

1. Which join condition may produce NULLs in the result?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) OUTER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) NATURAL JOIN

Answer: B

2. What happens if ON condition in INNER JOIN is always false?

- A) Returns no rows
- B) Returns all rows
- C) Returns NULL rows
- D) Returns Cartesian product

Answer: A

3. Which join may generate the largest result set?

- A) CROSS JOIN
- B) FULL OUTER JOIN
- C) SELF JOIN
- D) INNER JOIN

Answer: A

4. Which join can be used to detect unmatched rows in both tables?

- A) FULL OUTER JOIN with WHERE condition
- B) INNER JOIN
- C) NATURAL JOIN
- D) CROSS JOIN

Answer: A

5. Which join is equivalent to LEFT JOIN + RIGHT JOIN combined?

- A) FULL OUTER JOIN
- B) CROSS JOIN
- C) SELF JOIN
- D) NATURAL JOIN

Answer: A

6. In SQL, which operator is often used in NON-EQUI JOIN?

- A) =
- B) BETWEEN
- C) <, >, <=, >=
- D) All of these

Answer: D

7. Which join can be recursive if applied incorrectly?

- A) SELF JOIN
- B) CROSS JOIN
- C) NATURAL JOIN
- D) FULL JOIN

Answer: A

8. Which join is best for hierarchical relationships like bill of materials?

- A) SELF JOIN
- B) CROSS JOIN
- C) FULL JOIN
- D) NATURAL JOIN

Answer: A

9. Which join performs better with proper indexing?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) LEFT JOIN
- C) RIGHT JOIN
- D) All of these

Answer: D

10. What happens in NATURAL JOIN if multiple columns have same name?

- A) Joins on all such columns
- B) Joins on only first column
- C) Throws error
- D) Ignores extra columns

Answer: A

11. Which join is equivalent to INTERSECT operation in set theory?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) FULL JOIN
- C) LEFT JOIN
- D) RIGHT JOIN

Answer: A

12. Which join is equivalent to UNION operation?

- A) FULL OUTER JOIN
- B) INNER JOIN

- C) SELF JOIN
- D) CROSS JOIN

Answer: A

13. Which join may return duplicate rows if keys are not unique?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) LEFT JOIN
- C) FULL JOIN
- D) CROSS JOIN

Answer: A

14. Which join is typically used in star schema queries?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) LEFT JOIN
- C) FULL JOIN
- D) CROSS JOIN

Answer: A

15. Which join can replace WHERE clause filtering in some cases?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) CROSS JOIN
- C) NATURAL JOIN
- D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A

16. Which join handles NULLs differently than WHERE clause?

- A) OUTER JOIN
- B) INNER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A

17. Which join is required to include rows with NULL values from one table?

- A) OUTER JOIN
- B) INNER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A

18. Which join uses USING keyword instead of ON?

- A) NATURAL JOIN
- B) EQUI JOIN
- C) OUTER JOIN
- D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A

19. Which join operation is more expensive in terms of computation?

- A) CROSS JOIN
- B) INNER JOIN
- C) LEFT JOIN
- D) NATURAL JOIN

Answer: A

20. Which join can cause Cartesian explosion in large tables?

- A) CROSS JOIN
- B) FULL JOIN
- C) INNER JOIN
- D) OUTER JOIN

Answer: A

21. Which join is used to find records in one table not present in another?

- A) LEFT JOIN with IS NULL
- B) INNER JOIN
- C) FULL JOIN
- D) CROSS JOIN

Answer: A

22. Which join ensures every row from both tables appears at least once?

- A) FULL OUTER JOIN
- B) INNER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A

23. Which join can combine more than two tables simultaneously?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) OUTER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) All of these

Answer: D

24. Which join can be rewritten using EXISTS clause?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) OUTER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A

25. Which join may produce different results depending on NULL handling?

- A) OUTER JOIN
- B) INNER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) NATURAL JOIN

Answer: A

26. Which join is recommended to avoid NULL mismatches in multiple tables?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) FULL OUTER JOIN
- C) NATURAL JOIN
- D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A

27. Which join can be replaced by correlated subquery?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) OUTER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A

28. Which join produces rows even when no common key exists?

- A) FULL OUTER JOIN
- B) INNER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A

29. Which join gives identical output as INTERSECT in SQL?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) FULL JOIN
- C) LEFT JOIN

D) NATURAL JOIN

Answer: A

30. Which join can simulate MINUS operation?

A) LEFT JOIN with IS NULL

B) RIGHT JOIN

C) FULL JOIN

D) CROSS JOIN

Answer: A

31. Which join may not be supported in some RDBMS like MySQL?

A) FULL OUTER JOIN

B) INNER JOIN

C) LEFT JOIN

D) RIGHT JOIN

Answer: A

32. Which join ensures preservation of rows from the driving table?

A) LEFT JOIN

B) RIGHT JOIN

C) FULL JOIN

D) CROSS JOIN

Answer: A

33. Which join may require COALESCE function to handle NULLs?

A) OUTER JOIN

B) INNER JOIN

C) CROSS JOIN

D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A

34. Which join returns same result as INNER JOIN if no NULLs exist?

A) NATURAL JOIN

B) CROSS JOIN

C) FULL JOIN

D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A

35. Which join helps in finding orphan records?

A) LEFT JOIN with NULL check

- B) INNER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) FULL JOIN

Answer: A

36. Which join may require DISTINCT to remove duplicates?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) OUTER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) All of these

Answer: D

37. Which join can return NULLs on both sides?

- A) FULL OUTER JOIN
- B) LEFT JOIN
- C) RIGHT JOIN
- D) CROSS JOIN

Answer: A

38. Which join can simulate division operation in relational algebra?

- A) Nested JOINS
- B) CROSS JOIN
- C) FULL JOIN
- D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A

39. Which join can be optimized using hash join algorithm?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) OUTER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) All of these

Answer: D

40. Which join can be optimized using merge join algorithm?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) OUTER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A

41. Which join strategy is best when tables are sorted?

- A) Merge join
- B) Nested loop join
- C) Hash join
- D) Cartesian join

Answer: A

42. Which join strategy is best when one table is small?

- A) Nested loop join
- B) Hash join
- C) Merge join
- D) Cross join

Answer: A

43. Which join strategy is best for large unsorted tables?

- A) Hash join
- B) Merge join
- C) Nested loop join
- D) Cross join

Answer: A

44. Which join is most costly without indexes?

- A) CROSS JOIN
- B) FULL OUTER JOIN
- C) INNER JOIN
- D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A

45. Which join may require GROUP BY to consolidate results?

- A) SELF JOIN
- B) CROSS JOIN
- C) INNER JOIN
- D) OUTER JOIN

Answer: A

46. Which join type can cause more disk I/O on large data?

- A) OUTER JOIN
- B) CROSS JOIN
- C) INNER JOIN
- D) NATURAL JOIN



Answer: B

47. Which join can be parallelized easily in modern RDBMS?

- A) Hash join
- B) Merge join
- C) Nested loop join
- D) All of these

Answer: D

48. Which join operation can be recursive in hierarchical queries?

- A) SELF JOIN
- B) CROSS JOIN
- C) OUTER JOIN
- D) NATURAL JOIN

Answer: A

49. Which join can be used to match rows across different schemas?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) CROSS JOIN
- C) FULL OUTER JOIN
- D) All of these

Answer: D

50. Which join ensures maximum data preservation across multiple tables?

- A) FULL OUTER JOIN
- B) INNER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) SELF JOIN

Answer: A