1. You need to display the number of characters in each customer's last name. W
hich function should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

LENGTH (*)

LPAD

COUNT

SUBSTR

Correct

2. You query the database with this SQL statement:
SELECT CONCAT(last_name, (SUBSTR(LOWER(first_name), 4))) "Default Password"
FROM employees;

Which function will be evaluated first?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CONCAT

SUBSTR

LOWER (*)

All three will be evaluated simultaneously.

Correct

3. Which functions can be used to manipulate character, number, and date colu
mn values? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CONCAT, RPAD, and TRIM (*)

UPPER, LOWER, and INITCAP

ROUND, TRUNC, and MOD

ROUND, TRUNC, and ADD_MONTHS

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1 Lesson 1.

4. The STYLES table contains this data:
STYLE_ID STYLE_NAME CATEGORY COST
895840 SANDAL 85940 12.00
968950 SANDAL 85909 10.00
869506 SANDAL 89690 15.00
809090 LOAFER 89098 10.00
890890 LOAFER 89789 14.00
857689 HEEL 85940 11.00

758960 SANDAL 86979 12.00

You query the database and return the value 79. Which script did you use?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
    SELECT INSTR(category, 2,2)
FROM styles
WHERE style_id = 895840;
```

```
    SELECT INSTR(category, -2,2)
FROM styles
WHERE style_id = 895840;
```

```
    SELECT SUBSTR(category, 2,2)
FROM styles
WHERE style_id = 895840;
```

```
    SELECT SUBSTR(category, -2,2)
FROM styles
WHERE style_id = 758960;
```

(*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1 Lesson 1.

5. The PRICE table contains this data:
PRODUCT_ID MANUFACTURER_ID

86950 59604

You query the database and return the value 95. Which script did you use?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
    SELECT SUBSTR(product_id, 3, 2)
FROM price
WHERE manufacturer_id = 59604;
```

(*)

```
    SELECT LENGTH(product_id, 3, 2)
FROM price
WHERE manufacturer_id = 59604;
```

```
    SELECT SUBSTR(product_id, -1, 3)
FROM price
WHERE manufacturer_id = 59604;
```

```
    SELECT TRIM(product_id, -3, 2)
FROM price
```

```
WHERE manufacturer_id = 59604;
```

Correct

6. 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.

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

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1 Lesson 1.

7. You issue this SQL statement:

```
SELECT INSTR ('organizational sales', 'al')
FROM dual;
```

Which value is returned by this command?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

1

2

13 (*)

17

Correct

8. 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

Correct

9. Which comparison operator retrieves a list of values? Mark for Review
(1) Points

IN (*)

LIKE

BETWEEN ... IN ...

IS NULL

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1 Lesson 2.

10. Evaluate this function: MOD (25, 2) Which value is returned? Mark for Review
(1) Points

1 (*)

2

25

0

Correct

11. You issue this SQL statement:
SELECT ROUND (1282.248, -2) FROM dual;
What value does this statement produce?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

1200

1282

1282.25

1300 (*)

Correct

12. Which SELECT statement will NOT return a date value? Mark for Review
(1) Points

SELECT (30 + hire_date) + 1440/24

```
FROM employees;
```

```
    SELECT (SYSDATE - hire_date) + 10*8
FROM employees;
```
(*)

```
    SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('25-JUN-02') + hire_date
FROM employees;
```

```
    SELECT (hire_date - SYSDATE) + TO_DATE('25-JUN-02')
FROM employees;
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1 Lesson 3.

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

RR

YY

YYYY

YEAR (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1 Lesson 3.

14. Which of the following SQL statements will correctly display the last nam e 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;
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1 Lesson 3.

15. 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 (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1 Lesson 3.

16. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
HIRE_DATE DATE
EVAL_MONTHS NUMBER(3)

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT hire_date + eval_months
FROM employees;
```

The values returned by this SELECT statement will be of which data type?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE (*)

NUMBER

DATETIME

INTEGER

Correct

Section 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

17. When executed, which statement displays a zero if the TUITION_BALANCE value is zero and the HOUSING_BALANCE value is null? Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
SELECT NVL (tuition_balance + housing_balance, 0) "Balance Due"
FROM student_accounts;
```

(*)

```
    SELECT NVL(tuition_balance, 0), NVL (housing_balance), tuition_balance + hou
sing_balance "Balance Due"
FROM student_accounts;
```

```
    SELECT tuition_balance + housing_balance
FROM student_accounts;
```

```
    SELECT TO_NUMBER(tuition_balance, 0), TO_NUMBER (housing_balance, 0), tutiti
on_balance + housing_balance "Balance Due"
FROM student_accounts;
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2 Lesson 2.

