the ON clause

Correct

1. You need to display each employee's name in all uppercase letters. Which function should you use?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

- [ ] CASE
- [ ] UCASE
- [x] UPPER
- [ ] TOUPPER

2. You need to return a portion of each employee's last name, beginning with the first character up to the fifth character. Which character function should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

- [ ] INSTR
- [x] TRUNC

- SUBSTR (*)

- CONCAT

3. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT LENGTH(email)

FROM employee;

What will this SELECT statement display?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

The longest e-mail address in the EMPLOYEE table.

The email address of each employee in the EMPLOYEE table.

The number of characters for each value in the EMAIL column in the employees table.

The maximum number of characters allowed in the EMAIL column.

4. You need to display the number of characters in each customer's last name. Which function should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

LENGTH

LPAD

COUNT

SUBSTR

5. Which functions can be used to manipulate character, number, and date column values? Mark for Review

(1) Points

CONCAT, RPAD, and TRIM

UPPER, LOWER, and INITCAP

ROUND, TRUNC, and MOD

ROUND, TRUNC, and ADD_MONTH

6. You query the database with this SQL statement:

```
SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR(CONCAT(last_name, first_name)), 1, 5) "ID"
FROM employee;
```

In which order are the functions evaluated?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

LOWER, SUBSTR, CONCAT

LOWER, CONCAT, SUBSTR

SUBSTR, CONCAT, LOWER

CONCAT, SUBSTR, LOWER

7. Which three statements about functions are true? (Choose three.) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

The SYSDATE function returns the Oracle Server date and time.

The ROUND number function rounds a value to a specified decimal place or the nearest whole number.

The CONCAT function can only be used on character strings, not on numbers.

Which comparison operator retrieves a list of values? Mark for Review

(1) Points

IN

LIKE

BETWEEN...IN...

IS NULL

The SUBSTR character function returns a portion of a string beginning at a defined character position to a specified length.

10. Which two functions can be used to manipulate number or date column values, but NOT character column values? (Choose two.) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

RPAD

TRUNC

ROUND

INSTR

CONCAT

11. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT SYSDATE + 30
FROM dual;
```

Which value is returned by the query?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

the current date plus 30 hours

the current date plus 30 days

the current date plus 30 months

No value is returned because the SELECT statement generates an error.

12. You need to display the current year as a character value (for example: Two Thousand and One). Which element would you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

RR

YY

YYYY

YEAR

13. You need to display the number of months between today's date and each employee's hiredate. Which function should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

ROUND

BETWEEN

ADD_MONTHS

MONTHS_BETWEEN

14. Which of the following SQL statements will correctly display the last name and the number of weeks employed for all employees in department 90? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT last_name, (SYSDATE-hire_date)/7 AS WEEKS

FROM employees

WHERE department_id = 90;

(*)

SELECT last name, (SYSDATE-hire_date)/7 DISPLAY WEEKS

FROM employees

WHERE department id = 90;

SELECT last_name, # of WEEKS

FROM employees

WHERE department_id = 90;

SELECT last_name, (SYSDATE-hire_date)AS WEEK

FROM employees

WHERE department_id = 90;

16. Which statement concerning single row functions is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Single row functions can accept only one argument, but can return multiple values.

Single row functions cannot modify a data type.

Single row functions can be nested.

Single row functions return one or more results per row.

17. Which two statements concerning SQL functions are true? (Choose two.)
Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Character functions can accept numeric input.

Not all date functions return date values.

Number functions can return number or character values.

Conversion functions convert a value from one data type to another data type.

Single-row functions manipulate groups of rows to return one result per group of rows.

18. Which three statements concerning explicit data type conversions are true? (Choose three.) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Use the TO_NUMBER function to convert a number to a character string.

Use the TO_DATE function to convert a character string to a date value.

Use the TO_NUMBER function to convert a character string of digits to a number.

Use the TO_DATE function to convert a date value to character string or number.

Use the TO_CHAR function to convert a number or date value to character string.

19. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

HIRE_DATE DATE

You need to display HIRE_DATE values in this format:

January 28, 2000

Which SELECT statement could you use?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT TO_CHAR(hire_date, Month DD, YYYY)

FROM employees;

SELECT TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'Month DD, YYYY')

FROM employees;

(*)

SELECT hire_date(TO_CHAR 'Month DD', ' YYYY')

FROM employees;

SELECT TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'Month DD', ' YYYY')

FROM employees;

20. Which arithmetic operation will return a numeric value? Mark for Review

(1) Points

TO_DATE('01-JUN-2004') - TO_DATE('01-OCT-2004')

NEXT_DAY(hire_date) + 5

SYSDATE - 6

SYSDATE + 30 / 24

21. If you use the RR format when writing a query using the date 27-OCT-17 and the year is 2001, what year would be the result? Mark for Review

(1) Points

2001

1901

2017

1917

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 2

22. The PRODUCT table contains this column: PRICE NUMBER(7,2)

Evaluate this statement:

