1. Which SQL function can be used to remove heading or trailing characters (or both) from a character string? Mark for Review

(1) Points

LPAD

CUT

NVL2

TRIM

Correct

1. 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.

Correct

3.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

Correct

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 11.00 |

You query the database and return the value 40. 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;

Correct

5.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

1. 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

Correct

1. What will the following SQL statemtent display?

SELECT last\_name, LPAD(salary, 15, '$')SALARY FROM employees;

Mark for Review

(1) Points

The last name of employees that have a salary that includes a $ in the value, size of 15 and the column labeled SALARY.

The last name and the format of the salary limited to 15 digits to the left of the decimal and the column labeled SALARY.

The last name and salary for all employees with the format of the salary 15 characters long, left- padded with the $ and the column labeled SALARY.

The query will result in an error: "ORA-00923: FROM keyword not found where expected."

Correct

8. 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

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

(1) Points

1

2

25

0

Correct

1. 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 1

1. Which function would you use to return the current database server date and time? Mark for Review

(1) Points

DATE

SYSDATE

DATETIME

CURRENTDATE

Correct

1. 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

Correct

1. You need to subtract three months from the current date. Which function should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

ROUND

TO\_DATE

ADD\_MONTHS

MONTHS\_BETWEEN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1

1. Which of the following Date Functions will add calendar months to a date? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Months + Calendar (Month)

MONTHS + Date

NEXT\_MONTH

Correct

1. 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

Incorrect. Refer to Section 1

1. 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;

Correct

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

(1) Points

TO\_CHAR

TO\_DATE

TO\_NUMBER

CHARTOROWID

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2

1. 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

1. 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.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2

1. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(9) LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25) SALARY NUMBER(6)

You need to create a report to display the salaries of all employees. Which script should you use to display the salaries in format: "$45,000.00"?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT TO\_CHAR(salary, '$999,999')

FROM employees;

SELECT TO\_NUM(salary, '$999,990.99')

FROM employees;

SELECT TO\_NUM(salary, '$999,999.00')

FROM employees;

SELECT TO\_CHAR(salary, '$999,999.00')

FROM employees;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 2

1. 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

Correct

1. 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

1. 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 + housing\_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), tutition\_balance + housing\_balance "Balance Due"

FROM student\_accounts;

1. 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 values.

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

Correct

1. 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

3

Correct

1. 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;

FROM employees

WHERE salary != 25000 AND dept\_id = 10;

Correct

1. 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;

Correct

1. Your have two tables named EMPLOYEES and SALES. You want to identify the sales representatives who have generated at least $100,000 in revenue.

Which query should you issue? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT e.fname, e.lname, s.sales FROM employees e, sales s

WHERE e.emp\_id = s.emp\_id AND revenue > 100000;

SELECT e.fname, e.lname, s.sales FROM employees e, sales s

WHERE e.emp\_id = s.emp\_id AND revenue >= 100000;

SELECT e.fname, e.lname, s.sales FROM employees, sales

WHERE e.emp\_id = s.emp\_id AND revenue >= 100000;

SELECT fname, lname, sales Q FROM employees e, sales s

WHERE e.emp\_id = s.emp\_id AND revenue > 100000;

Correct

1. 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. Refer to Section

1. Which statement about the join syntax of a SELECT statement is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The ON keyword must be included.

The JOIN keyword must be included.

The FROM clause represents the join criteria.

The WHERE clause represents the join criteria.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3

1. 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.

Correct

1. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT p.player\_id, m.last\_name, m.first\_name, t.team\_name FROM player p

LEFT OUTER JOIN player m ON (p.manager\_id = m.player\_id) LEFT OUTER JOIN team t ON (p.team\_id = t.team\_id);

Which join is evaluated first?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

the self-join of the player table

the join between the player table and the team table on TEAM\_ID

the join between the player table and the team table on MANAGER\_ID

the join between the player table and the team table on PLAYER\_ID

Correct

1. Which two operators can be used in an outer join condition using the outer join operator (+)? Mark for Review

(1) Points

AND and =

OR and =

BETWEEN...AND... and IN

IN and =

Incorrect. Refer to Section 3

1. Which statement about a natural join is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Columns with the same names must have identical data types.

Columns with the same names must have the same precision and datatype.

Columns with the same names must have compatible data types.

