the ON clause
Correct
 You need to display each employee's name in all uppercase letters. Which function should you use? Mark for Review Points
CASE
☐ UCASE
■ UPPER
TOUPPER 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
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.	4. You need to display the number of characters in each customer's last name. Which function	
should	you use?	Mark for Review
(1) Poir	nts	
	LENGTH	
	LPAD	
	COUNT	
	SUBSTR	
	5. Which Mark for Review	functions can be used to manipulate character, number, and date column values? w
(1) Poir	nts	
	CONCAT, RPAD	, and TRIM
	UPPER, LOWER	s, and INITCAP

ROUND, TRUNC, and ADD_MONTH

6. You query the database with this SQL statement:

SELECTLOWER(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) Poi	nts
	(Choose all correct answers)
	The SYSDATE function returns the Oracle Server date and time.
numbe	The ROUND number function rounds a value to a specified decimal place or the nearest whole er.
	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) Poi	
	IN
	LIKE
	BETWEENIN

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

IS NULL

CONCAT

	11.	Evaluate this SELECT statement:
SELECT	SYSDATI	E + 30
FROM o	dual;	
Which v	value is r	returned by the query?
	Mark fo	or Review
(1) Poin	its	
	the curi	rent date plus 30 hours
	the curi	rent date plus 30 days
	the curi	rent date plus 30 months
	No valu	e is returned because the SELECT statement generates an error.
12.		ed to display the current year as a character value (for example: Two Thousand and One).
		would you use? Mark for Review
(1) Poin	its	

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.	
19.	Use the TO_CHAR function to convert a number or date value to character string. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:	
EMPL	.OYEE_IDNUMBER(9)	
LAST_	LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)	
FIRST	FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)	
HIRE_	_DATE DATE	
You n	eed to display HIRE_DATE values in this format:	
Janua	ary 28, 2000	
Whic	h SELECT statement could you use?	
	Mark for Review	
(1) Pc	pints	

```
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

Previous Page 21 of 100 Next Summary 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.

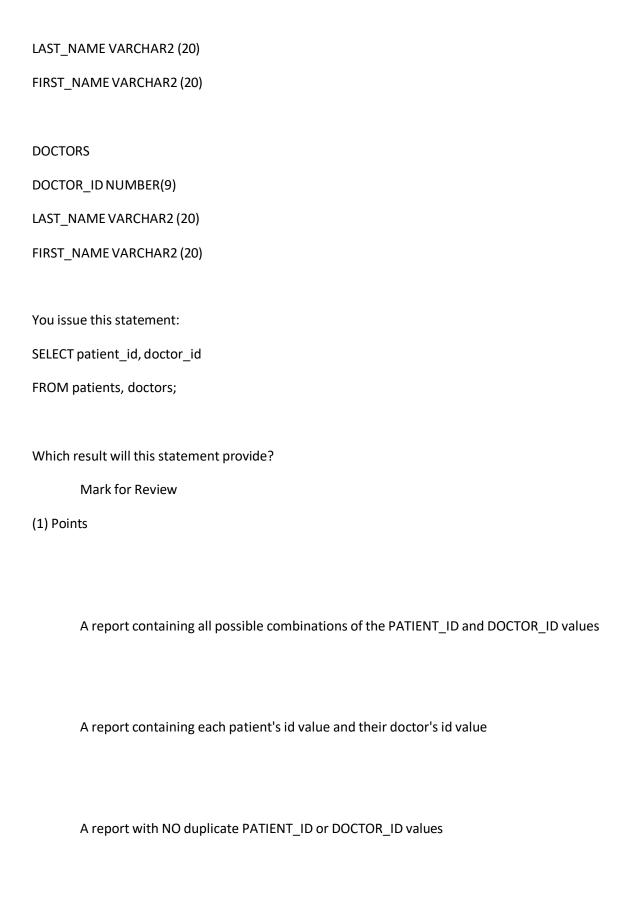
The statement would fail because values cannot be divided by null.

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) Poir	nts
	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
Incorre	ct Incorrect. Refer to Section 3
26.	The PATIENTS and DOCTORS tables contain these columns:

PATIENTS

PATIENT_ID NUMBER(9)



	A syntax error
27. WHERE	When joining 3 tables in a SELECT statement, how many join conditions are needed in the clause? Mark for Review
(1) Poir	nts
	0
	1
	2
	3

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:

```
EMP_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY
LNAME VARCHAR2(20)
FNAMEVARCHAR2(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
```

EMPLOYEES

