

# SQL MOCK TEST

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This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **SQL**. You can download these sample mock tests at your local machine and solve offline at your convenience. Every mock test is supplied with a mock test key to let you verify the final score and grade yourself.



## SQL MOCK TEST I

### Q 1 - Which of the following is not true about SQL statements?

- A - SQL statements are not case sensitive.
- B - SQL statements can be written on one or more lines.
- C - Keywords cannot be split across lines.
- D - Clauses must be written on separate lines.

### Q 2 - Consider the following schema –

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
          phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

Which of the following query would display the full name of a student, with a column heading "Name"

- A - select first\_name, last\_name as "Name" from students;
- B - select Name from students;
- C - select first\_name || last\_name as "Name" from students;
- D - select first\_name, last\_name from students;

### Q 3 - Consider the following schema –

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
          phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

Which of the following query would display the distinct honours subjects in the STUDENTS table?

- A - select honours\_subject from students;

B - select distinct honours\_subject from students;

C - select all honours\_subject from students;

D - select \* from students;

**Q 4 - Consider the following schema –**

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
          phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

**Which of the following query would display all the students with honours\_subject 'Eng01'?**

A - select student\_code, first\_name, last\_name from students where honours\_subject = 'Eng01';

B - select student\_code, first\_name, last\_name from students where honours\_subject is 'Eng01';

C - select student\_code, first\_name, last\_name where honours\_subject = 'Eng01'

**from students;**

D - select student\_code, first\_name, last\_name from students;

**Q 5 - Consider the following schema –**

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
          phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

**Which of the following query would display all the students whose first name starts with the character 'A'?**

A - select first\_name from students where first\_name like 'A%';

B - select first\_name from students where first\_name like '%A';

C - select first\_name from students where first\_name like '%A%';

D - select first\_name from students where first\_name like 'A';

**Q 6 - Consider the following schema –**

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
          phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

**Which of the following query would display all the students where the second letter in the first name is 'i'?**

A - select first\_name from students where first\_name like '\_i%';

B - select first\_name from students where first\_name like '%i\_';

C - select first\_name from students where first\_name like '%i%';

D - select first\_name from students where first\_name like '\_i\_';

**Q 7 - Consider the following schema –**

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
         phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

**Which of the following query would display names of all the students whose email ids are not provided?**

- A - select first\_name, last name from students where email = 0;
- B - select first\_name, last name from students where email = ' ';
- C - select first\_name, last name from students where email is null;
- D - select first\_name, last name from students where email = 'null';

**Q 8 - Consider the following schema –**

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
         phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

**Which of the following query would display names of all the students whose honours subject is English and percentage of marks more than 80, or honours subject is Spanish and percentage of marks more than 80?**

- A - select first\_name, last name from students where honours\_subject = "English" or honours\_subject = "Spanish" and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;
- B - select first\_name, last name from students where honours\_subject = "English" or honours\_subject = "Spanish" and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;
- C - select first\_name, last name from students where honours\_subject = "English" or honours\_subject = "Spanish" and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;
- D - select first\_name, last name from students where honours\_subject = "English" or honours\_subject = "Spanish" and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;

**Q 9 - Consider the following schema –**

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
         phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

**Which of the following query would display names of all the students whose honours subject is English, or honours subject is Spanish and percentage of marks more than 80?**

- A - select first\_name, last name from students where honours\_subject = "English" or honours\_subject = "Spanish" and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;
- B - select first\_name, last name from students where honours\_subject = "English" or honours\_subject = "Spanish" and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;
- C - select first\_name, last name from students where honours\_subject = "English" and honours\_subject = "Spanish" or percentage\_of\_marks > 80;
- D - select first\_name, last name from students where honours\_subject = "English" and honours\_subject = "Spanish" and percentage\_of\_marks > 80;

**Q 10 - Consider the following schema –**

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,
```

```
phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

**Which of the following query would display names of all students in descending order of percentage of marks?**

A - select first\_name, last name, percentage\_of\_marks from students order by percentage\_of\_marks;

B - select first\_name, last name, percentage\_of\_marks order by percentage\_of\_marks desc from students;

C - select first\_name, last name, percentage\_of\_marks from students order by percentage\_of\_marks desc;

D - select first\_name, last name, percentage\_of\_marks from students order by percentage\_of\_marks descending;

**Q 11 - Consider the following schema –**

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

**Which of the following query would display names and percentage of marks of all students sorted by honours subject, and then order by percentage of marks?**