Columns with the same names cannot be included in the SELECT list of the query.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4

1. You need to join all the rows in the EMPLOYEE table to all the rows in the EMP\_REFERENCE table.

Which type of join should you create? Mark for Review

(1) Points

An equijoin

A cross join

An inner join

A full outer join

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4

1. Which of the following best describes a natural join? Mark for Review

(1) Points

A join between two tables that includes columns that share the same name, datatypes and lengths

A join that produces a Cartesian product

A join between tables where matching fields do not exist

A join that uses only one table

Correct

1. Which SELECT clause creates an equijoin by specifying a column name common to both tables?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A HAVING clause

The FROM clause

The SELECT clause

A USING clause

Correct

1. 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 4

1. 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

1. Below find the structure of the CUSTOMERS and SALES\_ORDER tables:

CUSTOMERS

CUSTOMER\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key CUSTOMER\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

CONTACT\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

CONTACT\_TITLE VARCHAR2 (20)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)

CITY VARCHAR2 (25)

REGION VARCHAR2 (10)

POSTAL\_CODE VARCHAR2 (20)

COUNTRY\_ID NUMBER Foreign key to COUNTRY\_ID column of the COUNTRY table PHONE VARCHAR2 (20)

FAX VARCHAR2 (20) CREDIT\_LIMIT NUMBER(7,2)

SALES\_ORDER

ORDER\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

CUSTOMER\_ID NUMBER Foreign key to CUSTOMER\_ID column of the CUSTOMER table ORDER\_DT DATE

ORDER\_AMT NUMBER (7,2)

SHIP\_METHOD VARCHAR2 (5)

You need to create a report that displays customers without a sales order. Which statement could you use?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT c.customer\_name FROM customers c

WHERE c.customer\_id not in (SELECT s.customer\_id FROM sales\_order s);

SELECT c.customer\_name FROM customers c, sales\_order s

WHERE c.customer\_id = s.customer\_id(+);

SELECT c.customer\_name FROM customers c, sales\_order s

WHERE c.customer\_id (+) = s.customer\_id;

SELECT c.customer\_name FROM customers c

RIGHT OUTER JOIN sales\_order s ON (c.customer\_id = s.customer\_id);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4

1. 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);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4

1. Which two sets of join keywords create a join that will include unmatched rows from the first table specified in the SELECT statement? Mark for Review

(1) Points

LEFT OUTER JOIN and FULL OUTER JOIN

RIGHT OUTER JOIN and LEFT OUTER JOIN

USING and HAVING

OUTER JOIN and USING

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4

1. 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

right outer joins

Incorrect. Refer to Section 4

1. 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

Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

1. Evaluate this SELECT statement: SELECT MAX(salary), dept\_id

FROM employee GROUP BY dept\_id;

Which values are displayed?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

The highest salary for all employees.

The highest salary in each department.

The employees with the highest salaries.

The employee with the highest salary for each department.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

1. 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.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

1. What is the best explanation as to why this SQL statement will NOT execute? SELECT department\_id "Department", AVG (salary)"Average"

FROM employees

GROUP BY Department;

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Salaries cannot be averaged as not all the numbers will divide evenly.

You cannot use a column alias in the GROUP BY clause.

The GROUP BY clause must have something to GROUP.

The department id is not listed in the departments table.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

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

(1) Points

Integers only

Any data type

All except numeric

Correct

1. Examine the data in the PAYMENT table:

PAYMENT\_ID CUSTOMER\_ID PAYMENT\_DATE PAYMENT\_TYPE PAYMENT\_AMOUNT 86590586 8908090 10-JUN-03 BASIC 859.00

89453485 8549038 15-FEB-03 INTEREST 596.00

85490345 5489304 20-MAR-03 BASIC 568.00

You need to determine the average payment amount made by each customer in January, February and March of 2003. Which SELECT statement should you use?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT AVG(payment\_amount) FROM payment

WHERE payment\_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-2003' AND '31-MAR-2003';

SELECT AVG(payment\_amount) FROM payment;

SELECT SUM(payment\_amount) FROM payment

WHERE payment\_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-2003' and '31-MAR-2003';

SELECT AVG(payment\_amount) FROM payment

WHERE TO\_CHAR(payment\_date) IN (JAN, FEB, MAR);

Correct

1. 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

VAR\_SAMP

VARIANCE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

1. 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. Refer to Section 5

1. Which group function would you use to display the lowest value in the SALES\_AMOUNT column?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

AVG

COUNT

MAX

MIN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

1. 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

Correct

1. 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

COUNT

Correct

1. 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

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.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

1. 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 |

You issue this SELECT statement:

SELECT COUNT(category)

Which value is displayed?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

0

6

7

The statement will NOT execute successfully.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

1. 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;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

1. Group functions can avoid computations involving duplicate values by including which keyword?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

NULL

DISTINCT

SELECT

Incorrect. Refer to Section 5

1. 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 5

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)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. 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;

Correct

1. What is the correct order of clauses in a SELECT statement? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT FROM WHERE ORDER BY HAVING

SELECT FROM HAVING GROUP BY WHERE ORDER BY

SELECT FROM WHERE GROUP BY HAVING ORDER BY

(\*)

SELECT FROM WHERE HAVING ORDER BY GROUP BY

Correct

1. The PRODUCTS table contains these columns: PROD\_ID NUMBER(4)

PROD\_NAME VARCHAR(20)

PROD\_CAT VARCHAR2(15) PROD\_PRICE NUMBER(5) PROD\_QTY NUMBER(4)

You need to identify the minimum product price in each product category. Which statement could you use to accomplish this task?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT prod\_cat, MIN (prod\_price) FROM products

GROUP BY prod\_price;

SELECT prod\_cat, MIN (prod\_price) FROM products

GROUP BY prod\_cat;

SELECT MIN (prod\_price), prod\_cat FROM products

GROUP BY MIN (prod\_price), prod\_cat;

SELECT prod\_price, MIN (prod\_cat) FROM products

GROUP BY prod\_cat;

Correct

1. 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.

