112 QUESTIONS TO

CRACK BUSINESS ANALYST INTERVIEW USING SQL

Structured Query Language) is a special-purpose programming language designed for managing data held in a relational database management system (RDBMS), or for stream processing in a relational data stream management system (RDSMS).
This is a standard language used to perform tasks such as retrieval, updation, insertion and deletion of data from database.
Some SQL commands are SELECT, INSERT, etc.
Since the language was originally named SEQUEL, many people continued to **pronounce** the name that way after it was shortened to **SQL**. Both pronunciations are widely used and

Q.1). What will be the output for the code below ? Explain your answer
select
case when null is null then 'Yup' else 'Nope' end as Result;
Ans.) This is the correct way of comparing null. You cannot compare null as null=null

Q.2) You have a table with Country_name and Continent_name. List the name and continent of countries in the continents containing either Argentina or Australia. Order by name of the country.
Ans.)
SELECT name, continent
FROM world
WHERE continent IN
(SELECT continent FROM world WHERE name='Argentina' or name='Australia')Order by 1,2

Q.3) You have a table with Country_name, Continent, Population and GDP.Show the countries in Europe with a per

capita GDP greater than 'United Kingdom'.
Ans.)
SELECT name from world
where GDP/population >
(SELECT GDP/population FROM world
where name='United Kingdom')
and continent='Europe'

Q.4) What is the query to find the second highest salary of Employee?
Ans.)
Select MAX(Salary)
from Employee
Where Salary NOT IN (SELECT MAX(Salary) from Employee)

Q.5) Find all Employee records containing the word "Joe", regardless of whether it was stored as JOE, Joe, or joe.
Ans.)
SELECT * from Employees WHERE UPPER(EmpName) like '%JOE%';

Q.6) Find the 3rd MAX salary in the emp table
Ans.) Select distinct sal
from emp e1
where 3 = ((select count(distinct sal) from emp e2 where e1.sal <= e2.sal);

Q.7) Employee	**Bonus**
A	**1000**
B	**2000**
A	**500**
C	**700**
B	**1250**

Find the employees who received more than $1,000. (Use of Where vs Having)
Ans.)

BAD SQL:
```
select employee, sum(bonus)
from emp_bonus
group by employee
where sum(bonus) > 1000;
```

Aggregate function do not work with where clause

GOOD SQL:
```
select employee, sum(bonus)
from emp_bonus
group by employee
having sum(bonus) > 1000;
```

Q.8)What is a correlated query?
Ans.) A query is called a correlated query when the sub query uses the value from the outer query

Q.9)Find the Nth largest salary from employee table.
Ans.)
```
SELECT * FROM Employe emp1 where (N-1)=
      (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT(emp2.Salary)
      FROM Employe emp2
      WHERE emp2.salary>emp1.salary))
```

Q.10) Find the Nth largest salary using TOP keyword.
Ans.)
```
SELECT TOP 1 Salary
FROM (
  SELECT DISTINCT TOP N Salary
  FROM Employee
  ORDER BY Salary DESC
  ) AS Emp
ORDER BY Salary
```

Q.11)What is the difference between rank() and csum ?

Q.12) How can you create an empty table emp1 with same structure as emp?
Ans.)
Create table emp1 as select * from emp where 1=2;

Q.13)
SELECT SUM(1+2*3)
a. error
b.9
c.7
d.6
Ans.) d

Q.14) How to create a UNIQUE Key on a Column which is having multiple NULL values?
Ans.)CREATE UNIQUE INDEX IX_ClientMaster_ClientCode ON ClientMaster(ClientCode)
WHERE ClientCode IS NOT NULL

Q.15) Write an SQL Query find number of employees according to gender whose DOB is between 01/01/1960 to 31/12/1975.
Use column name as sex,DOB table name Employees
Ans.)
SELECT COUNT(*), sex from Employees WHERE DOB BETWEEN '01/01/1960' AND '31/12/1975' GROUP BY sex;

Q.16)Write an SQL Query to find the year from date.
Ans.)SELECT YEAR(GETDATE()) as "Year";

Q.17)There is a table Employee_detail and a column as Joiningdate which holds standard value in date format

Get the month from joiningdate

Ans.)SELECT DATEPART(MONTH,joiningdetail) FROM Employee_detail

The DATEPART() function is used to return a single part of a date/time, such as year, month, day, hour, minute, etc.