```
SELECT NVL(10 / price, '0')
FROM PRODUCT;
```

What would happen if the PRICE column contains null values?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

The statement would fail because values cannot be divided by 0.

A value of 0 would be displayed.

A value of 10 would be displayed.

The statement would fail because values cannot be divided by null.

23. Which of the following General Functions will return the first non-null expression in the expression list? Mark for Review

(1) Points

NVL

NVL2

NULLIF

COALESCE

24. You need to replace null values in the DEPT_ID column with the text "N/A". Which functions should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

TO_CHAR and NVL

TO_CHAR and NULL

TO_CHAR and NULLIF

25. What happens when you create a Cartesian product? Mark for Review

(1) Points

All rows from one table are joined to all rows of another table

The table is joined to itself, one column to the next column, exhausting all possibilities

The table is joined to another equal table

All rows that do not match in the WHERE clause are displayed

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 3

26. The PATIENTS and DOCTORS tables contain these columns:

PATIENTS

PATIENT_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

DOCTORS

DOCTOR_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

You issue this statement:

SELECT patient_id, doctor_id

FROM patients, doctors;

Which result will this statement provide?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A report containing all possible combinations of the PATIENT_ID and DOCTOR_ID values

A report containing each patient's id value and their doctor's id value

A report with NO duplicate PATIENT_ID or DOCTOR_ID values

A syntax error

27. When joining 3 tables in a SELECT statement, how many join conditions are needed in the WHERE clause? Mark for Review

(1) Points

0

1

2

3

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 3

28. You need to provide a list of the first and last names of all employees who work in the Sales department who earned a bonus and had sales over $50,000. The company president would like the sales listed starting with the highest amount first. The EMPLOYEES table and the SALES_DEPT table contain the following columns:

EMPLOYEES

EMP_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY

LNAME VARCHAR2(20)

FNAME VARCHAR2(20)

DEPT VARCHAR2(20)

HIRE_DATE DATE

SALARY NUMBER(10)

SALES_DEPT

SALES_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY

SALES NUMBER(20)

QUOTA NUMBER(20)

MGR VARCHAR2(30)

BONUS NUMBER(10)

EMP_ID NUMBER(10) FOREIGN KEY

Which SELECT statement will accomplish this task?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT e.emp_id, e.lname, e.fname, s.emp_id, s.bonus, s.sales

FROM employees e, sales_dept s

ORDER BY sales DESC

WHERE e.emp_id = s.emp_id AND sales > 50000 AND s.bonus IS NOT NULL;

SELECT e.emp_id, e.lname, e.fname, s.emp_id, s.bonus, s. sales

ORDER BY sales DESC

FROM employees e, sales_dept s

WHERE e.emp_id = s.emp_id AND s.bonus IS NOT NULL AND sales > 50000;

SELECT e.emp_id, e.lname, e.fname, s.emp_id, s.bonus, s. sales

WHERE e.emp_id = s.emp_id

FROM employees e, sales_dept s AND s.bonus IS NOT NULL AND sales > 50000

ORDER BY sales DESC;

SELECT e.emp_id, e.lname, e.fname, s.emp_id, s.bonus, s. sales

FROM employees e, sales_dept s

WHERE e.emp_id = s.emp_id AND s.bonus IS NOT NULL AND sales > 50000

ORDER BY sales DESC;

(*)

29. You need to create a report that lists all employees in the Sales department who do not earn $25,000 per year. Which query should you issue to accomplish this task? Mark for Review

(1) Points

```
SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 25000 AND dept_id = 10;
```

```
SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary = 25000 AND dept_id = 10;
```

```
SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary <= 25000 AND dept_id = 10;
```

