1. **Aggregate** function also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ functions.
2. ERP stands for Enterprise resourece planing tools.
3. **WHERE** clause work just like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.
4. \_\_\_\_AND\_\_\_\_, \_\_OR\_\_\_and \_NOT\_\_are logical operators in SQL.
5. SQL Stands for Structured Query Language
6. PLSQL Stands for-programming language Stuctured query language
7. APEX Stands for oracle application express
8. E-Business Stands for electronic business
9. HR Stands for Human relation
10. CRM Stands for Customer Relationship Management
11. ERD Stands for entity realatioonship diagram
12. SCM Stands for\_ Supply Chain Management
13. B2B Stands for\_bussines to bussines
14. B2C Stands for\_ bussines to customer
15. BI Stands for\_\_\_\_bussines intelegence.

**SECTION-II Tick the correct answers:**

1. **Find and correct the possible Errors**

SELECT ename,emp\_number,salary FROM employee WHERE dept\_number=(x

1. A multiple-row subquery returns one row
2. -- A multiple-column subquery returns one column
3. A single-row subquery returns more than one row
4. A multiple-row query uses a single-row subquery
5. **Find and correct the possible Errors**

SELECTename,empno,salary FROMemp WHERE deptno=(SELECT deptno FROM dept

WHEREupper(loc)=upper(‘&loc’))

1. The statement executes successfully if the loc column in the dept table has unique values
2. The statement fails if the values returned from a multiple-row subquery are compared with an equality operator in the main query
3. The statement fails because you cannot use an ampersand(&) character in the subquery of a select statement
4. Both A and B
5. Both A and c
6. **You are creating an Index on the empno column in the employee table. Which statement wilIyou use**
7. --Create index emp\_empno\_idx on employee.empno;
8. Create index emp\_empno\_id for employee.empno;
9. Create index emp\_emp\_idxon.employee(empno);
10. Create emp\_empno\_idx index on employee (empno);
11. **You want your query results to display the most recent Hire\_Date in the first row returned.which clause will you use in your select statement?**
12. Sort by Hire\_Date
13. Order by Hire\_Date
14. -- Sort by Hire\_Date ASC
15. Sort by Hire\_Date DESC
16. **You decide to partition the product table using Product\_ID column new products are added to the system frequently. Which is the clause that you should use to handle future products added to this table?**
17. Partition p8 values less than(Number)
18. Partition p8 values less than (MAX value)
19. Partition p8 values less than (MAX value (Product\_ID))
20. Partition p8 values less than (SELECT MAX(Product\_ID) FROM Product)
21. **Examine this ALTER table command what could cause this command to fail?**

Alter table orders modify Product\_ID varchar2(300);

1. The table is partitioned
2. The table is indexed with a partitioned index
3. -- The table is partitioned on the product\_id
4. The table is not partitioned on the product\_id column
5. **Examine this create table statement for which example would you change this table to an index\_organized table?**

Create table Work\_assigment (emp\_IDNumber(3) PROJ\_ID Number(3), STATUS Number(3),

data\_assigned date constraint work\_assigment\_PK (emp\_id,PROJ\_ID);

1. All application access the table by status
2. All applications access the table by PROJ\_ID
3. All applications access the table by emp\_ID and PROJ\_ID
4. All of the above
5. **Which SQL operation requires a sort?**
6. SELECT \* FROM item;
7. SELECT item\_no,item\_desc,status FROM item;
8. -- SELECTitem\_no,itemdesc,statusFROM item order by item\_no;
9. SELECT item\_no,item\_desc,status FROM item where item\_desc between ‘pen’ and ‘box’
10. **Review this select statement why does this statement fail?**

SELECT department “depatments”, MAX(salary)”Top salaries” FROM employees

WHERE department in(200,300,400) Group by departments having MAX(salary)>60000;

1. -- A group by clause cannot contain a column allies
2. The condition ‘’max(salary)>60000” should reside in the where clause
3. The group by clause must contain the group functions used in the select list
4. The having clause cannot contain the group functions used in the select list

**25 What is the maximum number of ELSE clauses that can be included in an IF clause that is not nested?**

a. --1

b. 0

c. 15

d. Any number

**26 Which operators combine the results of two queries into one result?**  
a. -- Set operator

b. Row Operator

c. Both A & B

d. None of the above

**27 Which type of cursor is automatically declared by Oracle every time an SQL statement is executed?**  
a. -- An Implicit

b. An Explicit.