Q.18) Get all employee detail from EmployeeDetail table whose "FirstName" not start with any single character between 'a-p'

Ans.)

SELECT *
FROM EmployeeDetail
WHERE FirstName like '[^a-p]%'

Q.19) Get all the employee detail from EmployeeDetail table whose "FirstName" starts with A and contain 5 letters

Ans.)SELECT * FROM EmployeeDetail WHERE FirstName like 'A____'

Q.20) What is clustered index ? How many clustered index can one table have

Ans.) Index as we know is like a special look up table which the database engine uses to get data in lightning fast speed

In simpler words, an index is a pointer to data in table

A clustered index is a special type of index that reorders the way records in the table are physically stored

There can be only one clustered index in one table

Q.21) How can you create an empty table from an existing table?

Ans.)

Select * into studentcopy from student where 1=2

Q.22) How to fetch alternate records(even rows) from a table?

Ans.)

Select studentId from (Select rowno, studentId from student) where mod(rowno,2)=0

Q.23) How to fetch alternate records(odd rows) from a table?
Ans.) Select studentId from (Select rowno, studentId from student) where mod(rowno,2)=1

24. Write 2 query to get the first 5 character of a string
Ans.) Select SUBSTRING(StudentName,1,5) as studentname from student
Select LEFT(StudentName,5) as Studentname from student

Q.25) Find the last order date in 2016(Column – Order date, Table - Order)
Ans.)
SELECT MAX(Orderdate)
FROM Order
WHERE YEAR(Orderdate) = 2016

*****For the following relation schema:**
employee(employee-name, street, city)
works(employee-name, company-name, salary)
company(company-name, city)
manages(employee-name, manager-name)
Give an expression in SQL for each of the following queries:

Q.26)
Find the names, street address, and cities of residence for all employees who work for
'First Bank Corporation' and earn more than $10,000.
Ans.)
select employee.employee-name, employee.street, employee.city from
employee, works
where employee.employee-name=works.employee-name
and company-name = 'First Bank Corporation' and salary > 10000)

Q.27)Find the names of all employees in the database who live in the same cities as the companies for which they work.

Ans.)select e.employee-name
from employee e, works w, company c
where e.employee-name = w.employee-name and e.city = c.city
and w.company-name = c.company-name

Q.28)Find the names of all employees in the database who live in the same cities and on the same streets as do their managers.

Ans.)select p.employee-name
from employee p, employee r, manages m
where p.employee-name = m.employee-name and m.manager-name =
r.employee-name
and p.street = r.street and p.city = r.city

29)Find the names of all employees in the database who do not work for 'First Bank Corporation'. Assume that all people work for exactly one company.

Ans.)
select employee-name
from works
where company-name <> 'First Bank Corporation'

Q.30)

Find the names of all employees in the database who earn more than every employee
of 'Small Bank Corporation'. Assume that all people work for at most one company.

Ans.)select employee_name
from works
where salary > all (select salary
from works
where company-name = 'Small Bank Corporation')

Q.31)Assume that the companies may be located in several cities. Find all companies
located in every city in which 'Small Bank Corporation' is located.

Ans.)
```
select s.company-name
from company s
where not exists
((select city from company where company-name = 'Small Bank
Corporation')
except
(select city from company t where s.company-name = t.company-name))
```

32)Find the names of all employees who earn more than the average salary of all
employees of their company. Assume that all people work for at most one company.

Ans.)
```
select employee-name
from works t
where salary >(select avg(salary) from works s
where t.company-name = s.company-name)
```


Q.33)Find the name of the company that has the smallest payroll.