```
SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary != 25000 AND dept_id = 10;
```

(*)

30. The CUSTOMERS and SALES tables contain these columns:

CUSTOMERS

CUST_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY

COMPANY VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATION VARCHAR2(20)

SALES

SALES_ID NUMBER(5) PRIMARY KEY

CUST_ID NUMBER(10) FOREIGN KEY

TOTAL_SALES NUMBER(30)

Which SELECT statement will return the customer ID, the company and the total sales?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT c.cust_id, c.company, s.total_sales

FROM customers c, sales s

WHERE c.cust_id = s.cust_id (+);

SELECT cust_id, company, total_sales

FROM customers, sales

WHERE cust_id = cust_id;

SELECT c.cust_id, c.company, s.total_sales

FROM customers c, sales s

WHERE c.cust_id = s.cust_id;

(*)

SELECT cust_id, company, total_sales

FROM customers c, sales s

WHERE c.cust_id = s.cust_id;

31. The EMPLOYEE_ID column in the EMPLOYEE table corresponds to the EMPLOYEE_ID column of the ORDER table. The EMPLOYEE_ID column in the ORDER table contains null values for rows that you need to display.

Which type of join should you use to display the data? Mark for Review

(1) Points

natural join

self-join

outer join

equijoin

32. Which statement about outer joins is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The tables must be aliased.

The FULL, RIGHT, or LEFT keyword must be included.

The OR operator cannot be used to link outer join conditions.

Outer joins are always evaluated before other types of joins in the query.

33. Which of the following best describes the function of an outer join? Mark for Review

(1) Points

An outer join will return only those rows that do not meet the join criteria.

An outer join will return only data from the far left column in one table and the far right column in the other table.

An outer join will return data only if both tables contain an identical pair of columns.

An outer join will return all rows that meet the join criteria and will return NULL values from one table if no rows from the other table satisfy the join criteria.

34. Which of the following conditions will cause an error on a NATURAL JOIN? Mark for Review

(1) Points

When you attempt to write it as an equijoin.

When the NATURAL JOIN clause is based on all columns in the two tables that have the same name.

If it selects rows from the two tables that have equal values in all matched columns.

If the columns having the same names have different data types, then an error is returned.

35. A join between tables where the result set includes matching values from both tables but does NOT return any unmatched rows could be called which of the following? (Choose three)
Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Equijoin

Self join

Nonequijoin

Simple join

full outer join

36. You need to join two tables that have two columns with the same name and compatible data types. Which type of join would you create to join the tables on both of the columns? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Natural join

Cross join

Outer join

Self-join

37. Which of the following statements is the simplest description of a nonequijoin? Mark for Review

(1) Points

A join condition containing something other than an equality operator

A join condition that is not equal to other joins.

A join condition that includes the (+) on the left hand side.

A join that joins a table to itself

38. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT a.lname || ', ' || a.fname as "Patient", b.lname || ', ' || b.fname as "Physician", c.admission
FROM patient a
JOIN physician b
ON (b.physician_id = c.physician_id);
JOIN admission c
ON (a.patient_id = c.patient_id);
```

Which clause generates an error?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

JOIN physician b

ON (b.physician_id = c.physician_id);

JOIN admission c

ON (a.patient_id = c.patient_id)

39. The primary advantage of using JOIN ON is: Mark for Review

(1) Points

The join happens automatically based on matching column names and data types

It will display rows that do not meet the join condition

It permits columns with different names to be joined

It permits columns that don't have matching data types to be joined

40. For which condition would you use an equijoin query with the USING keyword? Mark for Review

(1) Points

You need to perform a join of the CUSTOMER and ORDER tables but limit the number of columns in the join condition.

The ORDER table contains a column that has a referential constraint to a column in the PRODUCT table.

The CUSTOMER and ORDER tables have no columns with identical names.

The CUSTOMER and ORDER tables have a corresponding column, CUST_ID. The CUST_ID column in the ORDER table contains null values that need to be displayed.

41. Which query will retrieve all the rows in the EMPLOYEES table, even if there is no match in the DEPARTMENTS table? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name

FROM employees e

RIGHT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name

FROM employees e

NATURAL JOIN departments d;

SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name

FROM employees e

LEFT OUTER JOIN departments d ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

(*)

SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d USING (e.department_id = d.department_id);

