1. SQL-da ma'lumotlar bazasini yaratish uchun qaysi buyruq ishlatiladi?

a) MAKE DATABASE

b) CREATE DATABASE

c) BUILD DATABASE

d) NEW DATABASE

2. Jadvaldan ma'lumotlarni o'chirish uchun qaysi SQL buyrug'i ishlatiladi?

a) REMOVE

b) DELETE

c) DROP

d) CLEAR

3. Jadval tuzilishini o'zgartirish uchun qaysi SQL buyrug'i ishlatiladi?

a) MODIFY

b) CHANGE

c) ALTER

d) UPDATE

4. Quyidagi qaysi buyruq mavjud jadvalni butunlay o'chirish uchun ishlatiladi?

a) DELETE TABLE

b) REMOVE TABLE

c) DROP TABLE

d) CLEAR TABLE

5. Ma'lumotlar bazasida yangi qatorlarni qo'shish uchun qaysi SQL buyrug'i ishlatiladi?

a) ADD

b) INSERT INTO

c) APPEND

d) UPDATE

6. SQL-da satrli turdagi ma'lumotlar uchun qaysi ma'lumot turi ishlatiladi?

a) TEXT

b) VARCHAR

c) LETTER

d) STRING

7. Jadvaldan ma'lumotlarni tanlash uchun qaysi buyruq ishlatiladi?

a) FETCH

b) GET

c) EXTRACT

d) SELECT

8. WHERE operatori nima uchun ishlatiladi?

a) Jadvalni yaratish uchun

b) Ma'lumotlarni filtrlash uchun

c) Ma'lumotlarni qo'shish uchun

d) Jadval ustunlarini belgilash uchun

9. Qaysi operator ma'lum bir diapazon ichidagi qiymatlarni tanlash uchun ishlatiladi?

a) RANGE

b) BETWEEN

c) WITHIN

d) AMONG

10. Ma'lumotlar bazasidan ma'lumotlarni tanlashda qaysi operator bir nechta qiymatlardan birini tanlash uchun ishlatiladi?

a) WITHIN

b) AMONG

c) IN

d) CONTAINS

11. Qaysi operator naqsh bo'yicha qidirish uchun ishlatiladi?

a) MATCH

b) LIKE

c) SIMILAR

d) PATTERN

12. Quyidagi qaysi SQL operatori yordamida saralangan natijalarni o'sish tartibida olish mumkin?

a) ASC

b) ASCENDING

c) UP

d) INCREASE

13. Quyidagi qaysi SQL operatori yordamida saralangan natijalarni kamayish tartibida olish mumkin?

a) DESCENDING

b) DESC

c) DOWN

d) DECREASE

14. Ma'lumotlar bazasidan tanlangan ma'lumotlarni saralash uchun qaysi SQL operatori ishlatiladi?

a) SORT BY

b) ORDER BY

c) ARRANGE BY

d) SEQUENCE BY

15. Bir xil turdagi ma'lumotlarni guruhlash uchun qaysi SQL operatori ishlatiladi?

a) COMBINE BY

b) COLLECT BY

c) GROUP BY

d) CLUSTER BY

16. Ikki so'rovning natijalarini birlashtirish uchun qaysi SQL operatori ishlatiladi?

a) JOIN

b) UNION

c) COMBINE

d) MERGE

17. Ikkita so'rovning kesishma qismini olish uchun qaysi operator ishlatiladi?

a) INTERSECT

b) COMMON

c) BOTH

d) INNER

18. Birinchi so'rovda bor, lekin ikkinchi so'rovda yo'q bo'lgan ma'lumotlarni olish uchun qaysi SQL operatori ishlatiladi?

