SQL Query Practice

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. A Books table has the columns title, author, and price. Which query returns only the title and author of each book?
   A. SELECT title, author FROM Books
   B. SELECT * FROM Books
   C. SELECT author, price FROM Books
   D. SELECT title FROM Books

2. Which SQL clause filters individual rows according to a condition such as price < 20?
   A. GROUP BY
   B. ORDER BY
   C. WHERE
   D. SELECT DISTINCT

3. Which clause sorts a result so a numeric score column runs from highest to lowest?
   A. ORDER BY score ASC
   B. ORDER BY score DESC
   C. ORDER BY score
   D. GROUP BY score

4. A Pets table contains three rows with species Cat, Dog, and Cat. How many rows does SELECT DISTINCT species FROM Pets return?
   A. Zero
   B. Three
   C. One
   D. Two

5. A Tickets table contains six rows. Every row counts as a ticket even when its optional status is NULL. What does SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Tickets return?
   A. The number of distinct statuses
   B. Six
   C. The number of rows that have a status
   D. A separate count for every status

6. A Parcel table stores NULL in delivered_on while a shipment is undelivered. Which condition selects the undelivered rows?

A. WHERE delivered_on IS NULL
B. WHERE delivered_on = NULL
C. WHERE delivered_on IS NOT NULL
D. WHERE delivered_on = 'NULL'

7. A Sales table has columns store_id, status, and total. You need the sum of total for completed sales per store. Which clause limits the input to completed sales before grouping?

A. GROUP BY status
B. HAVING SUM(total) > 0
C. ORDER BY status DESC
D. WHERE status = 'completed'

8. A table’s points column contains 0, NULL, 4, and 4. What does COUNT(points) return over those rows?

A. Two
B. Four
C. Three
D. Eight

9. An order has a customer_id. In a Customers table, id is the primary key. Which join condition associates each order with its own customer?

A. Orders.customer_id = Customers.id
B. Orders.id = Customers.id
C. Orders.customer_id = Customers.name
D. Orders.customer_id = Orders.id

10. You want a result containing every customer, including customers who have placed no orders. The Customers table appears first. What type of join to Orders keeps those customers?

A. RIGHT JOIN
B. INNER JOIN
C. CROSS JOIN
D. LEFT JOIN

11. Four rows store the measurements 0, 6, 9, and NULL. What value does AVG(measurement) return?

A. 7.5
B. 3.75
C. 5
D. 15

12. A list must show its highest score first. Players who share a score must be listed from A to Z by player_name. Which clause does both?

A. ORDER BY player_name ASC, score DESC
B. ORDER BY score DESC, player_name ASC
C. ORDER BY score ASC, player_name ASC
D. ORDER BY score DESC, player_name DESC

13. A query groups shipments by warehouse_id. You only want warehouses with at least five shipments. Which clause can follow GROUP BY warehouse_id to filter the groups?

A. HAVING COUNT(*) > 5
B. WHERE COUNT(*) >= 5
C. ORDER BY COUNT(*) >= 5
D. HAVING COUNT(*) >= 5

14. A Branches table contains IDs 1, 2, and 3. In Loans, there are three matching rows for branch 1, two for branch 2, and none for branch 3. How many rows come back from a LEFT JOIN from Branches to Loans on the branch ID, with no grouping or filters?

A. Six
B. Five
C. Three
D. Seven

15. The Grade table has a primary key on (student_id, course_id). Which pair of rows can coexist under that key?

A. (12, NULL) and (12, 42)
B. (12, 41) and (12, 41)
C. (12, 41) and (12, 42)
D. (NULL, 41) and (12, 41)