**Intermediate SQL Questions (26–50) *(continued)***

1. **Which SQL keyword is used to remove duplicates?**  
   a) UNIQUE  
   b) DISTINCT  
   c) DELETE  
   d) FILTER  
   **Answer:** b) DISTINCT
2. **Which command is used to add a new column to an existing table?**  
   a) ADD COLUMN  
   b) INSERT COLUMN  
   c) CREATE COLUMN  
   d) MODIFY COLUMN  
   **Answer:** a) ADD COLUMN
3. **What is the correct syntax for an INNER JOIN?**  
   a) SELECT \* FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2;  
   b) SELECT \* FROM table1 JOIN table2 ON condition;  
   c) SELECT \* FROM table1 table2 INNER;  
   d) SELECT \* FROM table1 INNER;  
   **Answer:** b) SELECT \* FROM table1 JOIN table2 ON condition;
4. **Which SQL function calculates the average of a column?**  
   a) AVG()  
   b) MEAN()  
   c) AVERAGE()  
   d) SUM()  
   **Answer:** a) AVG()
5. **What does the UNION operator do?**  
   a) Combines two result sets without duplicates  
   b) Combines two result sets with duplicates  
   c) Joins tables  
   d) Deletes duplicate rows  
   **Answer:** a) Combines two result sets without duplicates
6. **Which SQL keyword is used to limit the number of rows returned by a query?**  
   a) LIMIT  
   b) TOP  
   c) ROWCOUNT  
   d) All of the above (depending on the database)  
   **Answer:** d) All of the above (depending on the database)
7. **How do you delete a specific column from a table?**  
   a) DELETE COLUMN  
   b) ALTER TABLE DROP COLUMN  
   c) REMOVE COLUMN  
   d) DELETE FROM COLUMN  
   **Answer:** b) ALTER TABLE DROP COLUMN
8. **Which SQL clause is used to specify a condition for combining rows from two tables?**  
   a) WHERE  
   b) ON  
   c) USING  
   d) GROUP BY  
   **Answer:** b) ON
9. **What is a CROSS JOIN?**  
   a) A join that returns rows with matching values in both tables  
   b) A join that returns the Cartesian product of two tables  
   c) A join that merges duplicate rows  
   d) A join that excludes null values  
   **Answer:** b) A join that returns the Cartesian product of two tables
10. **What is the purpose of the SQL keyword BETWEEN?**  
    a) To filter values within a range  
    b) To filter values matching a pattern  
    c) To join tables  
    d) To group data  
    **Answer:** a) To filter values within a range
11. **What does the SQL keyword HAVING do?**  
    a) Filters rows before grouping  
    b) Filters grouped rows  
    c) Sorts grouped rows  
    d) Combines grouped rows  
    **Answer:** b) Filters grouped rows
12. **What is the main difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE?**  
    a) DELETE removes all rows, while TRUNCATE removes specific rows  
    b) TRUNCATE removes all rows and resets identity counters, while DELETE can remove specific rows  
    c) DELETE resets identity counters, while TRUNCATE does not  
    d) Both perform the same operation  
    **Answer:** b) TRUNCATE removes all rows and resets identity counters, while DELETE can remove specific rows
13. **Which SQL function is used to concatenate strings?**  
    a) CONCAT()  
    b) JOIN()  
    c) MERGE()  
    d) APPEND()  
    **Answer:** a) CONCAT()
14. **What does the SQL keyword INDEX do?**  
    a) Creates a copy of a table  
    b) Speeds up data retrieval  
    c) Updates data in a table  
    d) Filters rows based on conditions  
    **Answer:** b) Speeds up data retrieval
15. **Which SQL keyword is used to enforce a condition when inserting or updating data?**  
    a) CHECK  
    b) CONSTRAINT  
    c) RULE  
    d) VALIDATE  
    **Answer:** a) CHECK
16. **Which SQL clause is used to filter rows containing NULL values?**  
    a) IS NULL  
    b) IS NOT NULL  
    c) NULL VALUE  
    d) Both a and b  
    **Answer:** d) Both a and b
17. **What does the SQL command ALTER TABLE do?**  
    a) Modifies the structure of a table  
    b) Adds new data to a table  
    c) Deletes rows from a table  
    d) Merges two tables  
    **Answer:** a) Modifies the structure of a table
18. **What is the purpose of the SQL function COALESCE()?**  
    a) Filters duplicate rows  
    b) Returns the first non-NULL value  
    c) Combines two strings  
    d) Splits a column into multiple values  
    **Answer:** b) Returns the first non-NULL value
19. **Which SQL clause is used to specify the number of rows to skip in a query?**  
    a) SKIP  
    b) OFFSET  
    c) LIMIT  
    d) NEXT  
    **Answer:** b) OFFSET
20. **What is the difference between UNION and UNION ALL?**  
    a) UNION removes duplicates, while UNION ALL retains all rows  
    b) UNION combines tables, while UNION ALL filters rows  
    c) UNION sorts the data, while UNION ALL does not  
    d) UNION filters NULL values, while UNION ALL does not  
    **Answer:** a) UNION removes duplicates, while UNION ALL retains all rows
21. **Which of the following is true about subqueries?**  
    a) Subqueries must always return a single row  
    b) Subqueries can return a table  
    c) Subqueries cannot be used in the WHERE clause  
    d) Subqueries must always be correlated  
    **Answer:** b) Subqueries can return a table
22. **What does the SQL keyword EXISTS do?**  
    a) Checks if a value exists in a column  
    b) Checks for the presence of rows returned by a subquery  
    c) Checks if a table exists  
    d) Filters rows based on conditions  
    **Answer:** b) Checks for the presence of rows returned by a subquery
23. **Which SQL clause is used to rename a table?**  
    a) RENAME TO  
    b) ALTER TABLE RENAME  
    c) CHANGE TABLE  
    d) UPDATE TABLE  
    **Answer:** a) RENAME TO
24. **What does the SQL function NVL() do?** *(specific to Oracle)*  
    a) Converts NULL to a specified value  
    b) Filters NULL values  
    c) Removes duplicates  
    d) Joins tables  
    **Answer:** a) Converts NULL to a specified value
25. **What is a composite key in SQL?**  
    a) A key made of multiple foreign keys  
    b) A combination of two or more columns to create a unique identifier  
    c) A key used for indexing  
    d) A combination of primary keys from two tables  
    **Answer:** b) A combination of two or more columns to create a unique identifier