a) MINUS

b) EXCEPT

c) SUBTRACT

d) DIFFERENCE

19. SQL-da raqamli ma'lumotlar uchun qaysi ma'lumot turi qo'llanilmaydi?

a) INTEGER

b) ANIMAL

c) FLOAT

d) STRING

20. SELECT operatorida FROM qismi nima uchun ishlatiladi?

a) Tanlangan ustunlarni belgilash uchun

b) Ma'lumotlar olinadigan jadvalni ko'rsatish uchun

c) Filtrlarni qo'llash uchun

d) Ma'lumotlarni saralash uchun

21. Qaysi SQL buyrug'i jadval ustunining ma'lumotlar turini o'zgartiradi?

a) MODIFY COLUMN

b) ALTER TABLE ... MODIFY

c) CHANGE DATATYPE

d) UPDATE COLUMN

22. Ma'lumotlar bazasida butun son (integer) uchun qaysi ma'lumot turi ishlatiladi?

a) NUMBER

b) INT

c) DIGIT

d) NUMERIC

23. SELECT so'rovida DISTINCT operatori nima uchun ishlatiladi?

a) Barcha qatorlarni tanlash uchun

b) Takrorlanmaydigan qiymatlarni olish uchun

c) Ma'lumotlarni saralash uchun

d) Eng katta qiymatni topish uchun

24. SQL-da qaysi operator OR funksiyasiga o'xshash ishlaydi va ikkita so'rov natijalarini birlashtiradi?

a) JOIN

b) UNION

c) MERGE

d) APPEND

25. Ma'lumotlar bazasida qator yozuvini yangilash uchun qaysi buyruq ishlatiladi?

a) MODIFY

b) CHANGE

c) UPDATE

d) ALTER

26. Quyidagi so'rovlardan qaysi biri "Students" jadvalidagi barcha o'quvchilarni "age" ustuni bo'yicha kamayish tartibida, keyin esa "name" ustuni bo'yicha o'sish tartibida saralaydi?

a) SELECT \* FROM Students ORDER BY age DESC, name DESC

b) SELECT \* FROM Students ORDER BY age ASC, name DESC

c) SELECT \* FROM Students ORDER BY age DESC, name ASC

d) SELECT \* FROM Students ORDER BY name ASC, age DESC

27. Quyidagi so'rovlardan qaysi biri xato hisoblanadi?

a) SELECT \* FROM Products WHERE price BETWEEN 10 AND 20

b) SELECT \* FROM Products WHERE price >= 10 AND price <= 20

c) SELECT \* FROM Products WHERE price BETWEEN 20 AND 10

d) SELECT \* FROM Products WHERE NOT price < 10 AND NOT price > 20

28. Qaysi SQL buyrigi Students jadvalidagi "grade" ustunini o'chirib, o'rniga "score" nomli yangi INTEGER tipidagi ustun qo'shadi?

a) ALTER TABLE Students RENAME COLUMN grade TO score INTEGER

b) ALTER TABLE Students MODIFY grade TO score INTEGER

c) ALTER TABLE Students DROP COLUMN grade, ADD COLUMN score INTEGER

d) ALTER TABLE Students CHANGE grade score INTEGER

29. 'Employees' jadvalida 'department' ustunida quyidagi qiymatlar mavjud: 'IT', 'HR', 'Sales', 'Marketing'. Quyidagi qaysi so'rov 'IT' yoki 'Sales' bo'limlarida ishlamaydigan xodimlarni qaytaradi?

a) SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE department <> 'IT' AND department <> 'Sales'

b) SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE department NOT IN ('IT', 'Sales')

c) a va b javoblar to'g'ri

d) SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE department != 'IT' OR department != 'Sales'

30. Quyidagi qaysi ifoda 'Customers' jadvalidagi 'email' ustunida '@gmail.com' bilan tugaydigan manzillarni tanlaydi?

a) SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE email = '%@gmail.com'

b) SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE email CONTAINS '@gmail.com'

c) SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE email LIKE '%@gmail.com'

d) SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE email ENDS WITH '@gmail.com'

