1.When ORDER By clause is used, NULL values are displayed \_\_\_\_\_\_ for ascending sequences and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for descending sequences. a) Last and First c) First and First **b) First and Last** d) Last and Last

**2. Which SELECT statement should you use if you want to display unique combinations of the POSITION and MANAGER** values from the EMPLOYEE table?

1. **SELECT DISTINCT position, manager FROM employee;**
2. SELECT position, manager DISTINCT FROM employee;
3. SELECT position, manager FROM employee;
4. SELECT position, DISTINCT manager FROM employee;

**3. Table has following columns**

**Empno,ename,sal,job,hiredate The data has to be sorted. Which are the valid statements**

1. **Select \* from emp order by sal;**
2. **Select \* from emp order by job desc;**
3. **Select \* from emp order by 3;**
4. Select \* from emp order by 3 desc where sal>2000;

**4. Which command would you use if you want to assign a value**

1. ACCEPT
2. **set**
3. DEFINE
4. INPUT

5. String domino’s should be joined with pizza. Which query will accomplish this

* 1. **Select concat(‘domino’,’’’s’,’pizza’) ;**
  2. **Select 'domino''s'+'pizza' ;**
  3. **select concat('Domino\'s','pizza')**
  4. Select ‘dominos’ || ‘pizza’ ;

6 Evaluate these two SQL statements:

SELECT last\_name, salary, hire\_date

FROM EMPLOYEES

ORDER BY salary DESC;

SELECT last\_name, salary, hire\_date

FROM EMPLOYEES

ORDER BY 2 DESC;

What is true about them?

1. **The two statements produce identical results.**
2. The second statement returns a syntax error.
3. There is no need to specify DESC because the results are sorted in descending order by default.
4. The two statements can be made to produce identical results by adding a column alias for the salary column in the second SQL statement.

7. Which of the following can be used with where clause in SQL?

**(A) = (B) LIKE**

**(C) BETWEEN (D) All of the above**

8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function divides one numeric expression by another and returns the remainder.

(A) POWER **(B) MOD**

(C) ROUND (D) REMAINDER

**9.Select concat(‘smith’ ,’works’,’asclerk’) . The output will be**

* 1. smith works as clerk
  2. error
  3. **smithworksasclerk**
  4. smithasclerkworks

10. Consider a table TAB with a single row NAME

====== CHARRIS Then, the query SELECT SUBSTR(Name,-3) FROM TAB gives **(a) RIS** (b) CHA (c) ARRIS (d) ARR

**11. Evaluate the SQL statement:**

**SELECT LPAD(salary,10,\*)**

**FROM EMP**

**WHERE EMP\_ID = 1001;**

**If the employee with the EMP\_ID 1001 has a salary of 17000, what is displayed?**

1. 17000.00
2. 17000\*\*\*\*\*
3. \*\*\*\*170.00
4. \*\*17000.00
5. **an error statement**

12. Transitive dependency is removed by

**1. 1NF 2. 3NF 3.2NF 4.ZERO NF**

**13. Emp table has 14 rows. I want to skip first 4 rows and display further 5 rows. Command to achive this is**

**a. select \* from emp order by sal limit 4 and display 5**

**b.** select \* from emp limit 4,5

**c. select \* from emp limit 4 & 5**

**d. select \* from emp skip 4 and display 5**

**14. select reverse(substring('Sachin Tendulkar', -7, 3));**

* 1. **udn**
  2. kar
  3. sac
  4. error

15. SELECT TRIM('X' from 'XXXdatabXXXaseXXX') as Trimchar

a. **databXXXase** b.XXXdababase

c.databaseXXX d. databXXXaseXXX

## 16. [Match the following with the appropriate sql command.](https://www.programsbuzz.com/interview-question/match-following-appropriate-sql-command)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** | **Find all the employees from the Employees table** | **I** | **ALTER** |
| **B.** | **Add information about a new employee** | **II** | **DROP** |
| **C.** | **Change the structure of the Employees table** | **III** | **SELECT** |
| **D.** | **Remove the Employees table** | **IV** | **INSERT** |

#### A-IV,B-III,C-II,D-I

1. **A-III,B-IV,C-I,D-II**
2. A-III,B-I,C-II,D-IV
3. A-I,B-II,C-III,D-IV

17.Choose what all is correct. (we want get the last character)

* 1. **select substr(ename,length(ename)) from emp**
  2. **select substr(ename,-1) from emp**
  3. select right(ename,-1) from emp
  4. select ename-1 from emp

18. To display elloworld from “Helloworld”,correct command is

a. select substr(‘Helloworld’,1)

**b. select substr(trim(“H” from “Helloworld”),1);**

c.select substr(“Helloworld”,1,1))

d.select lower(“helloworld’)

19. Which four are types of functions available in SQL? (Choose 4)

1. **character**
2. integer
3. calendar
4. **number**
5. **control**
6. **date**
7. conversion

20. Which SQL statement returns a numeric value?

1. SELECT DATE\_ADD(MAX (hiredate),interval ‘6’ month) FROM EMP;
2. SELECT str\_to\_date(hire\_date)FROM EMP;
3. SELECT sysdate()-hiredate FROM EMP;
4. SELECT last\_day(hiredate) from emp;

21. Evaluate the SQL statement:

SELECT ROUND (45.956, -1), TRUNCate (45.956, 2) FROM dual;

Which values are displayed?

1. 46 and 45
2. 46 and 45.95
3. 45.96 and 45.95
4. **50 and 45.95**
5. 45 and 45.95
6. 45.95 and 45.95

22. The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:

CUSTOMER\_ID NUMBER (4) NOT NULL

CUSTOMER\_NAME VARCHAR2 (100) NOT NULL

STREET\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (150)

CITY\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (50)

STATE\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (50)

PROVINCE\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (50)

COUNTRY\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (50)

POSTAL\_CODE VARCHAR2 (12)

CUSTOMER\_PHONE VARCHAR2 (20)

A promotional sale is being advertised to the customers in France. Which WHERE clause identifies customers that are located in France?

1. **WHERE lower(country\_address) = "France"**
2. **WHERE lower(country\_address) = 'france'**
3. **WHERE lower(country\_address) IS 'France'**
4. **WHERE lower(country\_address) = '%France%'**
5. **WHERE lower(country\_address) LIKE %France%**

23. set @a=10

Set@b=20

Following command is used what is the output

Select sign(@b-@a)

a.0 b.error **c.1** d.-1

**24. To find the employees who have joined in 81 and name not ending with S , which is valid statement?**

* 1. Select \* from emp where date\_format(hiredate,’%y’)=’81’ and ename not like ‘S%’;
  2. Select \* from emp where year(hiredate)=’1981’ and ename not like ‘S%’;
  3. select \* from emp where str\_to\_date(hiredate,’yy’)=’81’ and ename like ‘%S’;
  4. **Select \* from emp where date\_format(hiredate,’%y’)=’81’ and ename not like ‘%s’;**