Both A & Bd.

None of the above

**28 Which of the following is explicit numeric, string, or Boolean value not represented identifier?**

1. Delimiters
2. b. -- literals
3. c. comments
4. d. None of the above

**29 List the correct sequence of commands to process a set of records when using explicit cursors**

1. Initialize , Get, Close
2. Cursor, Get, Fetch, Close
3. -- Open, Fetch, Close
4. Cursor, Fetch, Close
5. Get, Seek, Hide

**30 Select the best answer below. what are the components of a package?**

a. Box, wrapping and binding

b. Header and body

c. Specification and content

 d.-- Specification and body

  e. None of the above

**31 Correct syntax of function is ?**

a. -- CREATE function myfunc (x in NUMBER, y in NUMBER) IS ...

b. CREATE function myfunc (x in NUMBER, y in NUMBER) Number IS ...

c. None of All

**32 what is the correctsyntax to create procedure MYPROC that accepts two number parameters X and Y?**

A .CREATE PROCEDURE myproc (x NUMBER, y NUMBER) IS ...

b.CREATE PROCEDURE (x NUMBER, y NUMBER) myproc IS ...

c.CREATE PROCEDURE myproc IS (x NUMBER, y NUMBER) ...

d.-- CREATE PROCEDURE IS myproc (x in NUMBER, y in NUMBER) ...

**33:-Complete the code**

SQL> DECLARE

boolean\_trueBOOLEAN := TRUE;

boolean\_falseBOOLEAN := FALSE;

boolean\_null BOOLEAN:= ;

/\*you can complete this code with assigning null\*/

**34. write a plsql code using %rowtype shows country names of all IT\_PROG**

**35. You attempt to create the alpha\_3000 table with this statement which line in the statement**

**causes a syntax error?**

1. create table alpha\_3000
2. (3000\_ID number(9))
3. Constraint alpha\_3000\_ID\_PK
4. Name varchar2(25),
5. Title varchar2(25),
6. Idname varchar2(25)
7. Constraint alpha\_3000\_idname\_NN);
8. 1
9. -- 2
10. 3
11. 7
12. None of the above

**36. You query the database with this command which values are displayed?**

SELECT object\_name FROM all\_objects WHERE object\_type=’Table’;

1. Only the names of the tables you own
2. Only the names of the objects you own
3. -- Only the names of all the tables you can access
4. Only the names of all the objects you can access
5. None of the above

**37 Which error occurs while the program is running and cannot be detected by the PL/SQL compiler?**

1. Syntax error
2. -- Runtime error
3. Both A & B
4. None of the above

**38 Which keyword is used instead of the assignment operator to initialize variables?**  
a. NOT NUL

b. -- DEFAULT

c. %TYPE

d. %ROWTYPE

**39 Which statements are used to control a cursor variable?**  
a. OPEN-FOR

b. FETCH

c. CLOSE

d .--  All mentioned above

**40  When creating a function, in which section will you typically find a return key word?**  
a. Header Only

b. Declarative

c. Executable and Header

d.  -- Executable and exception handling

**41 Which of the following is used to declare a record?**  
a. -- %ROWTYPE

b. %TYPE

c. Both A & B

d. None of the above

**42 Which of the following has a return type in its specification and must return a value specified in that type?**  
a. -- Function

b. Procedure

c. Packaged.

d. None of the above

**43 In CASE Expressions, which expression selects a result from one or more alternatives, and returns the result?**  
a. -- Simple CASE Expression

b. Searched CASE Expression

c. Both A & B  
d. None of the above

**44 To call a subprogram directly, users must have the EXECUTE privilege on that subprogram. By granting the privilege, you allow a user to -**  
a. Call the subprogram directly

b. Compile functions and procedures that call the subprogram

c. -- Both A & B

d. None of the above

**45 What is the advantage of using the %ROWTYPE datatype?**

a. It is useful to retrieve an entire row from a table. If you do not use the %ROWTYPE datatype, then you have to declare variables for each column separately.  
b. It can be used even if data type of the table columns is not known.  
c. It ensures that data type of the variable changes dynamically if the underlying table is altered.  
d. -- All mentioned above  
e. Both A & B

**46 How many types of literals are available in PL/SQL?**

a. 6

b. 2

c. -- 5

d. 4

**47. The sql statement select SUBSTR(‘123456789’),INSTR(‘abcabcabc’,’b’),4) from dual;**

1. 6789
2. -- 2345
3. 12345
4. 456789

**48. Table employee has 10 records. it has a non null salary column which is also unique.thesql statement select count(\*) from employee where salary> any(select salary from employee); prints**

1. 10
2. -- 9
3. 5
4. 0

**49 write a plsql code to declare any five variables such as Boolean, Null, Date, Number(x,y) and display them appropriately** .