18. The STYLES table contains this data:

```
STYLE_ID STYLE_NAME CATEGORY COST
895840 SANDAL 85940 12.00
968950 SANDAL 85909 10.00
869506 SANDAL 89690 15.00
809090 LOAFER 89098 10.00
890890 LOAFER 89789 14.00
857689 HEEL 85940 11.00
758960 SANDAL 86979
```

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT style_id, style_name, category, cost
FROM styles
WHERE style_name LIKE 'SANDAL' AND NVL(cost, 0) < 15.00
ORDER BY category, cost;
```

Which result will the query provide?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
    STYLE_ID STYLE_NAME CATEGORY COST
895840 SANDAL 85940 12.00
968950 SANDAL 85909 10.00
758960 SANDAL 86979
```

```
    STYLE_ID STYLE_NAME CATEGORY COST
895840 SANDAL 85909 12.00
968950 SANDAL 85909 10.00
869506 SANDAL 89690 15.00
758960 SANDAL 86979
```

```
    STYLE_ID STYLE_NAME CATEGORY COST
895840 SANDAL 85909 12.00
```

968950 SANDAL 85909 10.00
758960 SANDAL 86979
869506 SANDAL 89690 15.00

STYLE_ID STYLE_NAME CATEGORY COST
968950 SANDAL 85909 10.00
895840 SANDAL 85940 12.00
758960 SANDAL 86979

(*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2 Lesson 2.

19. 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

TO_NUMBER and NULLIF

Correct

20. Which statement about group functions is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

NVL and NVL2, but not COALESCE, can be used with group functions to replace null values.

NVL and COALESCE, but not NVL2, can be used with group functions to replace null values.

NVL, NVL2, and COALESCE can be used with group functions to replace null val ues. (*)

COALESCE, but not NVL and NVL2, can be used with group functions to replace null values.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2 Lesson 2.

21. All Human Resources data is stored in a table named EMPLOYEES. You have bee n asked to create a report that displays each employee's name and salary. Each e mployee's salary must be displayed in the following format: $000,000.00. Which f unction should you include in a SELECT statement to achieve the desired result? Mark for Review
(1) Points

TO_CHAR (*)

TO_DATE

TO_NUMBER

CHARTOROWID

Correct

22. Which best describes the TO_CHAR function? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The TO_CHAR function can be used to specify meaningful column names in an SQL statement's result set.

The TO_CHAR function can be used to remove text from column data that will be returned by the database.

The TO_CHAR function can be used to display dates and numbers according to formatting conventions that are supported by Oracle. (*)

The TO_CHAR function can only be used on Date columns.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2 Lesson 1.

23. 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;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2 Lesson 1.

24. Which SQL Statement should you use to display the prices in this format: "$00.30"? Mark for Review
(1) Points

SELECT TO_CHAR(price, '$99,900.99')
FROM product;
(*)

SELECT TO_CHAR(price, "$99,900.99")
FROM product;

SELECT TO_CHAR(price, '$99,990.99')
FROM product;

SELECT TO_NUMBER(price, '$99,900.99')
FROM product;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2 Lesson 1.

25. Which functions allow you to perform explicit data type conversions? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ROUND, TRUNC, ADD_MONTHS

LENGTH, SUBSTR, LPAD, TRIM

TO_CHAR, TO_DATE, TO_NUMBER (*)

NVL, NVL2, NULLIF

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2 Lesson 1.

26. 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 grou
p of rows.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2 Lesson 1.

Section 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

27. Below find the structures of the PRODUCTS and VENDORS tables:

```
PRODUCTS
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER
PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
VENDOR_ID NUMBER
CATEGORY_ID NUMBER

VENDORS
VENDOR_ID NUMBER
VENDOR_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)
CITY VARCHAR2 (25)
REGION VARCHAR2 (10)
POSTAL_CODE VARCHAR2 (11)
```

You want to create a query that will return an alphabetical list of products, in
cluding the product name and associated vendor name, for all products that have
a vendor assigned. Which two queries could you use?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

```
SELECT p.product_name, v.vendor_name
FROM products p
LEFT OUTER JOIN vendors v
ON p.vendor_id = v.vendor_id
ORDER BY p.product_name;
```

```
SELECT p.product_name, v.vendor_name
FROM products p
JOIN vendors v
ON (vendor_id)
ORDER BY p.product_name;
```

```
SELECT p.product_name, v.vendor_name
FROM products p
NATURAL JOIN vendors v
ORDER BY p.product_name;
```
(*)

```
SELECT p.product_name, v.vendor_name
FROM products p
JOIN vendors v
```

```
USING (p.vendor_id)
ORDER BY p.product_name;
```

```
    SELECT p.product_name, v.vendor_name
FROM products p
JOIN vendors v
USING (vendor_id)
ORDER BY p.product_name;
(*)
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3 Lesson 2.

28. 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

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3 Lesson 2.

29. You created the CUSTOMERS and ORDERS tables by issuing these CREATE TABLE statements in sequence:

```
CREATE TABLE customers
(custid varchar2(5),
companyname varchar2(30),
contactname varchar2(30),
address varchar2(30),
city varchar2(20),
state varchar2(30),
phone varchar2(20),
constraint pk_customers_01 primary key (custid));