Ans.)
```
select company_name
from works
group by company_name
having sum(salary) <= all (select sum(salary)
from works
group by company-name)
```

*****Table name Student**

Student_id	First_name	Last_name	Fee	Admission_date	Course
1	Jay	Amit	1000000	01-JAN-13 12.00.00 AM	Banking
2	Mikesh	Chaudhary	800000	01-JAN-13	Insurance

				12.00.00 AM	
3	Ranjit	Thane	700000	01-FEB-13 12.00.00 AM	Banking
4	Tanya	Jerry	600000	01-FEB-13 12.00.00 AM	Insurance
5	Jasmine	Patel	650000	01-FEB-13 12.00.00 AM	Insurance
6	Pappu	Mahesh	750000	01-JAN-13 12.00.00 AM	Services
7	TestName1	123	650000	01-JAN-13 12.00.00 AM	Services
8	TestName2	Lname%	600000	01-FEB-13 12.00.00 AM	Insurance

Table name – Internships

Student_ref_id	Internship_date	Internship_amount
1	01-FEB-13	5000
2	01-FEB-13	3000
3	01-FEB-13	4000
1	01-JAN-13	4500
2	01-JAN-13	3500

34. Get all Student details from the Student table
Ans.) Select * from Student

35. Get First_Name,Last_Name from Student table
Ans.) Select first_name, Last_Name from Student

36Get First_Name from Student table using alias name “Student Name”
Ans.) Select first_name Student Name from Student

37. Get First_Name from Student table in upper case
Ans.) Select upper(FIRST_NAME) from STUDENT

38. Get First_Name from Student table in lower case
Ans.) Select lower(FIRST_NAME) from STUDENT

39.Get unique COURSE from Student table
Ans.)select distinct COURSE from STUDENT

40.Select first 3 characters of FIRST_NAME from STUDENT
Ans.) Oracle Equivalent of SQL Server SUBSTRING is SUBSTR,
Query : select substr(FIRST_NAME,0,3) from Student

41. Get FIRST_NAME from Student table after removing white spaces from right side
Ans.)select RTRIM(FIRST_NAME) from Student

42. Get FIRST_NAME from Student table after removing white spaces from left side
Ans.)select LTRIM(FIRST_NAME) from Student

43. Get length of FIRST_NAME from Student table
Ans.)Oracle, MYSQL Equivalent of SQL Server Len is Length ,
Query :select length(FIRST_NAME) from Student

44. Get First_Name from Student table after replacing 'o' with '$'
Ans.)select REPLACE(FIRST_NAME,'o','$') from Student

45. Get First_Name and Last_Name as single column from Student table separated by a '_'
Ans.)Oracle Equivalent of MySQL concat is '||',
Query : Select FIRST_NAME|| '_' ||LAST_NAME from STUDENT

46. Get FIRST_NAME ,Joining year,Joining Month and Joining Date from Student table
Ans.) Select FIRST_NAME, to_char(Admission_date,'YYYY') JoinYear ,
to_char(Admission_date,'Mon'), to_char(Admission_date,'dd') from STUDENT

47.Get all Student details from the Student table order by First_Name Ascending
Ans.) Select * from Student order by FIRST_NAME asc

48. Get all Student details from the Student table order by First_Name descending

Ans.) Select * from Student order by FIRST_NAME desc

49.Get all Student details from the Student table order by First_Name Ascending and Fee descending
Ans.) Select * from Student order by FIRST_NAME asc,FEE desc

50.Get Student details from Student table whose Student name is “Jay”
Ans.) Select * from STUDENT where FIRST_NAME='Jay'

51. Get Student details from Student table whose Student name are “Jay” and “Ranjit”
Ans.) Select * from STUDENT where FIRST_NAME in ('Jay','Ranjit')

52. Get Student details from Student table whose Student name are not “Jay” and “Ranjit”
Ans.) Select * from STUDENT where FIRST_NAME not in ('Jay','Ranjit')

53. Get Student details from Student table whose first name starts with 'J'
Ans.) Select * from STUDENT where FIRST_NAME like 'J%'

54. Get Student details from Student table whose first name contains 'o'
Ans.) Select * from STUDENT where FIRST_NAME like '%o%'

55. Get Student details from Student table whose first name ends with 'n'
Ans.) Select * from STUDENT where FIRST_NAME like '%n'

56. Get Student details from Student table whose first name ends with 'n' and name contains 4 letters
Ans.) Select * from STUDENT where FIRST_NAME like '___n' (Underscores)

57. Get Student details from Student table whose first name starts with 'J' and name contains 4 letters
Ans.) Select * from STUDENT where FIRST_NAME like 'J___' (Underscores)