```
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

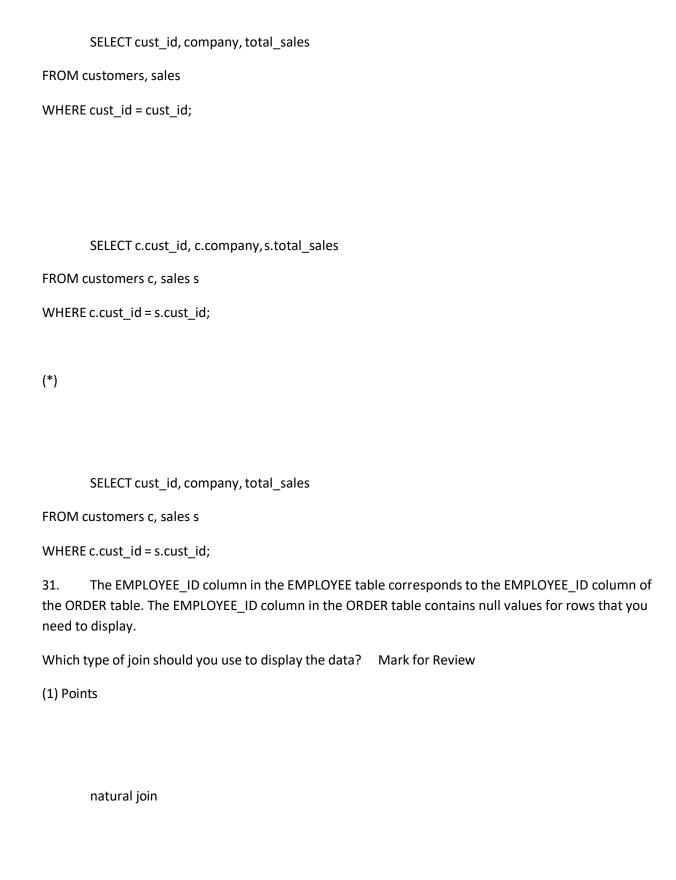
FROM employees

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 (+);



	self-join
	outer join
32.	equijoin Which statement about outer joins is true? Mark for Review
(1) Poir	
	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.
for Rev	
(1) 1 011	

	An outer join will return only those rows that do not meet the join criteria.					
in the o	An outer join will return only data from the far left column in one table and the far right column ther table.					
	An outer join will return data only if both tables contain an identical pair of columns.					
table if	An outer join will return all rows that meet the join criteria and will return NULL values from one no rows from the other table satisfy the join criteria.					
34. Review	Which of the following conditions will cause an error on a NATURAL JOIN? Mark for					
(1) Points						
	When you attempt to write it as an equijoin.					
name.	When the NATURAL JOIN clause is based on all columns in the two tables that have the same					
	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
Selfjoin
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
for Revi (1) Poin	
	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

(1) Points	39.	The primary	advantage of	using JOIN O	N is:	Mark for Re	eview	
Tł	e join happe	ens automatica	ally based on r	matching colu	mn name	es and data t	types	
lt	will display r	rows that do n	ot meet the jo	in condition				
lt	permits colu	ımns with diffe	erent names to	o be joined				
lt	permits colu	ımns that don'	t have matchi	ng data types	to be joi	ned		
М	40. ark for Revie		ondition would	d you use an e	equijoin q	query with th	ie USING keyword	?k
(1) Points								
	u need to po	erform a join o	of the CUSTON	ЛER and ORDI	ER tables	but limit the	e number of	

ON (a.patient_id = c.patient_id)

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. W Mark for I	What should be included in a SELECT statement to return NULL values from all tables? Review				
(1) Poin	ts					
	natural jo	ins				
	left outer	joins				
	full outer	joins				
	right oute	er joins				
		a select list contains both a column as well as a group function then what clause is				
required	d? №	flark for Review				
(1) Poin	ts					
	having cla	ause				