**50 write a plsql code to perform all arithmetic operation (+,-,/,\*)**

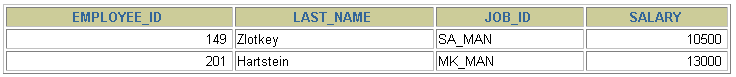
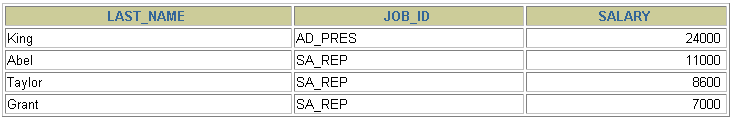
1. **What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values?**
2. Natural join
3. -- Outer join
4. Equi-join
5. All of the above
6. **What is the full form of SQL**
7. Simple Query Language
8. -- Structured Query Language
9. Structured Query List
10. None of All
11. **Which is the subset of SQL commands used to manipulate Oracle Database structures, including tables?**
12. -- Data Definition Language(DDL)
13. Data Manipulation Language(DML)
14. Both of above
15. None
16. **Which of the following is true concerning a procedure?**
17. You do not create them with SQL.
18. They do not need to have a unique name.
19. -- They include procedural and SQL statements.
20. They are the same thing as a function.
21. **A CASE SQL statement is which of the following**
22. -- A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL.
23. A way to establish a loop in SQL.
24. A way to establish a data definition in SQL.
25. All of the above.
26. **Which of the following is true concerning systems information in an RDBMS?**
27. RDBMS store database definition information in system-created tables.
28. This information can be accessed using SQL.
29. This information often cannot be updated by a user.
30. -- All of the above.
31. **The following SQL is which type of join: SELECT CUSTOMER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, ORDER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, NAME, ORDER\_ID FROM CUSTOMER\_T,ORDER\_T WHERE CUSTOMER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID = ORDER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID**
32. Equi-join
33. Natural join
34. Outer join
35. -- Cartesian join
36. **Which of the following statements is true concerning subqueries?**
37. -- Involves the use of an inner and outer query.
38. Cannot return the same result as a query that is not a subquery.
39. Does not start with the word SELECT.
40. All of the above
41. **Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL constraint?**
42. PRIMARY KEY (c) FOREIGN KEY
43. -- ALTERNATE KEY (d) UNIQUE
44. **What will be the result of following executions.**
    1. Months\_between ('01-sep-95','11-jan-94')?
    2. Add\_months ('11-jan-94',6)?
    3. Next\_day ('01-sep-95','friday')?
    4. Last\_day('01-feb-95')?
    5. Round(sysdate ,'year')?

1. Is a type of functional dependency where an attribute is functionally dependent on an attribute other than the primary key.
2. In Oracle logicaloperator works with **%** and **­­\_** symbol to perform search by matching part of a character string.
3. The overall logical structure of a database can be expressed graphically by a/an ERD .
4. **MAX()** function will return \_\_\_\_\_multiple\_\_\_\_\_ record (s) in data retrieval.
5. A single-row function months\_between returns the number of months between two dates.
6. ERP stands for \_enterprise resource planning tools.
7. ERD Schema of the database describes how the data is stored on the database.
8. Data dictionary contains objects
9. A/An query is a statement requesting the retrieval of information.
10. **HAVING** clause work just like where clause.
11. How many employees who are working in different each department in the organization.
12. List out the department wise maximum salary, minimum salary, and average salary of the employees
13. List out the job wise maximum salary, minimum salary, and average salaries of the employees.
14. List out the no. of employees joined in every month in ascending order.
15. List out the no. of employees for each month and year, in the ascending order based on the year,
16. List all the department ids having at least four employees.
17. How many employees joined in the month of January?
18. How many employees who are joined in January or September month.
19. How many employees who are joined in 2006.
20. How many employees joined each month in 2006.
21. How many employees who are joined in March 2006
22. Which department id is having greater than or equal to 2 employees joined in April 2006.
23. Display the countries from the countries table, but display them only once.(use distinct
24. List all employees joined in the year 2005 SELECT COUNT (EMPLOYEE\_ID) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE
25. Write a query for projection?
26. Correct the following SELECT statement execute successfully?
27. SELECT last\_name, job\_id, salary AS Sal FROM employees
28. Order by employees;
29. Write the query to check countries in region 4