31. Quyidagi SQL so'rovning natijasi nima bo'ladi? SELECT department, COUNT(\*) FROM Employees GROUP BY department HAVING COUNT(\*) > 5

a) 5 ta xodimdan ko'p bo'lgan bo'limlarning ro'yxati

b) Xodimlari soni 5 dan ko'p bo'lgan bo'limlar va ulardagi xodimlar soni

c) Barcha bo'limdagi xodimlar soni, 5 ta bo'lim bo'yicha guruhlangan

d) 5 ta bo'limdagi xodimlar soni

32. 'Students' jadvalida 'name' ustuni uchun quyidagi qaysi LIKE ifodasi "A" bilan boshlanib, "z" bilan tugaydigan, o'rtasida bitta harf bo'lgan ismlarni tanlaydi?

a) LIKE 'A\_z'

b) LIKE 'A%z'

c) LIKE 'A\*z'

d) LIKE 'A[1]z'

33. 'Students' jadvalidagi talabalar ro'yxatida takrorlanmaydigan 'city' qiymatlarini olish uchun quyidagi qaysi so'rov ishlatiladi?

a) SELECT DIFFERENT city FROM Students

b) SELECT UNIQUE city FROM Students

c) SELECT DISTINCT city FROM Students

d) SELECT city FROM Students GROUP BY city

34. Quyidagi so'rov qanday natija qaytaradi? SELECT \* FROM ProductsA

a) ProductsA jadvalida bor, lekin ProductsB jadvalida yo'q bo'lgan mahsulotlar

b) ProductsA va ProductsB jadvallarida mavjud bo'lgan barcha mahsulotlar

c) ProductsA jadvalida bor, lekin ProductsB jadvalida yo'q bo'lgan mahsulotlar (to'g'ri javob)

d) ProductsB jadvalida bor, lekin ProductsA jadvalida yo'q bo'lgan mahsulotlar

35. Quyidagi qaysi SQL so'rovi 'Orders' jadvalidagi buyurtmalarni, ularning umumiy summasi bo'yicha guruhlaydi va umumiy summasi 1000 dan yuqori bo'lgan buyurtmalarni qaytaradi?

a) SELECT order\_id, SUM(total) FROM Orders GROUP BY order\_id WHERE SUM(total) > 1000

b) SELECT order\_id, SUM(total) FROM Orders GROUP BY order\_id HAVING SUM(total) > 1000

c) SELECT order\_id, SUM(total) FROM Orders HAVING SUM(total) > 1000 GROUP BY order\_id

d) SELECT order\_id, SUM(total) FROM Orders WHERE total > 1000 GROUP BY order\_id

36. Quyidagi SQL so'rovning natijasi nima bo'ladi?

a) Narxi 100 dan yuqori bo'lgan mahsulotlar, keyin narxi 50 dan kam bo'lgan mahsulotlar

b) Narxi 100 dan yuqori yoki 50 dan kam bo'lgan barcha mahsulotlar (takrorlanmaydi)

c) Narxi 50 dan 100 gacha bo'lgan mahsulotlar

d) Narxi 100 dan yuqori va 50 dan kam bo'lgan mahsulotlar takrorlanib keladi

37. 'Orders' jadvalida 'customer\_id' va 'order\_date' ustunlari mavjud. Quyidagi qaysi so'rov har bir mijoz uchun eng so'nggi buyurtma sanasini oladi?

a) SELECT customer\_id, MAX(order\_date) FROM Orders

b) SELECT customer\_id, MAX(order\_date) FROM Orders GROUP BY customer\_id

c) SELECT customer\_id, order\_date FROM Orders ORDER BY order\_date DESC

d) SELECT DISTINCT customer\_id, order\_date FROM Orders

38. HAVING operatori bilan GROUP BY operatori o'rtasidagi farq nima?

a) HAVING faqat SELECT bilan ishlaydi, GROUP BY esa yo'q

b) HAVING guruhlangan ma'lumotlarni filtrlash uchun ishlatiladi, WHERE esa guruhlashdan oldin filtrlaydi