join clause

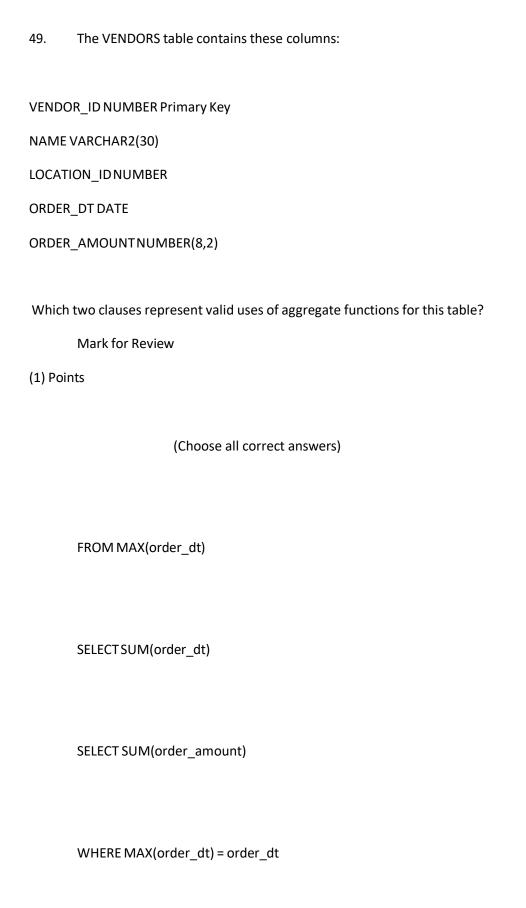
	group by clause	
45.	Evaluate this SELECT statement:	
SELECT	MIN(hire_date), dept_id	
FROM employee		
GROUP	BY dept_id;	
Which values are displayed?		
	Mark for Review	
(1) Poin	its	
	The earliest hire date in each department.	
	The the earliest hire date in the EMPLOYEE table.	

The latest hire date in the EMPLOYEE table.

order by clause

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

	three	
	four	
	two	
	Group functions cannot be nested.	
48. table?	Which group function would you use to display the total of all salary values in the EMPLOYEE Mark for Review	
(1) Points		
	SUM	
	AVG	
	COUNT	
	MAX	



SELECT location_id, MIN(AVG(order_amount))

Incorrec	ct Incorrect. Refer to Section 5	
50. Birming	You need to calculate the standard deviation for the cost of products produced in the sham facility. Which group function will you use? Mark for Review	
(1) Poin	ts	
	STDEV	
	CTDDEV	
	STDDEV	
	VAR_SAMP	
	VARIANCE	
	Group functions return a value forandnull values	in
theirco	mputations. Mark for Review	
(1) Poin	ts	

	a row set, ignore
	each row, ignore
	a row set, include
	each row, include
52. functio (1) Poir	You need to calculate the average salary of employees in each department. Which group n will you use? Mark for Review
	AVG
	MEAN
	MEDIAN

53.	The AVG, SUM, VARIANCE, and STDDEV functions can be used with which of the following? Mark for Review
(1) Poin	nts
	Only numeric data types
	Integers only
	Any data type
	All except numeric
54.	The PRODUCTS table contains these columns:
PROD_I	ID NUMBER(4)
PROD_I	NAME VARCHAR2(30)
PROD_	CAT VARCHAR2(30)
PROD_I	PRICE NUMBER(3)
PROD_0	QTYNUMBER(4)

The follow	wing statement is issued:
SELECTAV	/G(prod_price,prod_qty)
FROM pro	oducts;
What hap	pens when this statement is issued?
N	flark for Review
(1) Points	
В	oth the average price and the average quantity of the products are returned.
0	only the average quantity of the products is returned.
ΤI	he values in the PROD_PRICE column and the PROD_QTY column are averaged together.
А	n error occurs.
55. Tl	he EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAMEVARCHAR2(20)
FIRST_NAMEVARCHAR2(20)
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE
BONUS NUMBER(7,2)
COMM_PCTNUMBER(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

