

1. (T or F) 1) SQL stands for Standard Query Language.	FALSE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 32	13. (T or F) 13) An asterisk (*) following the SELECT verb means that all columns are to be displayed.	TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 38
2. (T or F) 2) SQL is only a data manipulation language (DML).	FALSE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 36	14. (T or F) 14) The WHERE clause contains the condition that specifies which columns are to be selected.	FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36, 38
3. (T or F) 3) SQL was developed by IBM in the late 1970s.	TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 35	15. (T or F) 15) The rows of the result table can be sorted by the values in one or more columns.	TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 53
4. (T or F) 4) In addition to being a data sublanguage, SQL is also a programming language, like Java or C#.	FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36	16. (T or F) 16) Sorting is specified by the use of the SORT BY phrase.	FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 53
5. (T or F) 5) SQL commands can be embedded in application programs.	TRUE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 36	17. (T or F) 17) A WHERE clause can contain only one condition.	FALSE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 55
6. (T or F) 6) SQL, although very popular, has never become a national standard.	FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35	18. (T or F) 18) The condition in WHERE clauses can refer to a set of values by using the IN operator.	TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 55
7. (T or F) 7) The SQL keyword FROM is used to specify the table to be used.	TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 36	19. (T or F) 19) ANSI standard SQL uses the symbol "%" to represent a series of one or more unspecified characters.	TRUE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 57
8. (T or F) 8) SQL can only query a single table.	FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 70	20. (T or F) 20) The built-in function SUM can be used with any column.	FALSE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 59-62
9. (T or F) 9) SQL statements end with a colon.	FALSE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 37	21. (T or F) 21) The clause SELECT COUNT (*) results in a table with a single row and a single column.	TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 61-66
10. (T or F) 10) The columns to be obtained by an SQL command are listed after the FROM keyword.	FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36	22. (T or F) 22) Arithmetic in SQL statements is limited to the operations provided by the built-in functions.	FALSE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 62-64
11. (T or F) 11) The result of an SQL SELECT operation can contain duplicate rows.	TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 37	23. (T or F) 23) The SQL keyword GROUP BY instructs the DBMS to group together those rows that have the same value in a column.	TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 64
12. (T or F) 12) To have SQL automatically eliminate duplicate rows from a result, use the keyword DISTINCT with the FROM keyword.	FALSE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 37		

24. (T or F) 24) A WHERE clause can contain another SELECT statement enclosed in parenthesis.	TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 70-71	35. 35) In an SQL query, which SQL keyword must be used to remove duplicate rows from the result table? A) DELETE B) DISTINCT C) NOT EXISTS D) UNIQUE E) KEY	B Diff: 3 Page Ref: 37
25. (T or F) 25) A SELECT statement used in a WHERE clause is called a subquery.	TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 70-71	36. 36) In an SQL query, which of the following symbols is used by ANSI SQL to represent all the columns in a single table? A) _ (underscore) B) ? (question mark) C) * (asterisk) D) % (percent) E) # (pound)	C Diff: 2 Page Ref: 38
26. (T or F) 26) Only two tables can be queried by using a subquery.	FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 71	37. 37) In an SQL query, which SQL keyword is used to state the condition that specifies which rows are to be selected? A) EXISTS B) FROM C) SELECT D) SET E) WHERE	E Diff: 1 Page Ref: 36, 38
27. (T or F) 27) An alternative to combining tables by a subquery is to use a join.	TRUE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 73	38. 38) In an SQL query, which SQL keyword is used to join two conditions that both must be true for the rows to be selected? A) AND B) EXISTS C) HAVING D) IN E) OR	A Diff: 1 Page Ref: 55
28. (T or F) 28) When people use the term "join" they normally mean an "equijoin."	TRUE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 75	39. 39) In an SQL query, which SQL keyword is used to determine if a column value is equal to any one of a set of values? A) AND B) EXISTS C) HAVING D) IN E) OR	D Diff: 1 Page Ref: 55-56
29. (T or F) 29) Two or more tables are joined by giving the table names in the FROM clause and specifying the equality of the respective column names as a condition in the WHERE clause.	TRUE Diff: 3 Page Ref: 75	40. 40) In an SQL query, which of the following symbols is used by ANSI SQL to represent a single unspecified character? A) _ (underscore) B) ? (question mark) C) * (asterisk) D) % (percent) E) # (pound)	A Diff: 3 Page Ref: 57-59
30. (T or F) 30) Every subquery can be alternatively expressed by a join.	FALSE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 76		
31. 31) SQL is a(n) _____. A) data sublanguage B) product of IBM research C) national standard D) combination of a data definition language and a data manipulation language E) All of the above	E Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35-36		
33. 33) In an SQL query, which SQL keyword actually creates the query? A) EXISTS B) FROM C) SELECT D) SET E) WHERE	C Diff: 1 Page Ref: 36		
34. 34) In an SQL query, which SQL keyword is used to specify the table(s) to be used? A) EXISTS B) FROM C) SELECT D) SET E) WHERE	B Diff: 1 Page Ref: 36		