c) GROUP BY faqat ORDER BY bilan ishlaydi, HAVING esa yo'q

d) Ular bir xil vazifani bajaradi, faqat sintaksis farqi bor

39. So'rovlar natijasini birlashtirish uchun UNION operatori ishlatilganda, quyidagi qaysi shart bajarilishi kerak?

a) Har ikkala so'rov ham bir xil jadvaldan ma'lumot olishi kerak

b) Har ikkala so'rov natijasida bir xil qatorlar soni bo'lishi kerak

c) Har ikkala so'rov natijasida ustunlar soni va ma'lumot turlari mos kelishi kerak

d) Har ikkala so'rovda WHERE sharti bo'lishi kerak

40. SQLite-da PRIMARY KEY avtomatik ravishda NOT NULL cheklovini o'z ichiga oladimi?

a) Bu har doim to'g'ri emas

b) SQLite-da PRIMARY KEY avtomatik ravishda NOT NULL bo'ladi

c) Bu faqat PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT bilan ishlatilganda to'g'ri

d) Bu faqat INTEGER PRIMARY KEY bilan ishlatilganda to'g'ri

41. SQLite-da quyidagi qaysi ma'lumot turlari yo'q?

a) INTEGER

b) TEXT

c) ENUM

d) BLOB

42. SQLite-da jadval yaratishda, quyidagi qaysi buyruq jadval yaratilgan bo'lsa, xatolik beradi, yaratilmagan bo'lsa, yangi jadval yaratadi?

a) CREATE TABLE IF EXISTS tableName

b) CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS tableName

c) CREATE NEW TABLE tableName

d) CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE tableName

43. SQLite-da jadval tuzilishini o'zgartirish uchun qaysi buyruqlar mavjud?

a) ALTER TABLE, MODIFY COLUMN, DROP COLUMN

b) ALTER TABLE, ADD COLUMN, RENAME TO

c) ALTER TABLE, ADD COLUMN, RENAME COLUMN, DROP COLUMN

d) ALTER TABLE, MODIFY TABLE, RENAME TABLE

44. SQLite-da AUTOINCREMENT kalit so'zi nima uchun ishlatiladi?

a) Ustunning avval ishlatilgan eng katta qiymatidan katta bo'lgan qiymatlar bilan to'ldirilishini ta'minlash uchun

b) Har qanday ustunni avtomatik ravishda 1 dan boshlab to'ldirish uchun

c) Faqat o'chirilgan qatorlarning qiymatlarini qayta ishlatmaslikni ta'minlash uchun

d) Ma'lumotlar bazasini tiklash paytida qiymatlarni saqlab qolish uchun

45. SQLite-da SELECT so'rovlarida LIMIT operatorini ishlatish natijasi nima?

a) Faqat birinchi qatorni qaytaradi

b) Natija to'plamidagi qatorlar sonini cheklaydi

c) Faqat belgilangan ustunlarni tanlaydi

d) So'rov bajarilish vaqtini cheklaydi

46. SQLite-da ORDER BY operatori standart bo'yicha ma'lumotlarni qanday saralaydi?

a) Saralamaydi

b) O'sish tartibida (ASC)

c) Kamayish tartibida (DESC)

d) Ma'lumot turi bo'yicha

47. SQLite-da quyidagi qaysi ifoda "Products" jadvalidagi narxi 50 dan 100 gacha bo'lgan mahsulotlarni tanlaydi?

a) SELECT \* FROM Products WHERE price >= 50 OR price <= 100

b) SELECT \* FROM Products WHERE price >= 50 AND price <= 100

c) SELECT \* FROM Products WHERE price BETWEEN 50 AND 100

d) b va c javoblar to'g'ri

48. SQLite-da quyidagi qaysi buyruq "Students" jadvalidagi barcha qatorlarni o'chiradi, ammo jadval tuzilishini saqlab qoladi?