42. Which type of join returns rows from one table that have NO direct match in the other table? Mark for Review

(1) Points

equijoin

self join

outer join

natural join

43. What should be included in a SELECT statement to return NULL values from all tables? Mark for Review

(1) Points

natural joins

left outer joins

full outer joins

right outer joins

44. If a select list contains both a column as well as a group function then what clause is required? Mark for Review

(1) Points

having clause

join clause

order by clause

group by clause

45. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT MIN(hire_date), dept_id
FROM employee
GROUP BY dept_id;
```

Which values are displayed?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

The earliest hire date in each department.

The the earliest hire date in the EMPLOYEE table.

The latest hire date in the EMPLOYEE table.

The hire dates in the EMPLOYEE table that contain NULL values

46. Which statement about group functions is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Group functions ignore null values.

Group functions can only be used in a SELECT list.

Group functions can be used in a WHERE clause.

A query that includes a group function in the SELECT list must include a GROUP BY clause.

47. Group functions can be nested to a depth of? Mark for Review

(1) Points

three

four

two

Group functions cannot be nested.

48. Which group function would you use to display the total of all salary values in the EMPLOYEE table? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SUM

AVG

COUNT

MAX

49. The VENDORS table contains these columns:

VENDOR_ID NUMBER Primary Key

NAME VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATION_ID NUMBER

ORDER_DT DATE

ORDER_AMOUNT NUMBER(8,2)

Which two clauses represent valid uses of aggregate functions for this table?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

FROM MAX(order_dt)

SELECT SUM(order_dt)

SELECT SUM(order_amount)

WHERE MAX(order_dt) = order_dt

SELECT location_id, MIN(AVG(order_amount))

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

50. You need to calculate the standard deviation for the cost of products produced in the Birmingham facility. Which group function will you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

STDEV

STDDEV

VAR_SAMP

VARIANCE

51. Group functions return a value for _____ and _____ null values in their computations. Mark for Review

(1) Points

a row set, ignore

each row, ignore

a row set, include

each row, include

52. You need to calculate the average salary of employees in each department. Which group function will you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

AVG

MEAN

MEDIAN

AVERAGE

53. The AVG, SUM, VARIANCE, and STDDEV functions can be used with which of the following? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Only numeric data types

Integers only

Any data type

All except numeric

54. The PRODUCTS table contains these columns:

PROD_ID NUMBER(4)

PROD_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

PROD_CAT VARCHAR2(30)

PROD_PRICE NUMBER(3)

PROD_QTY NUMBER(4)

The following statement is issued:

```
SELECT AVG(prod_price, prod_qty)
FROM products;
```

What happens when this statement is issued?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Both the average price and the average quantity of the products are returned.

Only the average quantity of the products is returned.

The values in the PROD_PRICE column and the PROD_QTY column are averaged together.

An error occurs.

55. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

HIRE_DATE DATE

BONUS NUMBER(7,2)

COMM_PCT NUMBER(4,2)

Which three functions could be used with the HIRE_DATE, LAST_NAME, or SALARY columns? (Choose three.)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

MAX

SUM

AVG

MIN

COUNT

56. Which SELECT statement will calculate the number of rows in the PRODUCTS table? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT COUNT(products);

SELECT COUNT FROM products;

SELECT COUNT FROM products;

SELECT ROWCOUNT FROM products

57. Examine the data from the LINE_ITEM table:

LINE_ITEM_ID	ORDER_ID	PRODUCT_ID	PRICE	DISCOUNT
890898	847589	848399	8.99	0.10
768385	862459	849869	5.60	0.05
867950	985490	945809	5.60	

954039 439203 438925 5.25 0.15

543949 349302 453235 4.50

You query the LINE_ITEM table and a value of 5 is returned. Which SQL statement did you execute?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT COUNT(discount) FROM line_item;

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM line_item;

SELECT SUM(discount) FROM line_item;

SELECT AVG(discount) FROM line_it

58. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)

You need to display the number of employees whose salary is greater than $50,000? Which SELECT would you use?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE salary > 50000;

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE salary < 50000;

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees

WHERE salary < 50000;

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees

WHERE salary > 50000;

(*)

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees

WHERE salary > 50000

GROUP BY employee_id, last_name, first_name, salary, department_id;

59. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT COUNT(*)

FROM products;

Which statement is true?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

The number of rows in the table is displayed.

The number of unique PRODUCT_IDs in the table is displayed.

An error occurs due to an error in the SELECT clause.

An error occurs because no WHERE clause is included in the SELECT statement.

60. Evaluate this statement:

```
SELECT department_id, AVG(salary)
FROM employees
WHERE job_id <> 69879
GROUP BY job_id, department_id
HAVING AVG(salary) > 35000
ORDER BY department_id;
```

Which clauses restricts the result? Choose two.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT department_id, AVG(salary)

WHERE job_id <> 69879 (*)

GROUP BY job_id, department_id

HAVING AVG(salary) > 35000

61. The PLAYERS and TEAMS tables contain these columns:

PLAYERS

PLAYER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (30) NOT NULL

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25) NOT NULL

TEAM_ID NUMBER

POSITION VARCHAR2 (25)

TEAMS

TEAM_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

TEAM_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

You need to create a report that lists the names of each team with more than five pitchers.

Which SELECT statement will produce the desired result?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

```
SELECT t.team_name, COUNT(p.player_id)
FROM players p, teams t ON (p.team_id = t.team_id)
WHERE UPPER(p.position) = 'PITCHER'
GROUP BY t.team_name;
```