41. 41) In an SQL query, which of the following symbols is used by Microsoft Access to represent a single unspecified character? A) _ (underscore) B) ? (question mark) C) * (asterisk) D) % (percent) E) # (pound)	B Diff: 3 Page Ref: 57-59	45. 45) In an SQL query, which built-in function is used to total numeric columns? A) AVG B) COUNT C) MAX D) MEAN E) SUM	E Diff: 1 Page Ref: 59-62
42. 42) In an SQL query, which SQL keyword is used to sort the result table by the values in one or more columns? A) GROUP BY B) ORDER BY C) SELECT D) SORT BY E) WHERE	B Diff: 2 Page Ref: 53	46. 46) In an SQL query, which built-in function is used to compute the average value of numeric columns? A) AVG B) MEAN C) MAX D) MIN E) SUM	A Diff: 2 Page Ref: 59-62
43. 43) Given a table with the structure: EMPLOYEE (EmpNo, Name, Salary, HireDate), which of the following would find all employees whose name begins with the letter "S" using standard SQL? A) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Name IN ['S']; B) SELECT EmpNo FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Name LIKE 'S'; C) SELECT * FROM Name WHERE EMPLOYEE LIKE 'S*'; D) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Name LIKE 'S%'; E) None of the above.	D Diff: 3 Page Ref: 55-59	47. 47) In an SQL query, which built-in function is used to obtain the largest value of numeric columns? A) AVG B) COUNT C) MAX D) MIN E) SUM	C Diff: 2 Page Ref: 59-62
44. 44) Given a table with the structure: EMPLOYEE (EmpNo, Name, Salary, HireDate), which of the following would find all employees whose name begins with the letter "S" using Microsoft Access? A) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Name IN ['S']; B) SELECT EmpNo FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Name LIKE 'S'; C) SELECT * FROM Name WHERE EMPLOYEE LIKE 'S*'; D) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Name LIKE 'S%'; E) None of the above.	C Diff: 3 Page Ref: 55-59	48. 48) In an SQL query, which built-in function is used to obtain the smallest value of numeric columns? A) AVG B) COUNT C) MAX D) MIN E) SUM	D Diff: 2 Page Ref: 59-62
		49. 49) In an SQL query, the built-in functions SUM and AVG work with columns containing data of which of the following data types? A) Integer B) Numeric C) Char D) A and B E) A, B and C	D Diff: 3 Page Ref: 59-62
		50. 50) In an SQL query, which built-in function is used to compute the number of rows in a table? A) AVG B) COUNT C) MAX D) MIN E) MEAN	B Diff: 1 Page Ref: 59-62
		51. 51) In an SQL query, the built-in function COUNT works with columns containing data of which of the following data types? A) Integer B) Numeric C) Char D) A and B E) A, B and C	E Diff: 3 Page Ref: 59-62

52. <b>52) In an SQL query, which SQL keyword is used with built-in functions to group together rows that have the same value in a specified column?</b> A) GROUP BY B) ORDER BY C) SELECT D) SORT BY E) DISTINCT SET	A Diff: 1 Page Ref: 64	57. <b>59) In an SQL query, which SQL keyword is used to specify the names of tables to be joined?</b> A) FROM B) HAVING C) JOIN D) SELECT E) WHERE	A Diff: 1 Page Ref: 73-76
53. <b>53) In an SQL query, which SQL keyword is used with GROUP BY to select groups meeting specified criteria?</b> A) AND B) EXISTS C) HAVING D) IN E) WHERE	C Diff: 2 Page Ref: 66-67	58. <b>60) Regarding the interchangeability of subqueries and joins,</b> A) a join can always be used as an alternative to a subquery, and a subquery can always be used as an alternative to a join. B) a join can sometimes be used as an alternative to a subquery, and a subquery can sometimes be used as an alternative to a join. C) a join can always be used as an alternative to a subquery, and a subquery can sometimes be used as an alternative to a join. D) a join can sometimes be used as an alternative to a subquery, and a subquery can always be used as an alternative to a join. E) a join can never be used as an alternative to a subquery, and a subquery can never be used as an alternative to a join.	B Diff: 3 Page Ref: 76-77
54. <b>54) Given a table with the structure: EMPLOYEE (EmpNo, Name, Salary, HireDate), which of the following is not a valid ANSI SQL command?</b> A) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Name LIKE 'Ja%'; B) SELECT COUNT(*) FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Salary < 30000; C) SELECT COUNT(EmpNo) FROM EMPLOYEE; D) SELECT HireDate, COUNT(*) FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Salary < 30000; E) SELECT HireDate, COUNT(*) FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY HireDate;	D Diff: 3 Page Ref: 52-67	59. <b>61) SQL stands for _____.</b>	Structured Query Language Diff: 1 Page Ref: 32
55. <b>57) In an SQL query, which SQL keyword is used to implement a subquery?</b> A) GROUP BY B) HAVING C) ORDER BY D) SELECT E) SORT BY	D Diff: 3 Page Ref: 70-73	60. <b>62) SQL includes a _____ language and a _____ language.</b>	data definition; data manipulation Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36
56. <b>58) When one SQL query is embedded in the WHERE clause of another SQL query, this is referred to as a _____.</b> A) subset B) join C) WHERE Query D) subquery E) set query	D Diff: 2 Page Ref: 70-73	61. <b>63) SQL was developed by _____ in the late 1970s.</b>	IBM Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35
		62. <b>64) The _____ maintains the standards for SQL.</b>	American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Diff: 3 Page Ref: 35
		63. <b>65) SQL is not a complete programming language. Rather it is a(n) _____.</b>	data sublanguage Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36