CREATE TABLE orders
(orderid varchar2(5) constraint pk_orders_01 primary key,
orderdate date,
total number(15),
custid varchar2(5) references customers (custid));
```

You have been instructed to compile a report to present the information about orders placed by customers who reside in Nashville. Which query should you issue to achieve the desired results?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
    SELECT custid, companyname
FROM customers
WHERE city = 'Nashville';
```

```
    SELECT orderid, orderdate, total
FROM orders o
NATURAL JOIN customers c ON o.custid = c.custid
WHERE city = 'Nashville';
```

```
    SELECT orderid, orderdate, total
FROM orders o
JOIN customers c ON o.custid = c.custid
WHERE city = 'Nashville';
```
(*)

```
    SELECT orderid, orderdate, total
FROM orders
WHERE city = 'Nashville';
```

Correct

30. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT a.lname || ', ' || a.fname as "Patient", b.lname || ', ' || b.fname as "P
hysician", 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)
```

Correct

31. Which keyword in a SELECT statement creates an equijoin by specifying a col
umn name common to both tables? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A HAVING clause

The FROM clause

The SELECT clause

A USING clause (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3 Lesson 2.

32. 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.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3 Lesson 2.

33. The primary advantages of using JOIN ON is: (Select two) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

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. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3 Lesson 2.

34. You need to join the EMPLOYEE_HIST and EMPLOYEES tables. The EMPLOYEE_HIST table will be the first table in the FROM clause. All the matched and unmatched rows in the EMPLOYEES table need to be displayed. Which type of join will you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A cross join

An inner join

A left outer join

A right outer join (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3 Lesson 3.

35. You need to display all the rows from both the EMPLOYEE and EMPLOYEE_HIST tables. Which type of join would you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A right outer join

A left outer join

A full outer join (*)

An inner join

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3 Lesson 3.

36. Which query represents the correct syntax for a left outer join? Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
SELECT companyname, orderdate, total
FROM customers c
LEFT JOIN orders o
ON c.cust_id = o.cust_id;
```

```
SELECT companyname, orderdate, total
FROM customers c
OUTER JOIN orders o
ON c.cust_id = o.cust_id;
```

```
SELECT companyname, orderdate, total
FROM customers c
LEFT OUTER JOIN orders o
ON c.cust_id = o.cust_id;
(*)
```

```
SELECT companyname, orderdate, total
FROM customers c
LEFT OUTER orders o
ON c.cust_id = o.cust_id;
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3 Lesson 3.

37. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT *
FROM employee e, employee m
WHERE e.mgr_id = m.emp_id;
```

Which type of join is created by this SELECT statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

a self join (*)

a cross join

a left outer join

a full outer join

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3 Lesson 4.

38. Which statement about a self join is true? Mark for Review (1) Points

The NATURAL JOIN clause must be used.

Table aliases must be used to qualify table names. (*)

Table aliases cannot be used to qualify table names.

A self join must be implemented by defining a view.

Correct

39. Which SELECT statement implements a self join? Mark for Review (1) Points

SELECT p.part_id, t.product_id
FROM part p, part t
WHERE p.part_id = t.product_id;
(*)

SELECT p.part_id, t.product_id
FROM part p, product t
WHERE p.part_id = t.product_id;

SELECT p.part_id, t.product_id
FROM part p, product t
WHERE p.part_id = t.product_id (+);

SELECT p.part_id, t.product_id
FROM part p, product t
WHERE p.part_id =! t.product_id;

Correct

Section 4
(Answer all questions in this section)

40. The TRUCKS table contains these columns:
TRUCKS:
TYPE VARCHAR2(30)

YEAR DATE
MODEL VARCHAR2(20)
PRICE NUMBER(10)

Which SELECT statement will return the average price for the 4x4 model?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
    SELECT AVG(price)
FROM trucks
WHERE model = '4x4';
```
(*)

```
    SELECT AVG(price)
FROM trucks
WHERE model IS '4x4';
```

```
    SELECT AVG(price)
FROM trucks
WHERE model IS 4x4;
```

```
    SELECT AVG(price), model
FROM trucks
WHERE model IS '4x4';
```

Correct

41. Which group function would you use to display the highest salary value in t
he EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

AVG

COUNT

MAX (*)

MIN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4 Lesson 2.

42. 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 col
umns? (Choose three.)

Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

MAX (*)

SUM

AVG

MIN (*)

COUNT (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4 Lesson 2.

43. The AVG, SUM, VARIANCE, and STDDEV functions can be used with which of th e following? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Only numeric data types (*)

Integers only

Any data type

All except numeric

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4 Lesson 2.

44. Which group functions below act on character, number and date data types? (Choose more than one answer) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SUM

MAX (*)

MIN (*)

AVG

COUNT (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4 Lesson 2.

45. You need to compute the total salary for all employees in department 10. Which group function will you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

MAX

SUM (*)

VARIANCE

COUNT

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4 Lesson 2.

46. Which group function would you use to display the average price of all products in the PRODUCTS table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

SUM

AVG (*)

COUNT

MAX

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4 Lesson 2.

47. 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_item;

Correct

48. 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.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4 Lesson 3.

49. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 30000;
```

Which results will the query display?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The number of employees that have a salary less than 30000.

The total of the SALARY column for all employees that have a salary greater than 30000.

The number of rows in the EMPLOYEES table that have a salary greater than 30 000. (*)

The query generates an error and returns no results.

Correct

50. 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;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4 Lesson 3.