	A) WHERE EndDate IS NULL B) GROUP BY EndDate C) SUM(EndDate) D) LIMIT EndDate	A	Null EndDate means current.

23	SELECT ... FROM Production.Product ORDER BY ListPrice DESC LIMIT 1; does what?	A) Finds costliest product B) Finds cheap product C) Finds average price D) Sums all prices	A	DESC orders highest first, LIMIT/TOP picks first.
24	What operator tests membership in a set?	A) IN B) OUT C) JOIN D) OF	A	IN checks if value is in list.
25	Which returns only those groups whose SUM is above 10?	A) HAVING SUM(X)>10 B) WHERE SUM(X)>10 C) TOP SUM(X)>10 D) GROUP BY SUM(X)>10	A	HAVING filters on aggregate values.

26	What's the result of: SELECT DISTINCT Size FROM Production.Product WHERE Size IS NOT NULL;	A) Number B) List C) Row count D) NULL	B	DISTINCT values listed.
27	What's an INNER JOIN?	A) Combines all rows B) Compares groups C) Returns only matching rows D) Returns all from left	C	Only matching rows from both tables.
28	Which function finds min value in a column?	A) MIN() B) MAX() C) LEAST() D) DESC()	A	MIN() returns the minimum.
29	The HAVING clause is used when...	A) Filtering individual rows	B	HAVING is for aggregate filters.

		B) Filtering groups/aggregates C) Sorting rows D) Updating		
30	What does this query list? SELECT p.Name, COUNT(*) FROM Production.Product p JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail s ON p.ProductID=s.ProductID GROUP BY p.Name;	A) All products B) Only unsold products C) Number of times each product sold D) All customers	C	Count per product sold.
31	Which SQL statement adds a row?	A) INSERT B) UPDATE C) APPEND D) ALTER	A	INSERT is used for new rows.
32	Which of these constraints ensures a unique value per row?	A) PRIMARY KEY B) FOREIGN KEY C) CHECK	A	PRIMARY KEY must be unique.

		D) DEFAULT		
33	What is the result of: SELECT * FROM Person.Person WHERE MiddleName IS NULL;	A) Only people with MiddleName B) Only people with no middle name C) All columns D) Error	B	Returns those with missing middle name.
34	What will this return? SELECT TOP 1 Name, ListPrice FROM Production.Product ORDER BY ListPrice DESC;	A) Cheapest product B) Product with highest price C) All products D) Zero	B	Highest price (DESC + TOP/LIMIT).
35	Which join would you use to find all products but show NULL where they have not been sold?	A) INNER JOIN B) LEFT JOIN C) CROSS JOIN D) SELF JOIN	B	LEFT JOIN keeps all left (products) even if no matching sales.