867950 985490 945809 5.60

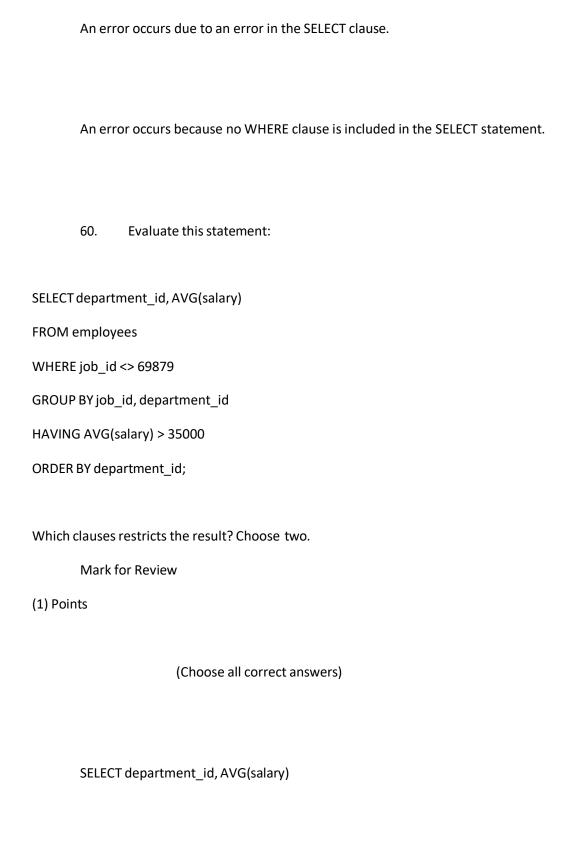
56. Which SELECT statement will calculate the number of rows in the PRODUCTS table? Mar for Review (1) Points	·k
SELECT COUNT(products);	
SELECT COUNT FROM products;	
SELECT COUNT FROM products;	
SELECT ROWCOUNT FROM products	
57. Examine the data from the LINE_ITEM table:	
LINE_ITEM_IDORDER_ID PRODUCT_ID PRICE DISCOUNT	
890898 847589 848399 8.99 0.10	
768385 862459 849869 5.60 0.05	

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 p	products;
Which	statement is true?
	Mark for Review
(1) Poir	nts
	The number of rows in the table is displayed.
	The number of unique PRODUCT_IDs in the table is displayed.
	. = ' ' '



```
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

SELECTt.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;

SELECTt.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)

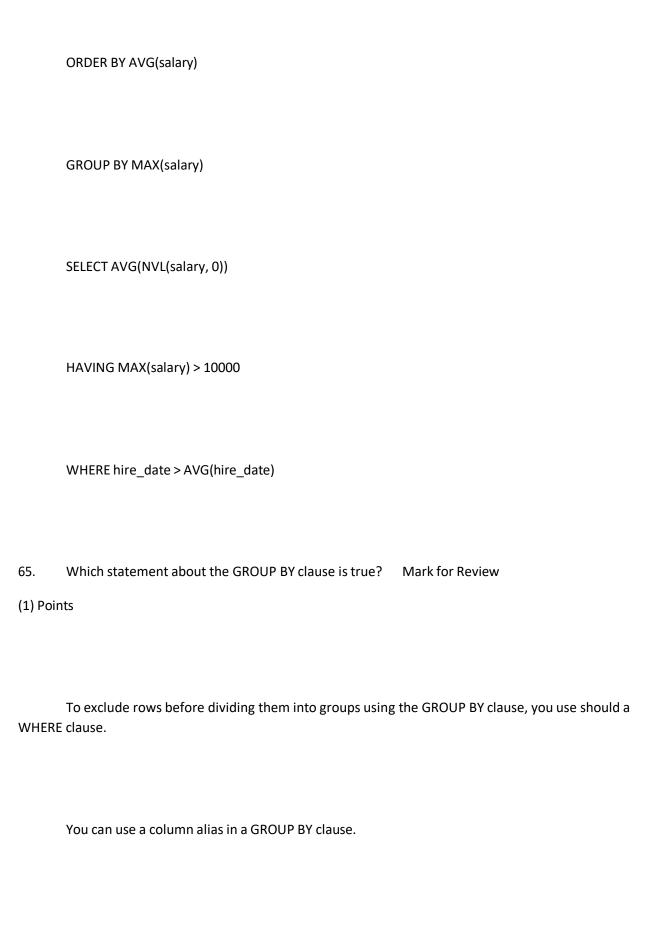
FROM players p JOIN teams t ON (p.team_id = t.team_id)

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)
```



	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 6	employee
GROUP	BY dept_id;
How ar	re the results of this statement sorted? Mark for Review
(1) Poir	nts
	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