```
SELECT t.team_name, COUNT(p.player_id)
FROM players JOIN teams t ON (p.team_id = t.team_id)
WHERE UPPER(p.position) = 'PITCHER' HAVING COUNT(p.player_id) > 5;
```

```
SELECT t.team_name, COUNT(p.player_id)
FROM players p, teams t ON (p.team_id = t.team_id)
WHERE UPPER(p.position) = 'PITCHER'
GROUP BY t.team_name HAVING COUNT(p.player_id) > 5;
```

```
SELECT t.team_name, COUNT(p.player_id)
FROM players p JOIN teams t ON (p.team_id = t.team_id)
WHERE UPPER(p.position) = 'PITCHER'
GROUP BY t.team_name HAVING COUNT(p.player_id) > 5;
```

(*)

62. The MANUFACTURER table contains these columns:

MANUFACTURER_ID NUMBER

MANUFACTURER_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

TYPE VARCHAR2(25)

LOCATION_ID NUMBER

You need to display the number of unique types of manufacturers at each location. Which SELECT statement should you use?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT location_id, COUNT(DISTINCT type)

FROM manufacturer

GROUP BY location_id;

(*)

SELECT location_id, COUNT(DISTINCT type)

FROM manufacturer;

SELECT location_id, COUNT(type)

FROM manufacturer

GROUP BY location_id;

SELECT location_id, COUNT(DISTINCT type)

FROM manufacturer

GROUP BY type;

1. The PLAYERS table contains these columns:

PLAYER_ID NUMBER PK

PLAYER_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

TEAM_ID NUMBER

HIRE_DATE DATE

SALARY NUMBER (8,2)

Which two clauses represent valid uses of aggregate functions? (Choose three.)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

ORDER BY AVG(salary)

GROUP BY MAX(salary)

SELECT AVG(NVL(salary, 0))

HAVING MAX(salary) > 10000

WHERE hire_date > AVG(hire_date)

65. Which statement about the GROUP BY clause is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

To exclude rows before dividing them into groups using the GROUP BY clause, you use should a WHERE clause.

You can use a column alias in a GROUP BY clause.

By default, rows are not sorted when a GROUP BY clause is used.

You must use the HAVING clause with the GROUP BY clause.

66. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT SUM(salary), dept_id
FROM employee
GROUP BY dept_id;
```

How are the results of this statement sorted?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Ascending order by dept_id

Descending order by dept_id

Ascending order by cumulative salary

Descending order by cumulative salary

67. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

ID_NUMBER NUMBER Primary Key

NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER

SALARY NUMBER (7,2)

HIRE_DATE DATE

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT id_number, name, department_id, SUM(salary)
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 25000
GROUP BY department_id, id_number, name
ORDER BY hire_date;
```

Why will this statement cause an error?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

The HAVING clause is missing.

The WHERE clause contains a syntax error.

The SALARY column is NOT included in the GROUP BY clause.

The HIRE_DATE column is NOT included in the GROUP BY clause.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

68. Examine the structures of the CUSTOMER and ORDER_HISTORY tables:

CUSTOMER

CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(5)

NAME VARCHAR2(25)

CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(8,2)

OPEN_DATE DATE

ORDER_HISTORY

ORDER_ID NUMBER(5)

CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(5)

ORDER_DATE DATE

TOTAL NUMBER(8,2)

Which of the following scenarios would require a subquery to return the desired results?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

You need to display the date each customer account was opened.

You need to display each date that a customer placed an order.

You need to display all the orders that were placed on a certain date.

You need to display all the orders that were placed on the same day as order number 25950.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

69. Which operator can be used with a multiple-row subquery? Mark for Review

(1) Points

IN

<>

=

LIKE

70. You need to create a report to display the names of products with a cost value greater than the average cost of all products. Which SELECT statement should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT product_name

FROM products

WHERE cost > (SELECT AVG(cost) FROM product);

(*)

SELECT product_name

FROM products

WHERE cost > AVG(cost);

SELECT AVG(cost), product_name

FROM products

WHERE cost > AVG(cost)

GROUP by product_name;

SELECT product_name

FROM (SELECT AVG(cost) FROM product)

WHERE cost > AVG(cost);

71. Using a subquery in which clause will return a syntax error? Mark for Review

(1) Points

WHERE

FROM

HAVING

There are no places you cannot place subqueries.

72. You need to display all the players whose salaries are greater than or equal to John Brown's salary. Which comparison operator should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

=

>

<=

>=

73. Which best describes a single-row subquery? Mark for Review

(1) Points

a query that returns only one row from the inner SELECT statement

a query that returns one or more rows from the inner SELECT statement

a query that returns only one column value from the inner SELECT statement

a query that returns one or more column values from the inner SELECT statement

74. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT, and ORDERS tables.

EMPLOYEE

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)

DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)

DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

CREATION_DATE DATE

ORDERS

ORDER_ID NUMBER(9)

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)

DATE DATE

CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)

You want to display all employees who had an order after the Sales department was established. Which of the following constructs would you use?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

a group function

a single-row subquery

the HAVING clause

a MERGE statement

75. Which statement about the <> operator is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The <> operator is NOT a valid SQL operator.

The <> operator CANNOT be used in a single-row subquery.

The <> operator returns the same result as the ANY operator in a subquery.

The <> operator can be used when a single-row subquery returns only one row.

76. Which operator or keyword cannot be used with a multiple-row subquery? Mark for Review

(1) Points

ALL

ANY

=

>

77. Which comparison operator would you use to compare a value to every value returned by a subquery? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SOME

ANY

ALL

IN

Correct Correct

78. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT player_id, name
FROM players
WHERE team_id IN
  (SELECT team_id
  &nbspFROM teams
  &nbspWHERE team_id > 300 AND salary_cap > 400000);
```