COUNTRY\_NAME COUNTRYREGION\_ID-

Egypt EG 4

Israel IL 4

1. Write query to Select whole data from REGION table in order of region\_id
2. Write a query for cross join from yours assumption.
3. Differentiate between Natural join and using Clause with example.
4. The HR department wants a query to display the last name, job code, hire date, and employee number for each employee, with employee number appearing first. Provide an alias STARTDATE for the hire\_date column.
5. The HR department needs a query to display all unique job codes from the EMPLOYEES table.
6. Draw query according to following table?****
7. Draw query according to following table?****
8. What is wrong with query, write correct query bellow?

SELECT last\_name, department\_id, salary

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id ASC, salary DESC;

1. Due to budget issues, the HR department needs a report that displays the last name and salary of employees earning more than $12,000.
2. Write the output of the following query

SELECT ROUND(45.923,-2), ROUND(45.923,0),trunc(50.695,-3),mod(1300,600)

ROUND(45.923,-1)FROM DUAL;

1. Correct the following query.

SELECT last\_name, hire\_date

1. FROM employees WHERE last\_name = 'G% Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table: Which statement shows the maximum salary paid in each job category of each department?
2. EMP\_IDNUMBER(4) NOT NULL  
   LAST\_NAMEVARCHAR2(30)NOT NULL  
   FIRST\_NAMEVARCHAR2(30)  
   DEPT\_IDNUMBER(2)  
   JOB\_CATVARCHAR2(30)  
   SALARYNUMBER(8,2)

a. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX (salary) FROM employeesWHERE salary > MAX (salary);  
b. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX (salary)FROM employeesGROUP BY dept\_id, job\_cat  
c. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)FROM employees;  
d. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX (salary)FROM employeesGROUP BY dept\_id;

1. You want todisplay the name and annual salary multiplied by the commission\_pct for all employees.  For records that have a NULL commission\_pct, a zero must be displayed against the calculated column.Which SQL statement displays the desired results?  
   a) SELECT last\_name, (salary\*12)\* commission\_Pct FROM EMPLOYEES;  
   b) SELECT last\_name, (salary\*12)\* IFNULL(commission\_pct,0) FROM EMPLOYEES;  
   c) SELECT last\_name, (salary\*12) NVL(commission\_pct,0) FROM EMPLOYEES;

d)SELECT last\_name, (salary\*12)\* NVL(commission\_pct,0)FROM EMPLOYEES;

1. Which two tasks can you perform using only the TO\_CHAR  function? (Choose two).

a. Convert 10 to 'TEN'  
b. Convert '10' to 10  
c. Convert '10' to '10'  
d. Convert a date to a character expression  
e. Both b and d

1. Which operator can be used with a multiple row subquery?
   1. \*\*  
      b) LIKE  
      c) BETWEEN  
      d) NOT IN  
      e)Is  
      f)<>
2. Which statement explicitly names a constraint?
3. ALTER TABLE student\_grades ADD FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students (student\_id);  
   b.ALTER TABLE student\_gradesADD CONSTRAINT NAME=student\_id\_fk  
   FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES student(student\_id);  
   cALTER TABLE student\_gradesADD  CONSTRAINT student\_id\_fk  
   FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students (student\_id);  
   d)  ALTER TABLE  student gradesADD NAMED CONSTRAINT student\_id\_fk  
   FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students (student\_id)
4. Which SELECT statements display 2000 in the format “$2,000.00”?
   1. SELECT TO\_CHAR (2000, ‘$#,###.##’)FROM dual;  
      b) SELECT TO\_CHAR (2000,‘$0,000.00’)FROM dual  
      c) SELECT TO\_CHAR (2000,‘$9,999.00’)FROM dual;  
      d) SELECT TO\_CHAR (2000,‘$2,000.00’)FROM dual;  
      e)  BOTH B AND C
5. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW\_EMPLOYEES tables: which update statement is valid  
   EMPLOYEES  
   EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBERPrimary Key  
   FIRST\_NAMEVARCHAR2(25),  
   LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25),  
   HIRE\_DATEDATE,