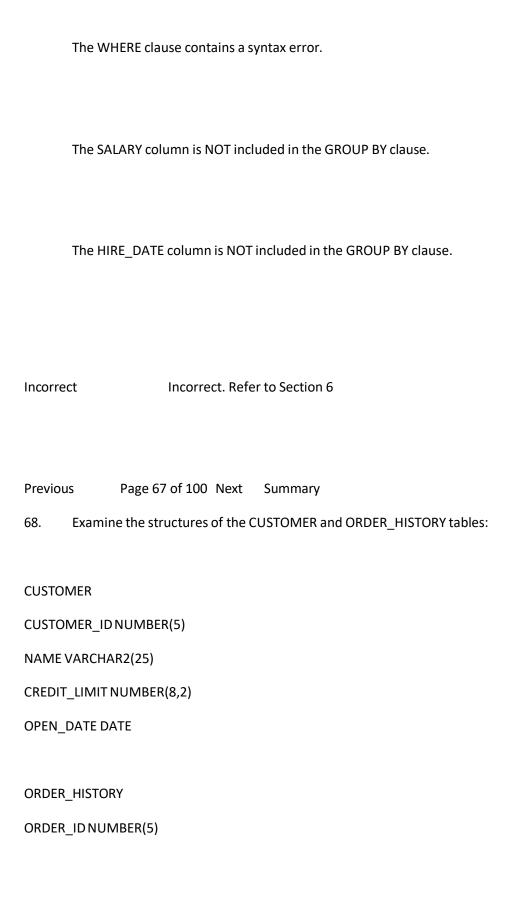
ORDER BY hire_date;

Why will this statement cause an error?

Mark for Review

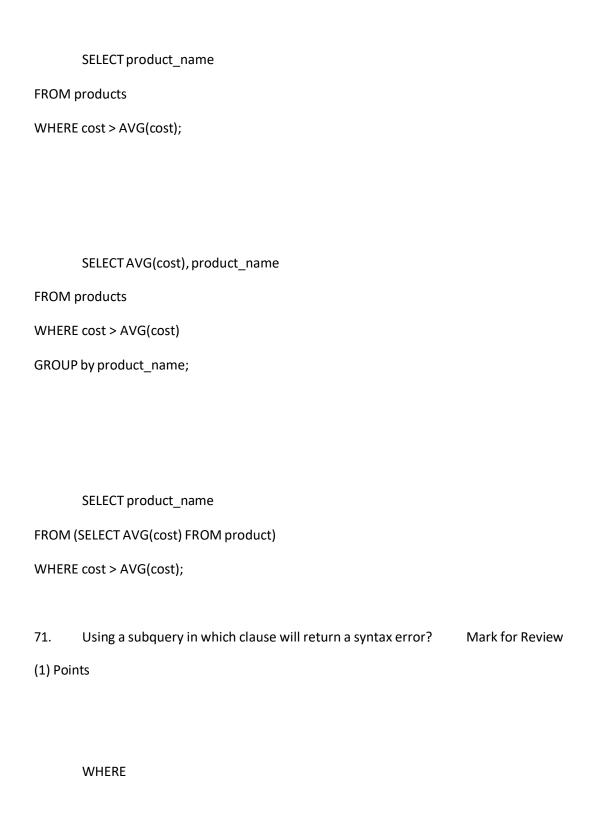
(1) Points

The HAVING clause is missing.



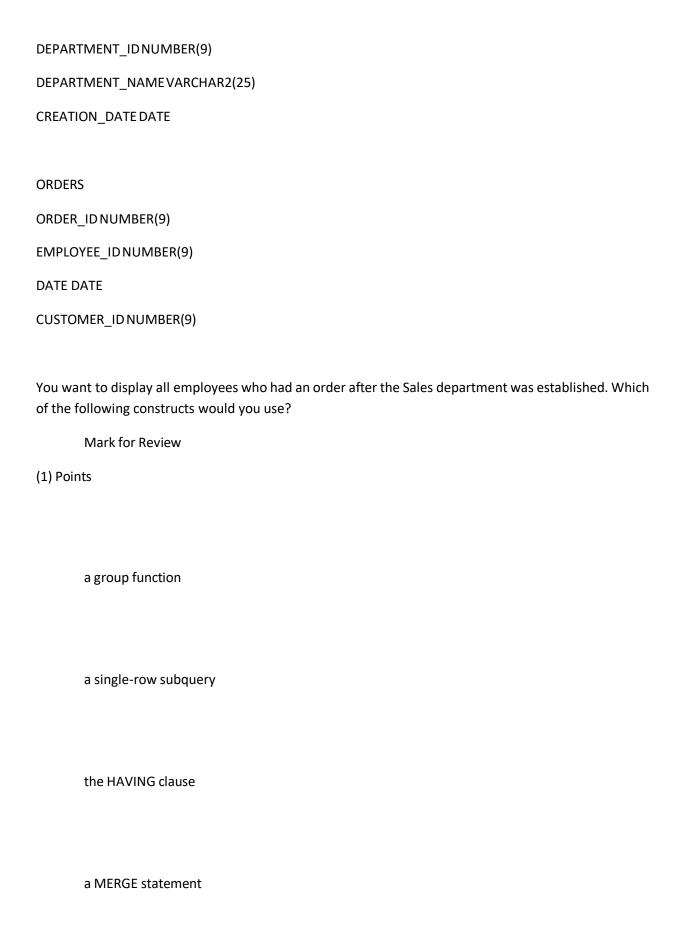
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(5)
ORDER_DATE DATE
TOTAL NUMBER(8,2)
Which of the following scenarios would require a subquery to return the desired results?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
You need to display the date each customer account was opened.
You need to display each date that a customer placed an order.
You 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.
Tou need to display all the orders that were placed on the same day as order number 25550.
Lancourt Befords Coding C
Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