58. Get Student details from Student table whose Fee greater than 600000
Ans.) Select * from STUDENT where Fee >600000

59. Get Student details from Student table whose Fee less than 800000
Ans.) Select * from STUDENT where Fee <800000

60. Get Student details from Student table whose Fee between 500000 and 800000

Ans.) Select * from STUDENT where Fee between 500000 and 800000

61. Get Student details from Student table whose name is 'Jay' and 'Michael'
Ans.) Select * from STUDENT where FIRST_NAME in ('Jay','Michael')

62.Get Student details from Student table whose joining year is "2013"
Ans.)SQL Queries in Oracle**,**
Select * from STUDENT where to_char(Admission_date,'YYYY')='2013'

63.Get Student details from Student table whose joining month is "January"
Ans.)SQL Queries in Oracle,
Select * from STUDENT
where to_char(Admission_date,'MM')='01'
or Select * from STUDENT where to_char(Admission_date,'Mon')='Jan'

64.Get Student details from Student table who joined before January 1st 2013
Ans.)SQL Queries in Oracle,
Select * from STUDENT where ADMISSION_DATE
<to_date('01/01/2013','dd/mm/yyyy')

65.Get Student details from Student table who joined after January 31st
Ans.)SQL Queries in Oracle,
Select * from STUDENT where ADMISSION_DATE >
to_date('31/01/2013','dd/mm/yyyy')

66.Get Joining Date and Time from Student table
Ans.)SQL Queries in Oracle,
select to_char(ADMISSION_DATE,'dd/mm/yyyy hh:mi:ss') from STUDENT

67.Get Joining Date,Time including milliseconds from Student table
Ans.)SQL Queries in Oracle, select to_char(ADMISSION_DATE,'dd/mm/yyyy HH:mi:ss.ff') from STUDENT . Column Data Type should be "TimeStamp"

68.Get difference between ADMISSION_DATE and INTERNSHIP_DATE from Student and Internships table
Ans.) Select FIRST_NAME,INTERNSHIP_DATE - ADMISSION_DATE from Student a inner join Internships B on A.STUDENT_ID=B.STUDENT_REF_ID

69.Get database date
Ans.) SQL Queries in Oracle,
Select sysdate from dual

70.Get names of Students from Student table who has '%' in Last_Name.
Tip : Escape character for special characters in a query.
Ans.)SQL Queries in Oracle**,**
Select FIRST_NAME from Student where Last_Name like '%?%%'

71.Get Last Name from Student table after replacing special character with white space
Ans.)SQL Queries in Oracle, Select translate(LAST_NAME,'%',' ') from Student

72.Get Course,total Fee with respect to a Course from Student table.
Ans.) Select COURSE,sum(FEE) Total_Fee from Student group by Course

73. Get Course,total Fee with respect to a Course from Student table order by total Fee descending
Ans.) Select COURSE,sum(FEE) Total_Fee from Student group by COURSE order by Total_Fee descending

74.Get Course,no of Students in a Course,total Fee with respect to a Course from Student table order by total Fee descending
Ans.) Select COURSE,count(FIRST_NAME),sum(FEE) Total_Fee from Student group by COURSE order by Total_Fee descending

75. Get Course wise average Fee from Student table order by Fee ascending
Ans.)select COURSE,avg(FEE) AvgFee from Student group by COURSE order by AvgFee asc

76. Get Course wise maximum Fee from Student table order by Fee ascending
Ans.)select COURSE,max(FEE) MaxFee from Student group by COURSE order by MaxFee asc

77.Get Course wise minimum Fee from Student table order by Fee ascending
Ans.)select COURSE,min(FEE) MinFee from Student group by COURSE order by MinFee asc

*****Relations:**
Movie(title, year, length, inColor, studioName, producerC#)
StarsIn(movieTitle, movieYear, starName)
MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthdate)
MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth)
Studio(name, address, presC#)

78) Find the address of MGM studios.
Ans.)SELECT address FROM studio WHERE name = 'MGM';

79) Find Sandra Bullock's birthdate.
Ans.)SELECT birthdate FROM moviestar WHERE name = 'Sandra Bullock';

80) Find all the stars that appear either in a movie made in 1980 or a movie with "Love" in the title.
Ans.)SELECT starName FROM StarsIn
WHERE movieYear = 1980 OR movieTitle LIKE '%Love%';

