#### **SQL Final Test: 50 Marks**

# Part 1: Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

## (10 Questions × 1 mark each = 10 Marks)

### 1. What does the GROUP BY clause do in SQL?

- a) Orders the results by column values.
- b) Aggregates data into groups based on one or more columns.
- c) Filters rows based on conditions.
- d) Combines data from multiple tables.

## 2. Which of the following SQL functions returns the maximum value in a column?

- a) MAX()
- b) COUNT()
- c) SUM()
- d) AVG()

# 3. What is the purpose of the HAVING clause in SQL?

- a) Filters rows after grouping.
- b) Orders the rows.
- c) Joins two or more tables.
- d) Filters rows before grouping.

### 4. Which operator is used to check a column for NULL values?

- a) =
- b) IS NULL
- c) LIKE
- d) NOT NULL

### 5. What does the following query do?

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE name LIKE '%a%';

- a) Finds names ending with 'a'.
- b) Finds names containing the letter 'a'.
- c) Finds names starting with 'a'.
- d) Finds names with two 'a's in them.

# 6. Which join returns all rows from both tables, with NULLs where there is no match?

- a) INNER JOIN
- b) LEFT JOIN
- c) RIGHT JOIN
- d) FULL OUTER JOIN

### 7. What is the correct order of execution for the following SQL clauses?

- a) SELECT  $\rightarrow$  FROM  $\rightarrow$  WHERE  $\rightarrow$  GROUP BY  $\rightarrow$  HAVING  $\rightarrow$  ORDER BY
- b) FROM  $\rightarrow$  WHERE  $\rightarrow$  GROUP BY  $\rightarrow$  HAVING  $\rightarrow$  SELECT  $\rightarrow$  ORDER BY
- c) WHERE  $\rightarrow$  FROM  $\rightarrow$  SELECT  $\rightarrow$  GROUP BY  $\rightarrow$  HAVING  $\rightarrow$  ORDER BY
- d) GROUP BY  $\rightarrow$  SELECT  $\rightarrow$  WHERE  $\rightarrow$  FROM  $\rightarrow$  ORDER BY  $\rightarrow$  HAVING

# 8. What is the result of a CROSS JOIN between a table with 3 rows and a table with 4 rows?

- a) 3 rows
- b) 4 rows
- c) 7 rows
- d) 12 rows

# 9. Which aggregation function is used to count distinct values in a column?

- a) COUNT()
- b) COUNT(DISTINCT column)
- c) DISTINCT COUNT()
- d) COUNT(\*)

### 10. What does the following query do?

SELECT department\_id, COUNT(\*)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department\_id
HAVING COUNT(\*) > 5;

- a) Finds departments with more than 5 employees.
- b) Lists all departments.
- c) Counts all employees in each department.
- d) Filters departments with less than 5 employees.

### **Part 2: Practical Questions**

(20 Questions × 2 marks each = 40 Marks)

### **Schema for Questions**

**Table: Employees** 

ID	Name	DepartmentID	Salary	JoinDate
1	Alice	1	50000	2022-01-15
2	Bob	2	60000	2021-03-10
3	Charlie	NULL	45000	2023-02-01
4	Diana	1	70000	2020-07-25
5	Ethan	3	80000	2019-11-12

**Table: Departments** 

DepartmentID	DepartmentName
1	HR
2	Finance
3	IT

### **Practical Questions**

- 1. Write a query to retrieve all employees who joined after 2020-01-01.
- 2. Retrieve the names and salaries of employees earning more than **60,000**, ordered by salary in descending order.
- 3. Find all employees whose names end with the letter 'e'.
- 4. Write a query to calculate the total salary paid to employees in the IT department.
- 5. List all employees who do not belong to any department.
- 6. Find the average salary of employees in each department.
- 7. Retrieve all departments that have more than one employee.
- 8. Write a query to retrieve the highest-paid employee's name and salary.
- 9. List all employees along with their department names using a JOIN.
- 10. Find the total number of employees in the company.
- 11. Retrieve the names of employees who joined in **2022**.

- 12. Write a query to find the minimum salary in each department.
- 13. Retrieve all employees along with their department names, including employees with no department.
- 14. Write a query to count the number of employees in each department.
- 15. Find all departments that have no employees.
- 16. Retrieve the second highest salary from the Employees table.
- 17. Write a query to find employees earning between **50,000** and **80,000**.
- 18. List the names of employees and their salaries in ascending order of salary.
- 19. Write a query to find employees whose names contain the substring 'an'.
- 20. Retrieve all employees who belong to the HR department and earn more than 60,000.

# **Scoring**

MCQs: 1 mark each.

Practical Questions: 2 marks each.

• Total Marks: 50.

To follow the instructions provided, here is a suggested outline for the document:

#### MCQ Answers:

- 1. Your Answer
- 2. Your Answer

### **SQL Queries:**

- 1. SQL Query 1:
- 2. SQL Query 2:

Once the document is ready, save it as a Word or PDF file and send it to 1211@thekiranacademy.com.