A - select first\_name, last name, honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks from students order by honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks;

B - select first\_name, last name, honours\_subject, percentage\_of\_marks order by percentage\_of\_marks desc from students;

C - select first\_name, last name, percentage\_of\_marks from students order by percentage\_of\_marks desc;

D - select first\_name, last name, percentage\_of\_marks from students order by percentage\_of\_marks, honours\_subject;

**Q 12 - Consider the following schema –**

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

**Which of the following query would correctly display the students' first name, last name, honours subject and date of birth, born between July 1<sup>st</sup> 1996, and 30<sup>th</sup> June 1999.**

A - select first\_name, last name, honours\_subject, date\_of\_birth from students where date\_of\_birth between '30-JUN-1999' and '01-JUL-1996';

B - select first\_name, last name, honours\_subject, date\_of\_birth from students where date\_of\_birth in '30 - JUN - 1999', '01 - JUL - 1996';

C - select first\_name, last name, honours\_subject, date\_of\_birth from students where date\_of\_birth like '30-JUN-1999' and '01-JUL-1996';

D - select first\_name, last name, honours\_subject, date\_of\_birth from students where date\_of\_birth between '01-JUL-1996' and '30-JUN-1999';

**Q 13 - Which of the following is not true about single row functions?**

- A - They operate on single rows only and return one result per row.
- B - They accept arguments that could be a column or any expression.
- C - They cannot be nested.
- D - They may modify the data type.

**Q 14 - Which of the following is not a character manipulation function?**

- A - concat
- B - substr
- C - instr
- D - coalesce

**Q 15 - What is returned by INSTR'TUTORIALSPOINT', 'P'?**

- A - 11
- B - 10
- C - POINT
- D - TUTORIALS

**Q 16 - What is returned by SUBSTR'TUTORIALSPOINT', 1, 9?**

- A - TUTORIAL
- B - POINT
- C - TUTORIALS
- D - UTORIALS

**Q 17 - What is returned by SUBSTR'TUTORIALSPOINT', - 1, 1?**

- A - T
- B - NULL
- C - 0
- D - N

**Q 18 - What is returned by ROUND789.8389, 2?**

- A - 789.84
- B - 789.83
- C - 78
- D - 789.00

**Q 19 - What is returned by TRUNC789.8389, 2?**

- A - 789.84
- B - 789.83
- C - 78
- D - 789.00

**Q 20 - What is returned by MOD1000, 30?**

- A - 33
- B - 30
- C - 3
- D - 10

**Q 21 - Consider the following schema –**

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
          phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

**Which query will display the names and honours subjects of all students and if a student has not yet been given a honours subject yet, then it should display 'No Honours Yet'.**

- A - select first\_name, last name, nvl(honours\_subject, 'NoHonoursYet' from students;
- B - select first\_name, last name, nvl2(honours\_subject, 'NoHonoursYet' from students;
- C - select first\_name, last name, honours\_subject, from students;
- D - select first\_name, last name, nullif(honours\_subject, 'NoHonoursYet' from students;

**Q 22 - You want to calculate the tax payable by the employees of an organization. If the employee gets a commission, then the tax would be calculated on commission plus salary, if the employee does not get any commission, then the tax would be calculated on salary only. Which function should you use for calculating tax?**

- A - NVL
- B - NVL2
- C - NULLIF
- D - COALESCE

**Q 23 - For some particular assignment, you need to compare two values, if both are equal, the result would be null, and if the values are not equal then the first value should be returned. Which function should you use?**

- A - NVL
- B - NVL2

C - NULLIF

D - COALESCE

**Q 24 - Which of the following is not true about the COALESCE function?**

A - It takes multiple alternate values.

B - It returns the first non-null expression in the parameter list.

C - It returns the first value in the parameter list if it is null.

D - None of the above.

**Q 25 - Which of the following is true about Cartesian Products?**

A - A Cartesian product is formed when a join condition is omitted.

B - A Cartesian product is formed when a join condition is valid.

C - Some rows in the first table are joined to all rows in the second table.

D - All rows in the first table are joined to some rows in the second table.

**Q 26 - Which of the following is not true about Natural Joins?**

A - Natural join is based on all columns in two tables having same name

B - It selects rows from the two tables having different values in the matched columns.

C - If columns having same names have different data types, it returns error.

D - None of the above.