(*)



	FROM
	HAVING
	There are no places you cannot place subqueries.
72. salary.	You need to display all the players whose salaries are greater than or equal to John Brown's Which comparison operator should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Poir	nts
	=
	>
	<=
	>=

73.	Which best describes a single-row subquery? Mark for Review
(1) Poir	nts
	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.
EMPLO	YEE
EMPLO	YEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_N	IAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_I	NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPAR	TMENT_IDNUMBER(9)
DEPAR	TMENT



75.	Which statement about the <> operator is true?	Mark for Review	
(1) Poir	nts		
	The <> operator is NOT a valid SQL operator.		
	The <> operator CANNOT be used in a single-row subque	an.	
	The Coperator Cannot be used in a single-row subqui	ery.	
	The <> operator returns the same result as the ANY open	rator in a subquery	
	The <> operator can be used when a single-row subquer	ry returns only one row.	
76.	Which operator or keyword cannot be used with a multi	iple-row subquery?	Mark for
Review			
(1) Poir	nts		
	ALL		
	ANY		

=	
>	
77. by a subquery?	Which comparison operator would you use to compare a value to every value returned Mark for Review
(1) Points	
SOME	
ANY	
ALL	
IN	
Correct	Correct

SELECT player_id, name **FROM players** WHERE team_id IN (SELECT team_id FROM teams WHERE 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.

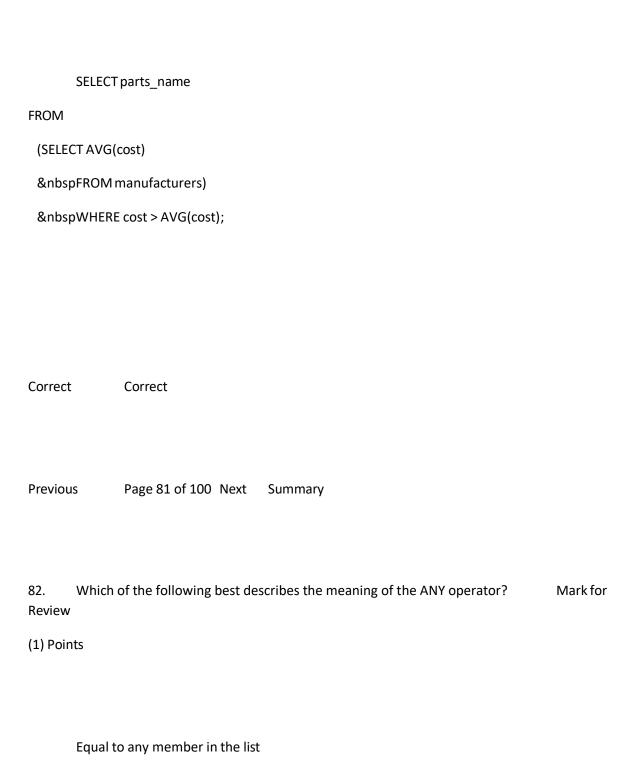
Evaluate this SELECT statement:

78.