NEW EMPLOYEES,  
EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBERPrimary Key,  
NAME VARCHAR2(60));

a)  UPDATE new\_employees SET name=(SELECT last\_name||First\_nameFROM employees  
WHERE employee\_id = 180)  
b)  UPDATE new\_employees SET name = (SELECTLast\_name || first\_name

FROM employees) WHEREemployee\_id = 180  
c)  UPDATE new\_employees SET name = (SELECT last\_name||First\_nameFROM employees  
WHERE employee\_id= 180 WHERE employee\_id = (SELECT  employee\_id

FROM new employees),  
d) UPDATE new\_employees SET name = (SELECT last name||First\_nameFROM employees  
WHERE employee\_id=(SELECT employee\_idWHERE employee\_id

FROM new\_employees))WHEREemployee\_id= 180,

1. Which substitution variable would you use if you want to reuse the variable value without prompting the user each time?
   1. &  
      b)ACCEPT  
      c) PROMPT  
      d)&&
2. Which constraint can be defined only at the column level?

a.UNIQUE  
b.NOT NULL  
c. CHECK  
d. PRIMARY KEY  
e. FOREIGN KEY

1. How would you alter the following query to list only employees where two or more employees have the same last name?
2. SELECT last\_name, COUNT(employee\_id)FROM EMPLOYEESGROUP BY last\_name;
3. SELECT last\_name, COUNT(employee\_id)FROM EMPLOYEESWHERE COUNT(\*) > 1

GROUP BY last\_name

c) SELECT last\_name, COUNT(last\_name)FROM EMPLOYEESGROUP BY last\_name

HAVING COUNT(last\_name) > 1;

d) SELECT employee\_id, DISTINCT(last\_name)FROM EMPLOYEESGROUP BY last\_name

HAVING last\_name> 1;

1. SELECT ROUND(TRUNC(MOD(1600,10),-1),2)FROM dual;

What will be displayed?  
a) 0  
b) 1  
c) 0.00  
d) an error statement

1. SUBJ1 and SUBJ2 indicate the marks obtained by a student in two subjects  
   Examine this SELECT statement based on the MARKS table:  
   SELECT subj1+subj2 total\_marks, std\_id  
   FROM marks  
   WHERE subj1 > AVG (subj1) AND subj2 > AVG (subj2)  
   ORDER BY total\_marks;
2. What is the result of the SELECT statement?  
   a)  The statement executes successfully and returns the student ID and sum of all marks for each student who obtained more than the average mark in each subject.  
   b)  The statement returns an error at the SELECT clause  
   c) The statement returns an error at the WHERE clause  
   d) The statement returns an error at the ORDER BY clause
3. The registrar has requested a report listing the students’ grade point averages (GPA), stored from highest grade point average to lowest within each semester, starting from the earliest date.  Which statement accomplishes this?

a)SELECT student)\_id, semester\_end, gpaFROM student\_grades  
 ORDER BY semester\_end DESC, gpa DESC;  
b)SELECT  student\_id, semester\_end, gpaFROM student\_grades  
 ORDER BY semester\_end ASC, gpa ASC;  
c)SELECT  student \_id, semester\_end, gpaFROM  student\_grades  
 ORDER BY semester\_end, gpa DESC;  
d)SELECT student\_id, semester\_end, gpaFROM  student\_grades  
 ORDER BY gpa DESC, semester\_end DESC;  
e) SELECT student-id, semester\_end, gpaFROM student\_grades  
 ORDER BY gpa DESC, semester\_end ASC,

1. what does the following query find

SELECT distinct r.s\_ID from boats b, reserver r WHERE b.b\_ID=r.b\_ID AND b.color=’red’ MINUS SELECT distinct r.s\_ID from boats b, reserve r WHERE b.b\_ID = r.b\_ID AND b.color=’green’

1. Find the sailor IDs of all sailors who have reserved red boats but not green boats
2. Find thee sailor IDs of at least one sailor who have reserved red boats but not green boats
3. Find the sailor IDs of atmost one sailor who have reserved red boats but not green boats
4. None of these
5. Examine the following statement:

SELECT department\_id, manager\_id, job\_id, SUM(salary)

FROM employees GROUP BY GROUPING SETS(.......);

Select the correct GROUP BY GROUPING SETS clause from the following list:

GROUP BY GROUPING SETS (department\_id, AVG(salary)), (department\_id, job\_id), (department\_id, manager\_id)