**Q 27 - Consider the following schema –**

```
HONOURS_SUBJECT(subject_code, subject_name, department_head);
```

```
LOCATIONS(subject_code, department_name, location_id, city);
```

**Which query will perform a natural join between the HONOURS\_SUBJECT table and the LOCATIONS table?**

A - select subject\_code, subject\_name, location\_id, city from honours\_subject cross join locations;

B - select subject\_code, subject\_name, location\_id, city from honours\_subject join locations;

C - select subject\_code, subject\_name, location\_id, city from honours\_subject outer join locations;

D - select subject\_code, subject\_name, location\_id, city from honours\_subject natural join locations;

**Q 28 - Which of the following is not true about USING clause?**

A - When more than one column has the same name, USING clause is used for specifying the column to be joined by equijoin.

B - It is used for matching one column only.

C - You can use a table name or alias in the referenced columns.

D - The NATURAL JOIN and the USING clauses are mutually exclusive.

**Q 29 - Consider the following schema –**

```
HONOURS_SUBJECT(subject_code, subject_name, department_head);
```

```
LOCATIONS(subject_code, department_name, location_id, city);
```

**Select the right query for retrieving records from the tables HONOURS\_SUBJECT and LOCATIONS with the USING clause**

A - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h join location l using subject\_code;

B - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h natural join location l using subject\_code;

C - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h, location l using subject\_code;

D - None of the above.

**Q 30 - Which of the following is true about SQL joins?**

A - The join condition is not separated from other search conditions in a query.

B - The ON clause makes code difficult to understand.

C - The join condition for natural join is basically an equijoin of all columns with same name.

D - None of the above.

**Q 31 - Consider the following schema –**

```
HONOURS_SUBJECT(subject_code, subject_name, department_head);
```

```
LOCATIONS(subject_code, department_name, location_id, city);
```

**Select the right query for retrieving records from the tables HONOURS\_SUBJECT and LOCATIONS with the ON clause**

A - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h join location l on h.subject\_code = l.subject\_code;

B - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h join location l on subject\_code;

C - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h, location l on subject\_code;

D - None of the above.



**Q 32 - Which of the following is not true about the ON clause?**

- A - ON clause is used to specify conditions or specify columns to join.
- B - ON clause makes the query easy to understand.
- C - ON clause does not allow three way joins.
- D - None of the above.

**Q 33 - Which of the following is not true about SQL joins?**

- A - An inner join is a join of two tables returning only matching rows.
- B - A left or right outer join returns the results of the inner join as well as the unmatched rows in the left or right table respectively.
- C - A full outer join returns results of an inner join as well as the results of a left and right join.
- D - None of the above.

**Q 34 - Consider the following schema –**

```
HONOURS_SUBJECT(subject_code, subject_name, department_head);
```

```
LOCATIONS(subject_code, department_name, location_id, city);
```

**Select the right query for retrieving records from the tables HONOURS\_SUBJECT and LOCATIONS with a left outer join**

- A - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h left outer join location l on h.subject\_code = l.subject\_code;
- B - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h left outer join location l on subject\_code;
- C - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h left join location l on h.subject\_code = l.subject\_code;
- D - None of the above.

**Q 35 - Consider the following schema –**

```
HONOURS_SUBJECT(subject_code, subject_name, department_head);
```

```
LOCATIONS(subject_code, department_name, location_id, city);
```

**Select the right query for retrieving records from the tables HONOURS\_SUBJECT and LOCATIONS with a right outer join**

- A - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h on right outer join location l where h.subject\_code = l.subject\_code;
- B - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h outer join location l on subject\_code;
- C - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h right outer join location l on h.subject\_code = l.subject\_code;

D - None of the above.

**Q 36 - Consider the following schema –**

```
HONOURS_SUBJECT(subject_code, subject_name, department_head);
```

```
LOCATIONS(subject_code, department_name, location_id, city);
```

**Select the right query for retrieving records from the tables HONOURS\_SUBJECT and LOCATIONS with a full outer join**

A - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h full outer join location l on h.subject\_code = l.subject\_code;

B - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h full outer join location l on subject\_code;

C - select h.subject\_name, l.department\_name, h.department\_head, l.city from honours\_subject h full outer join location l where h.subject\_code = l.subject\_code;

D - None of the above.

**Q 37 - Which of the following is true about a group function?**

A - Group functions operate on sets of rows to produce multiple results per group.

B - DISTINCT keyword makes a group function consider duplicate values.

C - Group functions ignore null values.

D - None of the above.