64. <b>66)</b> The SQL keyword _____ is used to specify the columns to be listed in the query results.	SELECT Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36	80. <b>82)</b> The SQL built-in function _____ obtains the largest value in a numeric column.	MAX Diff: 1 Page Ref: 59-62
65. <b>67)</b> The SQL keyword _____ is used to specify the table(s) that contain(s) the data to be retrieved.	FROM Diff: 1 Page Ref: 36	81. <b>83)</b> The SQL built-in function _____ obtains the smallest value in a numeric column.	MIN Diff: 1 Page Ref: 59-62
66. <b>68)</b> To remove duplicate rows from the result of a query, specify the SQL qualifier _____.	DISTINCT Diff: 3 Page Ref: 37	82. <b>84)</b> The SQL built-in function _____ computes the number of rows in a table.	COUNT Diff: 1 Page Ref: 59-62
67. <b>69)</b> To obtain all columns, use a(n) _____ instead of listing all the column names.	asterisk (*) Diff: 1 Page Ref: 38	83. <b>85)</b> The SQL keyword _____ is used to collect those rows that have the same value in a specified column.	GROUP BY Diff: 2 Page Ref: 64
68. <b>70)</b> The SQL _____ clause contains the condition that specifies which rows are to be selected.	WHERE Diff: 1 Page Ref: 36, 38	84. <b>86)</b> A nested SELECT statement (one that appears within the WHERE clause of another SQL statement) is called a _____ and must be enclosed in parentheses.	subquery Diff: 2 Page Ref: 70-73
69. <b>71)</b> To sort the rows of the result table, the _____ clause is specified.	ORDER BY Diff: 2 Page Ref: 53	85. <b>87)</b> The names of tables to be joined are listed in the _____ clause.	FROM Diff: 1 Page Ref: 73-76
70. <b>72)</b> Columns can be sorted in descending sequence by using the SQL keyword _____.	DESC Diff: 2 Page Ref: 54	86. <b>88)</b> A join operation is achieved by specifying the equality of the respective column names as a condition in the _____ clause.	WHERE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 73-76
71. <b>73)</b> When two conditions must both be true for the rows to be selected, the conditions are separated by the SQL keyword _____.	AND Diff: 1 Page Ref: 55	87. <b>89)</b> When most people use the word "join," they are referring to an _____.	equijoin Diff: 2 Page Ref: 73-76
72. <b>74)</b> To refer to a set of values needed for a condition, use the SQL operator _____.	IN Diff: 3 Page Ref: 55-56	88. <b>90)</b> While many subqueries can be alternatively written as joins, _____ do work that cannot be duplicated as a join.	correlated subqueries Diff: 3 Page Ref: 76-77
73. <b>75)</b> To exclude one or more values using a condition, the SQL keyword _____ must be used.	NOT IN Diff: 3 Page Ref: 55-56	32. <b>When making an SQL query, we are using SQL as a(n) _____.</b> <b>A) DDL</b> <b>B) DML</b> <b>C) embedded language</b> <b>D) SET</b> <b>E) WHERE</b>	B Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36
74. <b>76)</b> To refer to a set of values in a condition, the values are placed inside _____ and separated by commas.	parenthesis ( ) Diff: 3 Page Ref: 55-56		
75. <b>77)</b> The SQL keyword _____ is used in SQL expressions to select on partial values.	LIKE Diff: 2 Page Ref: 57		
76. <b>78)</b> The SQL-92 wildcard _____ indicates a sequence of one or more unspecified characters in an SQL query.	% (percent sign) Diff: 3 Page Ref: 57-59		
77. <b>79)</b> The Microsoft Access-92 wildcard _____ indicates a sequence of one or more unspecified characters in an SQL query.	*(asterisk) Diff: 3 Page Ref: 57-59		
78. <b>80)</b> The SQL built-in function _____ totals values in numeric columns.	SUM Diff: 1 Page Ref: 59-62		
79. <b>81)</b> The SQL built-in function _____ computes the average of values in numeric columns.	AVG Diff: 1 Page Ref: 59-62		