	79.	What would happen if you attempted to use a single-row operator with a multiple-row
subque	ry?	Mark for Review
(1) Poin	its	
	An erro	r would be returned.
	No row	s will be selected.
	All +ba m	rows will be selected.
	All the f	ows will be selected.
	The dat	a returned may or may not be correct.
Incorre	ct	Incorrect. Refer to Section 6
80.	Which b	pest describes a multiple-row subquery? Mark for Review
(1) Poin	its	
	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 PAR1	TS_NAME VARCHAR2(50)
MANUF	ACTURERS_ID NUMBER
COST N	UMBER(5,2)
PRICE N	UMBER(5,2)
MANUF	ACTURERS:
ID NUM	IBER
PK NAM	1E VARCHAR2(30)
LOCATION	ON VARCHAR2(20)
Which S	SQL statement correctly uses a subquery?
	Mark for Review
(1) Poin	ts

```
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));
```



	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. Review (1) Poin	Which statement about single-row and multiple-row subqueries is true? Mark for ts
	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

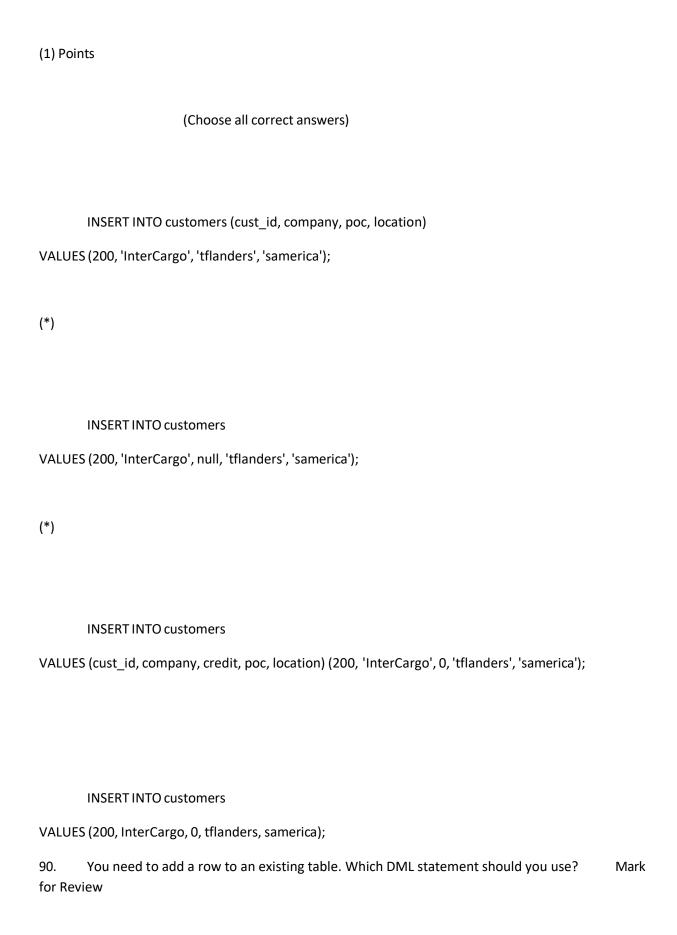
true?	84. Which statement about the ANY operator when used with a multiple-row subquery is Mark for Review
(1) Poir	nts
	The ANY operator compares every value returned by the subquery.
	The ANY operator can be used with the DISTINCT keyword.
	The ANY operator is a synonym for the ALL operator.
	The ANY operator can be used with the LIKE and IN operators.
	You need to create a SELECT statement that contains a multiple-row subquery, which rison operator(s) can you use? Mark for Review
(1) Poir	nts
	IN, ANY, and ALL
	LIKE

BETWEENAND
=, <, 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
ZAINT
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:
PRO	D_ID NUMBER(4)
PRO	D_NAMEVARCHAR2(25)
PRO	D_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 i	ssue this statement:
INSE	RT INTO products
VALU	JES (null,'6-foot nylon leash', 10);
Wha	t row data did you add to the table?
	Mark for Review
(1) P	oints

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)		
CREDIT NUMBER(10) POC VARCHAR2(30)		
LOCATION VARCHAR2(30)		
Which two INSERT statements will accomplish your objective? Mark for Review		