What would happen if the inner query returned a NULL value?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

No rows would be returned by the outer query.

A syntax error in the outer query would be returned.

A syntax error in the inner query would be returned.

All the rows in the PLAYER table would be returned by the outer query.

79. What would happen if you attempted to use a single-row operator with a multiple-row subquery? Mark for Review

(1) Points

An error would be returned.

No rows will be selected.

All the rows will be selected.

The data returned may or may not be correct.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

80. Which best describes a multiple-row subquery? Mark for Review

(1) Points

A query that returns only one row from the inner SELECT statement

A query that returns one or more rows from the inner SELECT statement (*)

A query that returns only one column value from the inner SELECT statement

A query that returns one or more

81. Examine the structures of the PARTS and MANUFACTURERS tables:

PARTS:

PARTS_ID VARCHAR2(25)

PK PARTS_NAME VARCHAR2(50)

MANUFACTURERS_ID NUMBER

COST NUMBER(5,2)

PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

MANUFACTURERS:

ID NUMBER

PK NAME VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATION VARCHAR2(20)

Which SQL statement correctly uses a subquery?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

```
        UPDATE parts SET price = price * 1.15
WHERE manufacturers_id =
   (SELECT id
  &nbspFROM manufacturers
  &nbspWHERE UPPER(location) IN('ATLANTA ', 'BOSTON ', 'DALLAS '));




        SELECT parts_name, price, cost
FROM parts
WHERE manufacturers_id !=
  (SELECT id
  &nbspFROM manufacturers
  &nbspWHERE LOWER(name) = 'cost plus');




        SELECT parts_name, price, cost
FROM parts
WHERE manufacturers_id IN
  (SELECT id
  &nbspFROM manufacturers m
  &nbspJOIN part p ON (m.id = p.manufacturers_id));
```

(*)

SELECT parts_name

FROM

(SELECT AVG(cost)

 FROM manufacturers)

 WHERE cost > AVG(cost);

Correct Correct

82. Which of the following best describes the meaning of the ANY operator? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Equal to any member in the list

Compare value to each value returned by the subquery

Compare value to every value returned by the subquery

Equal to each value in the list

83. Which statement about single-row and multiple-row subqueries is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Multiple-row subqueries cannot be used with the LIKE operator.

Single-row operators can be used with both single-row and multiple-row subqueries.

Multiple-row subqueries can be used with both single-row and multiple-row operators.

Multiple-row subqueries can only be used in SEL

84. Which statement about the ANY operator when used with a multiple-row subquery is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The ANY operator compares every value returned by the subquery.

The ANY operator can be used with the DISTINCT keyword.

The ANY operator is a synonym for the ALL operator.

The ANY operator can be used with the LIKE and IN operators.

85. You need to create a SELECT statement that contains a multiple-row subquery, which comparison operator(s) can you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

IN, ANY, and ALL

LIKE

BETWEEN...AND...

=, <, and >

86. You need to display all the products that cost more than the maximum cost of every product produced in Japan. Which multiple-row comparison operator could you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

>ANY

NOT=ALL

IN

>IN

87. The STUDENTS table contains these columns:

STU_ID NUMBER(9) NOT NULL

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (30) NOT NULL

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25) NOT NULL

DOB DATE

STU_TYPE_ID VARCHAR2(1) NOT NULL

ENROLL_DATE DATE

You create another table, named FT_STUDENTS, with an identical structure.You want to insert all full-time students, who have a STU_TYPE_ID value of "F", into the new table. You execute this INSERT statement:

```
INSERT INTO ft_students
  (SELECT stu_id, last_name, first_name, dob, stu_type_id, enroll_date
  FROM students
  WHERE UPPER(stu_type_id) = 'F');
```

What is the result of executing this INSERT statement?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

All full-time students are inserted into the FT_STUDENTS table.