81) Find all executives worth at least $10,000,000.
Ans.)SELECT name FROM MovieExec WHERE netWorth >= 10,000,000;

82) Find all the stars who either are male or live in Miami (have Miami as a part of their address).
Ans.)SELECT name FROM MovieStar
WHERE gender = 'M' OR address LIKE 'Miami %'
OR address LIKE '% Miami %' OR address LIKE '% Miami'
OR address = 'Miami';

***** Relations:**
Movie(title, year, length, inColor, studioName, producerC#)
StarsIn(movieTitle, movieYear, starName)
MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthdate)
MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth)
Studio(name, address, presC#)

83) Who were the male stars in Terms of Endearment.
Ans.)SELECT name FROM MovieStar, StarsIn
WHERE gender = 'M' AND name = starName
AND movieTitle = 'Terms of Endearment

84) Which stars appeared in movies produced by MGM in 1995?
Ans.)SELECT starName FROM MovieStar, Movie
WHERE title = movieTitle AND year = movieYear AND year = 1995
AND studioName = 'MGM';

85) Which movies are longer than *Gone With the Wind*?
Ans.)SELECT M1.title FROM Movie AS M1, Movie AS M2
WHERE M2.title = 'Gone With theWind' AND M1.length > M2.length;

86) Which executives are worth more than *Merv Griffin*?
Ans.)SELECT M1.name FROM MovieExec AS M1, MovieExec AS M2
WHERE M2.name = 'Mery Griffin' AND M1.networth > M2.networth;

*****Relations**
Classes(class, type, country, numGuns, bore, displacement)
Ships(name, class, launched)
Battles(name, date)
Outcomes(ship, battle, result)

87) Find the countries whose ships had the largest number of guns.
Ans.)SELECT country FROM classes
WHERE numGuns = (SELECT MAX(numGuns) from classes);
SELECT country FROM classes
WHERE numGuns >= ALL (SELECT numGuns from classes);
88) Find the classes of ships at least one of which was sunk in a battle.
Ans.)
SELECT DISTINCT class FROM Ships
WHERE name IN (SELECT ship FROM Outcomes
WHERE result = 'sunk');
SELECT class FROM Ships
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Outcomes
WHERE Ships.name = Outcomes.ship AND result = 'sunk');

89) Find the names of the ships with a 16-inch bore.
Ans.)SELECT name FROM ships
WHERE class IN (SELECT class from classes where bore = 16);

90) Find the battles in which ships of the *Kongo* class participated.
Ans.)SELECT DISTINCT battle FROM outcomes
WHERE ship = ANY (SELECT name FROM ships WHERE class = 'Kongo');

91) Find the names of the ships whose number of guns was the largest for those ships of the same bore.
Ans.)SELECT name FROM ships, classes AS C1

WHERE ships.class = C1.class
AND numGuns = (SELECT MAX(numGuns)
FROM classes AS C2
WHERE C1.bore = C2.bore);

*****Relations:**
Classes(class, type, country, numGuns, bore, displacement)
Ships(name, class, launched) Battles(name, date) Outcomes(ship, battle, result)

92) Find the number of battleship classes.
Ans.)SELECT count(*) FROM classes
WHERE type = 'bc';

93) Find the average number of guns of battleship classes.
Ans.)SELECT avg(numGuns) FROM classes
WHERE type = 'bc';

94) Find the average of guns of battleships. Note the difference between (b) and (c); do
we weight a class by the number of ships of that class or not.
Ans.)SELECT avg(numGuns) FROM ships, classes
WHERE ships.class =classes.class AND type = 'bc';

95) Find for each class the year in which the first ship of that class was launched.
Ans.)SELECT class, launched FROM ships AS S1
WHRE launched <= ALL (SELECT year
FROM ships AS S2
WHERE S2.class = S1.class);
96) Find for each class the number of ships of that class sunk in battle.
Ans.)SELECT classes.class, count(*) FROM classes, ships, outcomes
WHERE classes.class = ships.class AND ship = name AND result = 'sunk'
GROUP BY classes.class;

97. The SQL WHERE clause :-
a. limit the column data that are returned
b. limit the row data
Ans.)B

98.The wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful when?
a. An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement.
b. An exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement.
c. An exact match is necessary in a CREATE statement.
d. An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement.
Ans.) B

99.The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is:
a. REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ...
b. DROP FROM CUSTOMER ...
c. DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ...
d. UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ...
Ans.) C

100. A view is which of the following?
a. A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands
b. A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands
c. A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands
d. A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands
Ans.)A

101.How to Create a table?