a) DROP TABLE Students

b) DELETE FROM Students

c) TRUNCATE TABLE Students

d) REMOVE FROM Students

49. SQLite-da qaysi buyruq mavjud jadval nomini o'zgartiradi?

a) RENAME TABLE oldName TO newName

b) ALTER TABLE oldName RENAME TO newName

c) ALTER TABLE oldName MODIFY NAME TO newName

d) CHANGE TABLE oldName TO newname

50. SQLite-da quyidagi qaysi kalit so'z, faqat birinchi mos kelgan qatorni topgandan so'ng qidiruvni to'xtatadi?

a) TOP

b) LIMIT 1

c) FIRST

d) SINGLE

51. SQLite-da LIKE operatori bilan qo'llaniladigan qaysi belgi, istalgan bir belgini ifodalaydi?

a) %

b) \_

c) \*

d) ?

52. SQLite-da quyidagi qaysi so'rov, "Customers" jadvalidan "email" ustunida '@gmail.com' bilan tugamaydigan ma'lumotlarni tanlaydi?

a) SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE email NOT LIKE '%@gmail1.com'

b) SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE email <> '%@gmail.com'

c) SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE email NOT LIKE '%@gmail.com'

d) SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE email != '\*@gmail.com'

53. SQLite-da, quyidagi qaysi ifoda "Products" jadvalidagi barcha mahsulotlarni narxi bo'yicha o'sish tartibida, narxi bir xil bo'lsa nomi bo'yicha kamayish tartibida saralaydi?

a) SELECT \* FROM Products ORDER BY price, name

b) SELECT \* FROM Products ORDER BY price ASC, name ASC

c) SELECT \* FROM Products ORDER BY price ASC, name DESC

d) SELECT \* FROM Products ORDER BY name DESC, price ASC

54. SQLite-da quyidagi qaysi so'rov sintaksis xatosiga ega?

a) SELECT \* FROM Products WHERE price > 100

b) SELECT \* FROM Products HAVING price > 100

c) SELECT \* FROM Products WHERE price BETWEEN 50 AND 100

d) SELECT \* FROM Products WHERE price IN (99, 199, 299)

55. SQLite-da quyidagi qaysi so'rov "Employees" jadvalidan ismi "A" bilan boshlanadigan xodimlarni tanlaydi?

a) SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE name = 'A%'

b) SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE name LIKE 'A%'

c) SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE name BEGINS WITH 'A'

d) SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE name > 'A' AND name < 'B'

56. SQLite ma'lumotlar bazasida "NULL" qiymati va bo'sh qator ("") o'rtasidagi farq qanday?

a) Ular bir xil qiymatlar sifatida qaraladi

b) NULL qiymat yo'qligini bildiradi, bo'sh qator esa uzunligi 0 ga teng bo'lgan qatordir

c) Bo'sh qator NULL dan kichik deb hisoblanadi

d) NULL faqat sonli ustunlar uchun, bo'sh qator esa matnli ustunlar uchun ishlatiladi

57. SQLite da quyidagi qaysi buyruq jadvalning barcha ustunlariga to'liq ma'lumot kiritadi?

a) INSERT INTO Students VALUES ('John', 85, 'IT')

b) INSERT INTO Students VALUES (1, 'John', 85, 'IT')

c) INSERT INTO Students SET id=1, name='John', score=85, department='IT'

d) INSERT ALL INTO Students VALUES (1, 'John', 85, 'IT')

58. SQLite da "WHERE name LIKE '%a\_%" so'rovi qanday natija beradi?

a) "a" harfi bilan boshlanadigan barcha qatorlar

b) Tarkibida "a" harfi bo'lgan barcha qatorlar

c) Tarkibida "a\_" belgisi bo'lgan barcha qatorlar (a va keyingi belgi)

d) Tarkibida "a" harfi va undan keyin istalgan belgi bo'lgan qatorlar