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| Practica | Restricting and Sorting Data |
| Titulo | Realizar ejercicios sobre los temas del capítulo 2: Restricting and Sorting Data |
| Objetivo | Realizar ejercicios del capítulo 2 |
| Duración | 4 horas |
| Fecha | Martes 25 de marzo 2020 |
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**Ejercicio 2:**

**1. Which two clauses of the SELECT statement facilitate selection and projection?**

A. SELECT, FROM

B. ORDER BY, WHERE

C. SELECT, WHERE

D. SELECT, ORDER BY

**2. Choose the query that extracts the LAST\_NAME, JOB\_ID, and SALARY values from the EMPLOYEES table for records having JOB\_ID values of either SA\_REP or MK\_MAN and having SALARY values in the range of $1000 to $4000. The SELECT and FROM clauses are**

SELECT LAST\_NAME, JOB\_ID, SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES:

A. WHERE JOB\_ID IN ('SA\_REP','MK\_MAN') AND SALARY > 1000 AND SALARY < 4000;

B. WHERE JOB\_ID IN ('SA\_REP','MK\_MAN') AND SALARY BETWEEN 1000 AND 4000;

C. WHERE JOB\_ID LIKE 'SA\_REP%' AND 'MK\_MAN%' AND SALARY > 1000 AND SALARY < 4000;

D. WHERE JOB\_ID = 'SA\_REP' AND SALARY BETWEEN 1000 AND 4000

OR JOB\_ID='MK\_MAN';

**3. Which of the following WHERE clauses contains an error? The SELECT and FROM clauses are SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES:**

A. WHERE HIRE\_DATE IN ('02-JUN-2004');

B. WHERE SALARY IN ('1000','4000','2000');

C. WHERE JOB\_ID IN (SA\_REP,MK\_MAN);

D. WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT BETWEEN 0.1 AND 0.5;

**4. Choose the WHERE clause that extracts the DEPARTMENT\_NAME values containing the character literal "er" from the DEPARTMENTS table. The SELECT and FROM clauses are**

**SELECT DEPARTMENT\_NAME FROM DEPARTMENTS:**

A. WHERE DEPARTMENT\_NAME IN ('%e%r');

B. WHERE DEPARTMENT\_NAME LIKE '%er%';

C. WHERE DEPARTMENT\_NAME BETWEEN 'e' AND 'r';

D. WHERE DEPARTMENT\_NAME CONTAINS 'e%r';

**5. Which two of the following conditions are equivalent to each other?**

A. WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT IS NULL

B. WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT = NULL

C. WHERE COMMISSION\_PCT IN (NULL)

D. WHERE NOT(COMMISSION\_PCT IS NOT NULL)

**6. Which three of the following conditions are equivalent to each other?**

A. WHERE SALARY <=5000 AND SALARY >=2000

B. WHERE SALARY IN (2000,3000,4000,5000)

C. WHERE SALARY BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000

D. WHERE SALARY > 1999 AND SALARY < 5001

E. WHERE SALARY >=2000 AND <=5000

**SORT THE ROWS RETRIEVED BY A QUERY**

**7. Choose one false statement about the ORDER BY clause.**

A. When using the ORDER BY clause, it always appears as the last clause in a SELECT statement.

B. The ORDER BY clause may appear in a SELECT statement that does not contain a

WHERE clause.

C. The ORDER BY clause specifies one or more terms by which the retrieved rows are sorted. These terms can only be column names.

D. Positional sorting is accomplished by specifying the numeric position of a column as it appears in the SELECT list, in the ORDER BY clause.

**8. The following query retrieves the LAST\_NAME, SALARY, and**

**COMMISSION\_PCT values for employees whose LAST\_NAME begins with the letter R. Based on the following query, choose the ORDER BY clause that first sorts the results by the COMMISSION\_PCT column, listing highest commission earners first, and then sorts the results in ascending order by the SALARY column. Any records with NULL COMMISSION\_PCT must appear last:**

**SELECT LAST\_NAME, SALARY, COMMISSION\_PCT**

**FROM EMPLOYEES**

**WHERE LAST\_NAME LIKE 'R%'**

A. ORDER BY COMMISSION\_PCT DESC, 2;

B. ORDER BY 3 DESC, 2 ASC NULLS LAST;

C. ORDER BY 3 DESC NULLS LAST, 2 ASC;

D. ORDER BY COMMISSION\_PCT DESC, SALARY ASC;

**9. The DEFINE command explicitly declares a session-persistent substitution variable with a specific value. How is this variable referenced in an SQL statement? Consider an expression that calculates tax on an employee’s SALARY based on the current tax rate. For the following session-persistent substitution variable, which statement correctly references the TAX\_RATE variable?**

**DEFINE TAX\_RATE=0.14**

A. SELECT SALARY \* :TAX\_RATE TAX FROM EMPLOYEES;

B. SELECT SALARY \* &TAX\_RATE TAX FROM EMPLOYEES;

C. SELECT SALARY \* :&&TAX TAX FROM EMPLOYEES;

D. SELECT SALARY \* TAX\_RATE TAX FROM EMPLOYEES;

**10. When using ampersand substitution variables in the following query, how many times will you be prompted to input a value for the variable called JOB the first time this query is executed?**

**SELECT FIRST\_NAME, '&JOB'**

**FROM EMPLOYEES**

**WHERE JOB\_ID LIKE '%'||&JOB||'%'**

**AND '&&JOB' BETWEEN 'A' AND 'Z';**

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3