Ans.) This is one of the important thing to know in SQL, this is the place where you actually start analyzing what data type to use and the name of variable. Always follow a decent naming convention as it will ease your work. General syntax to create a table is below

```
CREATE TABLE table_name(
   Column_1 datatype,
   Column_2 datatype,
   Column_3 datatype,
   .....
   Column_N datatype,
   PRIMARY KEY( one or more columns ));
```

An example of creating table:-

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE STUDENTS(
  ROLL   INT            NOT NULL,
  NAME VARCHAR (20)     NOT NULL,
  AGE  INT              NOT NULL,
  ADDRESS  CHAR (25) ,
  SALARY   DECIMAL (18, 2),
  PRIMARY KEY (ROLL));
```

102.What is AND and OR command in SQL?

Ans.) As the keywords suggest, it implies the condition on WHERE clause to include some filters.

The SQL **AND** and **OR** operators are used to combine multiple conditions to narrow data in an SQL statement. These two operators are called conjunctive operators.

The **AND** operator allows the existence of multiple conditions in an SQL statement's WHERE clause.

The OR operator is used to combine multiple conditions in an SQL statement's WHERE clause.

The below code give you the name of those students whose marks is more than 70 and Name starts with N. Remember, the LIKE statement is case sensitive, so the name starting with small n will not be considered.


```
SELECT NAME
FROM STUDENTS
WHERE MARKS > 70 AND NAME LIKE 'N%'
```

103.Define the TOP clause.

Ans.) The SQL **TOP** clause is used to fetch a TOP N number or X percent records from a table.

The following code will fetch the top 3 students name irrelative of any ranking. It just fetches the top 3 rows

```
SELECT TOP 3 * FROM STUDENTS;
```

104. What is the use of INSERT INTO command in SQL?

Ans.) The SQL **INSERT INTO** Statement is used to add new rows of data to a table in the database.

```
INSERT INTO TABLE_NAME (column1, column2, column3,...columnN)]
VALUES (value1, value2, value3,...valueN);
```

Example
INSERT INTO STUDENTS
VALUES (6132, 'Ankit', 24, 'Patna', 50000.00);

105.What is DML?
Ans.)DML (Data Manipulation Language)
DML statements affect records in a table. These are basic operations we perform on data such as selecting a few records from a table, inserting new records, deleting unnecessary records, and updating/modifying existing records.

DML statements include the following:

SELECT – select records from a table
INSERT – insert new records
UPDATE – update/Modify existing records
DELETE – delete existing records

106. What is DDL?
Ans.)DDL statements are used to alter/modify a database or table structure and schema. These statements handle the design and storage of database objects.

CREATE – create a new Table, database, schema
ALTER – alter existing table, column description
DROP – delete existing objects from database

107. What is DCL?
Ans.)DCL statements control the level of access that users have on database objects.
GRANT – allows users to read/write on certain database objects
REVOKE – keeps users from read/write permission on database objects

108. What are the privileges that can be granted on a table by a user to others?
Ans.) Insert, update, delete, select, references, index, execute, alter, all

) What command is used to get back the privileges offered by the GRANT command?
Ans.)REVOKE

109.TRUNCATE TABLE EMP;
DELETE FROM EMP;
Will the outputs of the above two commands differ?
Ans.) Both will result in deleting all the rows in the table EMP

110. Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL?
a. COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN
b. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT
c. SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN
d. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME

Ans. A

111. The HAVING clause does which of the following?
a. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.
b. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.
c. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
d. Acts EXACTLY like a WHERE clause.

Ans. A

112.Name 3 ways to get an accurate count of the number of records in a table?
Ans.

```
SELECT * FROM table1
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM table1
SELECT rows FROM sysindexes WHERE id = OBJECT_ID(table1) AND indid < 2
```