An error occurs because the FT_STUDENTS table already exists.

An error occurs because you CANNOT use a subquery in an INSERT statement.

An error occurs because the INSERT statement does NOT contain a VALUES clause.

88. The PRODUCTS table contains these columns:

PROD_ID NUMBER(4)

PROD_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

PROD_PRICE NUMBER(3)

You want to add the following row data to the PRODUCTS table:

(1) a NULL value in the PROD_ID column

(2) "6-foot nylon leash" in the PROD_NAME column

(3) "10" in the PROD_PRICE column

You issue this statement:

```
INSERT INTO products
VALUES (null,'6-foot nylon leash', 10);
```

What row data did you add to the table?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

The row was created with the correct data in all three columns. (*)

The row was created with the correct data in two of three columns.

The row was created with the correct data in one of the three columns.

The row was created completely wrong. No data ended up in the correct columns.

89. You have been instructed to add a new customer to the CUSTOMERS table. Because the new customer has not had a credit check, you should not add an amount to the CREDIT column.

The CUSTOMERS table contains these columns:

CUST_ID NUMBER(10)

COMPANY VARCHAR2(30)

CREDIT NUMBER(10)

POC VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATION VARCHAR2(30)

Which two INSERT statements will accomplish your objective?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

INSERT INTO customers (cust_id, company, poc, location)

VALUES (200, 'InterCargo', 'tflanders', 'samerica');

(*)

INSERT INTO customers

VALUES (200, 'InterCargo', null, 'tflanders', 'samerica');

(*)

INSERT INTO customers

VALUES (cust_id, company, credit, poc, location) (200, 'InterCargo', 0, 'tflanders', 'samerica');

INSERT INTO customers

VALUES (200, InterCargo, 0, tflanders, samerica);

90. You need to add a row to an existing table. Which DML statement should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

UPDATE

INSERT

DELETE

CREATE

91. You need to update both the DEPARTMENT_ID and LOCATION_ID columns in the EMPLOYEE table using one UPDATE statement. Which clause should you include in the UPDATE statement to update multiple columns? Mark for Review

(1) Points

the USING clause

the ON clause

the WHERE clause

the SET clause

92. What keyword in an UPDATE statement speficies the columns you want to change? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT

WHERE

SET

HAVING

93. One of the sales representatives, Janet Roper, has informed you that she was recently married, and she has requested that you update her name in the employee database. Her new last name is Cooper. Janet is the only person with the last name of Roper that is employed by the company. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns and all data is stored in lowercase:

EMP_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY

LNAME VARCHAR2(20)

FNAME VARCHAR2(20)

DEPT VARCHAR2 (20)

HIRE_DATE DATE

SALARY NUMBER(10)

Which UPDATE statement will accomplish your objective?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

UPDATE employees

SET lname = 'cooper'

WHERE lname = 'roper';

(*)

UPDATE employees lname = 'cooper'

WHERE lname = 'roper';

UPDATE employees

SET lname = 'roper'

WHERE lname = 'cooper';

UPDATE employees

SET cooper = 'lname'

WHERE lname = 'roper';

94. Which two commands can be used to modify existing data in a database row? Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

DELETE

INSERT

SELECT

UPDATE

95. You need to delete a record in the EMPLOYEES table for Tim Jones, whose unique employee identification number is 348. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

ID_NUM NUMBER(5) PRIMARY KEY

LNAME VARCHAR2(20)

FNAME VARCHAR2(20)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2(30)

PHONE NUMBER(10)

Which DELETE statement will delete the appropriate record without deleting any additional records?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

DELETE FROM employees WHERE id_num = 348;

DELETE FROM employees WHERE lname = jones;

DELETE * FROM employees WHERE id_num = 348;

DELETE 'jones' FROM employees;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 7

96. The TEACHERS and CLASS_ASSIGNMENTS tables contain these columns:

TEACHERS

TEACHER_ID NUMBER(5)

NAME VARCHAR2(25)

SUBJECT_ID NUMBER(5)

HIRE_DATE DATE

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

CLASS_ASSIGNMENTS

CLASS_ID NUMBER(5)

TEACHER_ID NUMBER(5)

START_DATE DATE

MAX_CAPACITY NUMBER(3)

Which scenario would require a subquery to return the desired results?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

You need to display the start date for each class taught by a given teacher.