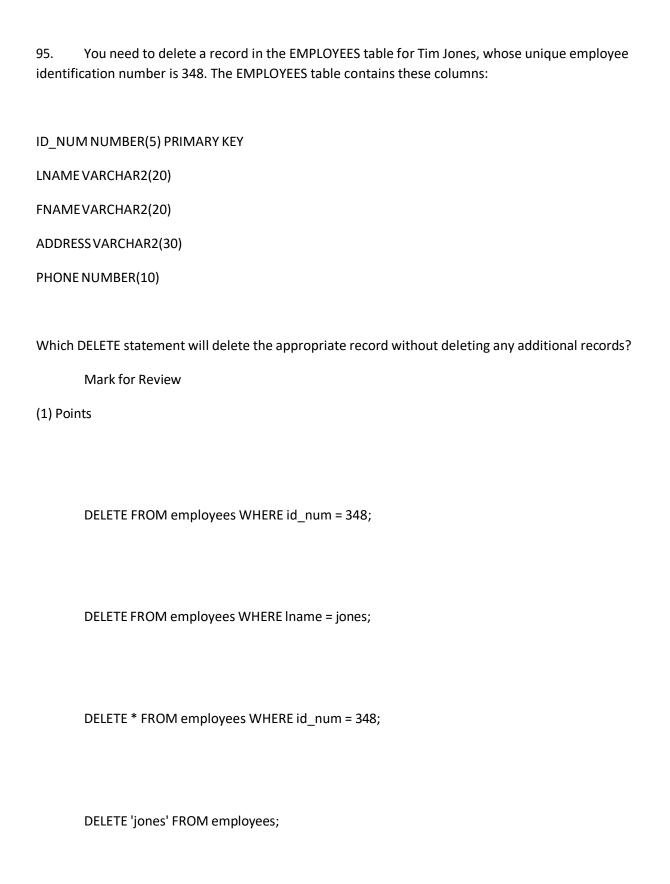
1) Points	
UPDATE	
INSERT	
DELETE	
CREATE	
91. You need to update both the DEPARTMENT_ID and LOCATION_ID columns in the EMPLOYE table using one UPDATE statement. Which clause should you include in the UPDATE statement to update multiple columns? Mark for Review	
(1) Points	
the USING clause	
the ON clause	

	the WHERE clause	
	the SET clause	
92. for Revi	What keyword in an UPDATE statement speficies the columns you want to change? Mark iew	
(1) Poin	nts	
	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_IC	D NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY	
LNAME VARCHAR2(20)		

```
FNAMEVARCHAR2(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 Iname = 'cooper'
WHERE Iname = 'roper';
(*)
       UPDATE employees Iname = 'cooper'
WHERE Iname = 'roper';
       UPDATE employees
SET Iname = 'roper'
WHERE Iname = 'cooper';
```

	UPDATE employees			
SET cod	SET cooper = 'Iname'			
WHERE	WHERE Iname = 'roper';			
94. Review	· -	1ark for		
(1) Poir	ints			
	(Choose all correct answers)			
	DELETE			
	INSERT			
	SELECT			

UPDATE



Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 96. The TEACHERS and CLASS_ASSIGNMENTS tables contain these columns: **TEACHERS** TEACHER_IDNUMBER(5) NAME VARCHAR2(25) SUBJECT_ID NUMBER(5) HIRE_DATE DATE SALARY NUMBER(9,2) CLASS_ASSIGNMENTS CLASS_IDNUMBER(5) TEACHER_IDNUMBER(5) START_DATE DATE MAX_CAPACITYNUMBER(3) Which scenario would require a subquery to return the desired results? Mark for Review

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

(1) Points

	You need to create a report to display the teachers who were hired more than five years ago.
week.	You need to display the names of the teachers who teach classes that start within the next
numbe	You need to create a report to display the teachers who teach more classes than the average r of classes taught by each teacher.
Incorre	ct Incorrect. Refer to Section 7
96.	The TEACHERS and CLASS_ASSIGNMENTS tables contain these columns:
TEACHE	ERS
TEACH	ER_IDNUMBER(5)
NAME	VARCHAR2(25)
SUBJEC	T_IDNUMBER(5)
HIRE_D	ATE DATE
SALARY	NUMBER(9,2)
CLASS_	ASSIGNMENTS
CLASS_	IDNUMBER(5)

TEACHER_ID NUMBER(5)		
START_DATE DATE		
MAX_CAPACITYNUMBER(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.		
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_UNITNUMBER
UNIT_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)
QTY_IN_STOCK NUMBER
QTY_ON_ORDER NUMBER
REORDER_LEVELNUMBER
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 UNITNUMBER
UNIT_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)
QTY_IN_STOCK NUMBER
QTY_ON_ORDER NUMBER
REORDER_LEVELNUMBER
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;

(*)

	OPDATE employee		
SET sal	SET salary = (SELECT salary FROM employee WHERE emp_id = 89898 AND dept = 10);		
for Rev	100. ⁄iew	Which of the following represents the correct syntax for an INSERT statement? Mark	
(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;	

Test: Mid Term Exam - Database Programming with SQL

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

Section 1 Lesson 1

(Answer all questions in this section)