GROUP BY GROUPING SETS (department\_id, salary), (department\_id, job\_id), (department\_id, manager\_id)

**GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((department\_id, manager\_id), (department\_id, job\_id), (manager\_id, job\_id))**

GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((department\_id, manager\_id), (department\_id, SUM(salary), (manager\_id, job\_id))

1. Evaluate this SQL statement: This statement fails when executed. Which change will correct the problem?

SELECT e.employee\_id, e.last\_name, e.first\_name, m.manager\_id FROM employees e,

employees m

ORDER BY e.last\_name, e.first\_name WHERE e.employee\_id = m.manager\_id;

* 1. a)Remove the table aliases in the WHERE clause.
  2. Reorder the clauses in the query.
  3. Include a HAVING clause.
  4. Remove the table aliases in the ORDER BY clause.

1. From left to right what is the correct order of precedence?
2. Arithmetic, Concatenation, Comparison, OR
3. Arithmetic, NOT, Logical, Comparison
4. NOT, AND, OR, Arithmetic
5. NOT, Concatenation, Logical
6. Display date in this format 08:10:19 28/12/2020.

SELECT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_FROM dual

1. List all employees joined in the year 2005

SELECT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_FROM employees WHERE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Group by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

1. Which SQL statement retrieves the order ID, customer ID, and order total for the orders that are placed on the same day that Martin paced his orders?

a)  SELECT ord\_id, cust\_id, ord\_totalFROM orders, customersWHERE  cust\_name='Martin'  
 AND ord\_date IN ('18-JUL-2000'; 21-JUL-2000');  
b)  SELECT ord\_id, cust\_id, ord\_totalFROM ordersWHERE ord\_date  IN (SELECT ord\_dateFROM orders  
WHERE cust\_id=(SELECT cust\_idFROM customersWHERE cust\_name='Martin'));  
c)  SELECT ord\_id, cust\_id, ord\_totalFROM ordersWHERE ord\_date IN (SELECT ord\_date  
FROM orders, customersWHERE cst\_name='Martin');  
d) SELECT ord\_id, cust\_id, ord\_totalFROM ordersWHERE cust\_id IN (SELECT cust\_id  
FROM customersWHERE cust name = 'Martin')

1. Evaluate the set of SQL statements:’  
   CREATE TABLE dept  
   (dept\_id NUMBER (2)  
   dname VARCHAR2(14),  
   Ioc VARCHAR2(13));  
   ROLLBACK;  
   DESCRIBE DEPT;
   1. The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table  
      b) The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupied by the DEPT table.  
      c) The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error ORA-04043: object DEPT does not exist  
      d)  The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table only if there is a COMMIT statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement.
2. You want to display the titles of books that meet these criteria:  
   1. Purchased before January 21, 2001  
   2. Price is less than $ 500 or greater than $ 900  
   You want to sort the result by their date of purchase, starting with the most recently bought book.  
   Which statement should you use?

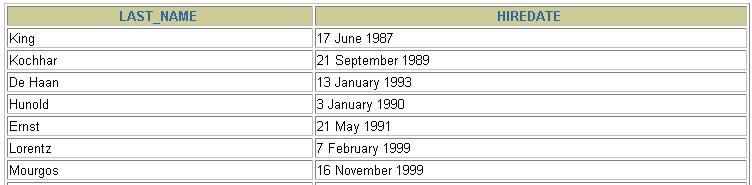
a)  SELECT book\_titleFROM booksWHERE price between 500 and 900AND purchase\_date< '21 - Jan-2001'  
 ORDER BY  purchase\_date;  
b)  SELECT book\_titleFROM boksWHERE price IN (500, 900)AND purchase\_dae< '21-jan-2001'  
 ORDER BY purchase date ASC;  
c) SELECT book\_titleFROM  booksWHERE price < 500 OR>900AND purchase\_date DESC;  
d)  SELECT BOOK\_titleFROM booksWHERE price < 500 OR>900AND purchase\_date<'21-JAN-2001'  
 ORDER BY  purchase date DESC;

e) SELECT book\_titleFROM booksWHERE (price< 500 OR price> 900AND purchase date> '21 - JAN-2001')  
 ORDER BY purchase date ASC;