**Q 38 - Which of the following is not a group function?**

A - SUM

B - NVL

C - COUNT

D - MIN

**Q 39 - Which of the following functions can be used on both numeric as well as non-numeric data?**

A - COUNT

B - AVG

C - STDDEV

D - VARIANCE

**Q 40 - Which of the following is not true about the MAX and MIN functions?**

A - Both can be used for any data type.

- B - MAX returns the maximum value.
- C - MIN returns the minimum value.
- D - All are true.

**Q 41 - Which of the following is not true about the COUNT function?**

- A - COUNT \* returns the number of rows in the table.
- B - COUNT<sub>exp</sub> returns the number of rows with non-null values for the exp.
- C - COUNTDISTINCT<sub>exp</sub> returns the number of unique, non-null values in the column.
- D - All are true.

**Q 42 - You want to calculate the sum of commissions earned by the employees of an organisation. If an employee doesn't receive any commission, it should be calculated as zero. Which will be the right query to achieve this?**

- A - select sumnvl(*commission*, 0) from employees;
- B - select sum*commission*, 0 from employees;
- C - select nvlsum(*commission*, 0) from employees;
- D - None of the above.

**Q 43 - Which of the following query will result in an error?**

- A - select dept\_id, avg*salary* from employees group by dept\_id;
- B - select avg*salary* from employees group by dept\_id;
- C - select dept\_id, job\_id, avg*salary* from employees group by dept\_id, job\_id;
- D - select dept\_id, count*name* from employees;

**Q 44 - Consider the following schema –**

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
         phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

**Which of the following query will correctly list the average percentage of marks in each honours subject, when the average is more than 50 percent?**

- A - select honours\_subject, avg*percentage\_of\_marks* from students where avg*percentage\_of\_marks* > 50.0 group by honours\_subject;
- B - select honours\_subject, avg*percentage\_of\_marks* from students having avg*percentage\_of\_marks* > 50.0 group by honours\_subject;
- C - select honours\_subject, avg*percentage\_of\_marks* from students group by honours\_subject having avg*percentage\_of\_marks* > 50.0;
- D - None of the above.

**Q 45 - Which of the following is not true about a subquery?**

- A - A subquery is a SELECT statement embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement.
- B - The subquery executes before the main query.
- C - The result of the main query is returned to the subquery.
- D - All of the above.

**Q 46 - A subquery can be placed in which of the SQL clauses?**

- A - The WHERE clause
- B - The HAVING clause
- C - The FROM clause
- D - All of the above.

**Q 47 - Consider the following schema –**

```
STUDENTS(student_code, first_name, last_name, email,  
          phone_no, date_of_birth, honours_subject, percentage_of_marks);
```

**Which of the following query will correctly display name of all the students who got more marks than the student '0215/15'?**

A -

```
select first_name, last_name from students  
  
where percent_of_marks >  
  (select percentage_of_marks from students  
   where student_code = '0215/15');
```

B -

```
select first_name, last_name from students  
having percent_of_marks >  
  (select percentage_of_marks from students  
   where student_code = '0215/15');
```

C -

```
select first_name, last_name from students  
using percent_of_marks >  
  (select select percentage_of_marks from students  
   where student_code = '0215/15');
```

D - None of the above.

**Q 48 - Which of the following is true about subqueries?**

- A - Subqueries could be used for Top-N analysis.
- B - Subqueries can be of two types – single-row subquery and multiple-row subquery.
- C - The outer and inner queries can get data from different tables.

D - All of the above.

**Q 49 - Which of the following is not true about single-row subqueries?**

A - Single row subqueries return one row from the inner SELECT statement.

B - Single row subqueries return one row from the outer SELECT statement.

C - Single row subqueries use single-row comparison operators.

D - All of the above.

**Q 50 - You want to calculate the minimum percentage of marks obtained under each honours group students, where the minimum marks is more than the minimum marks in economics department. Under which clause should the subquery be?**

A - WHERE clause

B - FROM clause

C - HAVING clause

D - None of the above.

## ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
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1	D
2	C
3	B
4	A
5	A
6	A
7	C
8	A
9	B
10	C
11	A
12	D
13	C
14	D
15	A
16	C
17	A

18	A
19	B
20	D
21	A
22	B
23	C
24	C
25	A
26	B
27	D
28	C
29	A
30	C
31	A
32	C
33	D
34	A
35	C
36	A
37	C
38	B
39	A
40	D
41	D
42	A
43	D
44	B
45	C
46	D
47	A
48	D
49	B
50	C