CS310

Mid Sem Exam

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1. The table ZooEmpTable consists of two columns ZPerName & ZPerId.
The statement
Select ZPerName from ZooEmpTable
order by 3 asc;
calls for a column at position 3 which does not exist and we would receive the following output:

The ORDER BY position number 3 is out of range of the number of items in the select list.

2. Consider a table called Employee with attributes EmpName & EmpIncPol among many others.
The Query
Select EmpName FROM Employee
GROUP BY EmpIncPol;

groups & similar people with similar insurance policy and displays their names

3. Let there be a table named SALES-04 with sales-volume as an attribute among others.
The Query

~~Select sales-volume from SALES-04~~
select sales-volume from (select sales-volume, dense-rank() over (order by sales-volume) m from SALES-04) where m = & n;

finds the n^{th} highest ~~and~~ sales-volume using the function dense-rank which computes the rank of a row in an ordered group of rows and returns the rank as a number.

4. The statement stated in the question is true.
When a table is dropped, anything on the table loses its binding. If you re-create the same table you have to rebind the defaults, add all required constraints and such.

5. Let there be a table Std_Info_Details with Std_ID among other columns. Assuming the values in Std_ID are all continuitive and without any gaps in between. Then the following query:

```
Select * from Std_Info_Details
WHERE Std_ID % 2 = 0;
```

Selects records which have even numbered Std_ID's.

6. The query:

```
SELECT college_id, college_name
INTO TEST ~~WHERE 1=0~~ FROM
University Table WHERE 1=0;
```

We use 1=0 because it results in false and thus an empty table called TEST will be created.

7. Select * FROM EmployeeTable
GROUP BY *[except Emp_Id]
~~WHERE~~ HAVING COUNT(*) > 1