1. Examine the SQL statements that creates ORDERS table:  
    CREATE TABLE orders  
    (SER\_NONUMBER UNIQUE,  
    ORDER\_IDNUMBER  
    ORDER\_DATEDATE NOT NULL,  
    STATUSVARCHAR2(10) CHECK (status IN (‘CREDIT’, ‘CASH’)),  
    PROD\_ID NUMBER REFERENCES PRODUCTS (PRODUCT\_ID),  
    ORD\_TOTAL NUMBER,  
    PRIMARY KEY (order id, order date));

For which columns would an index be automatically created when you execute the above SQL statement?   
a)SER\_NO  
b)ORDER\_ID  
c) ORDER\_ID and ORDER\_DATE  
d)PROD\_ID  
e).Both A and C  
f)Both A and D

1. Draw a query according to following result.

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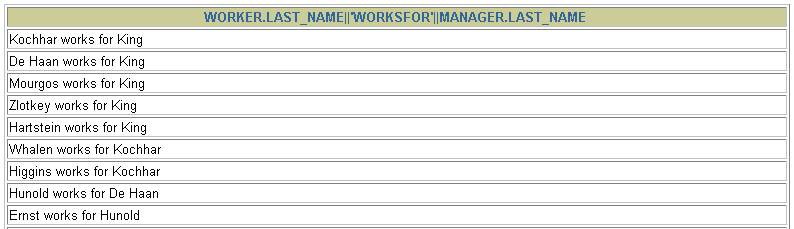
1. Correct the following.

SELECT last\_name,

NVL(TO\_CHAR(manager\_id), 'No Manager')

FROM employees

WHERE manager\_id IS Not NULL

1. Qno:19.Develop a query for following result using self join. 
2. Convert same query into simple equal join.
3. SELECT e.employee\_id, e.last\_name, e.department\_id,d.department\_id,location\_id

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

1. Develop a query which get maximum minimum and average salary of ST\_CLERK,ST\_REP,IT\_PROG and also sort by higher to lower salary.
2. The HR department wants to run reports based on a manager. Create a query that prompts the user for a manager id and generates the employee id, last name, salary, and department for that manager’s employees. The HR department wants the ability to sort the report on a selected column. Test with the following values: manager\_id = 103, sorted by employees’ last name manager\_id = 201, sorted by salary manager\_id = 124, sorted by employee id
3. Create a query which finds same department manager and employee maximum and minimum salary.
4. Display the last name, job, and salary for all employees whose job is sales representative (SA\_REP) or stock clerk (ST\_CLERK) and whose salary is not equal to $2,500, $3,500, or $7,000.
5. Write a query to display the current date. Label this column Date.
6. The HR department needs a report to display the employee number, last name, salary, and salary increased by 15.5% (expressed as whole number) for each employee. Label the column “New Salary”.
7. What is Wrong with this query.

SELECT department\_id, AVG(salary FROM employees

WHERE AVG(salary) > 8000

GROUP BY department\_id;

1. Write a query that displays the last name (with the first letter uppercased and all other letters lowercased) and the length of the last name for all employees whose name starts with the letter J, A, or M. Give each column an appropriate label. Sort by employees’ last names.
2. Correct the Query.

SELECT job\_id, SUM(salary) PAYROLL

FROM employees

WHERE job\_id NOT LIKE '%REP%'

HAVING SUM(salary) > 13000

ORDER BY SUM(salary);

GROUP BY job\_id

1. Correct the Query.

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name

FROM employees

WHERE salary =

* 1. (SELECT MIN(salary)
  2. FROM employees
  3. GROUP BY department\_id);

1. Create a report that produces the following for each employee: earns monthly but wants . Label the column “Dream Salaries”.
2. Create a query to display the last name and salary for all employees. Format the salary to be 15 characters long, left-padded with $ symbol. Label the column.
3. Display each employee’s last name, hire date, and salary review date, which is the first Monday after six months of service. Label the column REVIEW. Format the dates to appear in the format similar to “Monday, the ThirtyFirst of July, 2000”.
4. Display the last\_name, hire date, and day of the week on which the employee started. Label the column DAY. Order the results by the day of the week, starting with Monday.
5. Using the CASE function, write a query that displays the grade of all employees based on the JOB\_ID, using the following data:
6. ERP Stands for enterprise resourse planning
7. iSQL Stands for \_\_\_\_ Interactive Structured Query Language
8. APEX Define oracle application express which ensure that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. EBS SUIT WORK FOR CRM & ERP systems
10. ERD Defines Entity relationship diagram.