You need to create a report to display the teachers who were hired more than five years ago.

You need to display the names of the teachers who teach classes that start within the next week.

You need to create a report to display the teachers who teach more classes than the average number of classes taught by each teacher.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 7

96. The TEACHERS and CLASS_ASSIGNMENTS tables contain these columns:

TEACHERS

TEACHER_ID NUMBER(5)

NAME VARCHAR2(25)

SUBJECT_ID NUMBER(5)

HIRE_DATE DATE

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

CLASS_ASSIGNMENTS

CLASS_ID NUMBER(5)

TEACHER_ID NUMBER(5)

START_DATE DATE

MAX_CAPACITY NUMBER(3)

Which scenario would require a subquery to return the desired results?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

You need to display the start date for each class taught by a given teacher.

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You need to display the names of the teachers who teach classes that start within the next week.

You need to create a report to display the teachers who teach more classes than the average number of classes taught by each teacher.

97. Examine the structures of the PRODUCTS and SUPPLIERS tables:

SUPPLIERS

SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

SUPPLIER_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)

CITY VARCHAR2 (25)

REGION VARCHAR2 (10)

POSTAL_CODE VARCHAR2 (11)

PRODUCTS

PRODUCT_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIERS table

CATEGORY_ID NUMBER

QTY_PER_UNIT NUMBER

UNIT_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)

QTY_IN_STOCK NUMBER

QTY_ON_ORDER NUMBER

REORDER_LEVEL NUMBER

You want to delete any products supplied by the five suppliers located in Atlanta. Which script should you use?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

DELETE FROM products

WHERE supplier_id IN

(SELECT supplier_id

```
   FROM suppliers
   WHERE UPPER(city) = 'ATLANTA');
```

(*)

```
        DELETE FROM products
WHERE UPPER(city) = 'ATLANTA';
```

```
        DELETE FROM products
WHERE supplier_id =
   (SELECT supplier_id
   FROM suppliers
   WHERE UPPER(city) = 'ATLANTA');
```

```
        DELETE FROM products
WHERE supplier_id IN
   (SELECT supplier_id
   FROM suppliers
   WHERE UPPER(city) = 'ALANTA');
```

97. Examine the structures of the PRODUCTS and SUPPLIERS tables:

SUPPLIERS

SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

SUPPLIER_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)

CITY VARCHAR2 (25)

REGION VARCHAR2 (10)

POSTAL_CODE VARCHAR2 (11)

PRODUCTS

PRODUCT_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIERS table

CATEGORY_ID NUMBER

QTY_PER_UNIT NUMBER

UNIT_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)

QTY_IN_STOCK NUMBER

QTY_ON_ORDER NUMBER

REORDER_LEVEL NUMBER

You want to delete any products supplied by the five suppliers located in Atlanta. Which script should you use?

Mark for

98. What would happen if you issued a DELETE statement without a WHERE clause? Mark for Review

(1) Points

All the rows in the table would be deleted.

An error message would be returned.

No rows would be deleted.

Only one row would be deleted.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 7

99. The EMPLOYEES table contains the following columns:

EMP_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY

LNAME VARCHAR2(20)

FNAME VARCHAR2(20)

DEPT VARCHAR2(20)

HIRE_DATE DATE

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

BONUS NUMBER(9,2)

You want to execute one DML statement to change the salary of all employees in department 10 to equal the new salary of employee number 89898. Currently, all employees in department 10 have the same salary value. Which statement should you execute?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

UPDATE employee

SET salary = SELECT salary

FROM employee

WHERE emp_id = 89898;

UPDATE employee

SET salary = (SELECT salary FROM employee WHERE emp_id = 89898);

UPDATE employee

SET salary = (SELECT salary FROM employee WHERE emp_id = 89898)

WHERE dept = 10;

(*)

UPDATE employee

SET salary = (SELECT salary FROM employee WHERE emp_id = 89898 AND dept = 10);

100. Which of the following represents the correct syntax for an INSERT statement? Mark for Review

(1) Points

INSERT VALUES INTO customers (3178 J. Smith 123 Main Street Nashville TN 37777;

INSERT INTO customers VALUES '3178' 'J.' 'Smith' '123 Main Street' 'Nashville' 'TN' '37777';

INSERT INTO customers VALUES ('3178', 'J.', 'Smith', '123 Main Street', 'Nashville', 'TN', '37777'); (*)

INSERT customers VALUES 3178, J., Smith, 123 Main Street, Nashville, TN, 37777;

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk indicates a correct answer.

Section 1 Lesson 1

(Answer all questions in this section)