Correct

1. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT SUM(salary), dept\_id, department\_name FROM employee

WHERE dept\_id = 1 GROUP BY department;

Which clause of the SELECT statement contains a syntax error?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT

FROM

WHERE

GROUP BY

Incorrect. Refer to Section

1. 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;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. 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.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. 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.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the order of subquery execution? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The outer query is executed first

The subquery executes once after the main query

The subquery executes once before the main query

The result of the main query is used with the subquery

Correct

1. The TEACHERS and CLASS\_ASSIGNMENTS tables contain these columns: TEACHERS

TEACHER\_ID NUMBER(5) Primary Key NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

SUBJECT\_ID NUMBER(5)

CLASS\_ASSIGNMENTS

CLASS\_ID NUMBER (5) Primary Key TEACHER\_ID NUMBER (5) START\_DATE DATE

MAX\_CAPACITY NUMBER (3)

All MAX\_CAPACITY values are greater than 10. Which two SQL statements correctly use subqueries? (Choose two.)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT \*

FROM class\_assignments

WHERE max\_capacity = (SELECT AVG(max\_capacity) FROM class\_assignments);

SELECT \*

FROM teachers

WHERE teacher\_id = (SELECT teacher\_id FROM class\_assignments WHERE class\_id = 45963);

SELECT \*

FROM teachers

WHERE teacher\_id = (SELECT teacher\_id FROM class\_assignments WHERE max\_capacity > 0);

SELECT \*

FROM teachers

WHERE teacher\_id LIKE (SELECT teacher\_id FROM class\_assignments WHERE max\_capacity > 0);

SELECT \*

FROM class\_assignments

WHERE max\_capacity = (SELECT AVG(max\_capacity) FROM class\_assignments GROUP BY teacher\_id);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. The EMPLOYEES and ORDERS tables contain these columns: EMPLOYEES

EMP\_ID NUMBER(10) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY FNAME VARCHAR2(30)

LNAME VARCHAR2(30)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2(25) CITY VARCHAR2(20) STATE VARCHAR2(2)

ZIP NUMBER(9) TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)

ORDERS

ORDER\_ID NUMBER(10) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY EMP\_ID NUMBER(10) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY ORDER\_DATE DATE

TOTAL NUMBER(10)

Which SELECT statement will return all orders generated by a sales representative named Franklin during the year 2001?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT order\_id, total

FROM ORDERS (SELECT emp\_id FROM employees WHERE lname = 'Franklin') WHERE order\_date BETWEEN '01-jan-01' AND '31-dec-01';

SELECT (SELECT emp\_id FROM employees WHERE lname = 'Franklin') AND order\_id, total FROM ORDERS

WHERE order\_date BETWEEN '01-jan-01' AND '31-dec-01';

SELECT order\_id, emp\_id, total FROM ORDERS

WHERE order\_date BETWEEN '01-jan-01' AND '31-dec-01' AND emp\_id = 'Franklin';

SELECT order\_id, total FROM ORDERS

WHERE emp\_id = (SELECT emp\_id FROM employees WHERE lname = 'Franklin') AND order\_date BETWEEN '01-jan-01' AND '31-dec-01';

(\*)

Correct

1. 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. Refer to Section 6

1. You need to produce a report that contains all employee-related information for those employees who have Brad Carter as a supervisor. However, you are not sure which supervisor ID belongs to Brad Carter. Which query should you issue to accomplish this task? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT \*

FROM employees WHERE supervisor\_id =

(SELECT supervisor\_id FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'Carter');

SELECT \*

FROM supervisors WHERE supervisor\_id =

(SELECT supervisor\_id FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'Carter');

SELECT \*

FROM supervisors WHERE supervisor\_id =

(SELECT employee\_id FROM supervisors

WHERE last\_name = 'Carter');

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE supervisor\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'Carter');

(\*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. If a single-row subquery returns a null value and uses the equality comparison operator, what will the outer query return? Mark for Review

(1) Points

no rows

all the rows in the table

a null value

an error

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. 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

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. 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 column values from the inner SELECT statement

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. Which of the following statements contains a comparison operator that is used to restrict rows based on a list of values returned from an inner query? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT description FROM d\_types

WHERE code IN (SELECT type\_code FROM d\_songs);

SELECT description FROM d\_types

WHERE code = ANY (SELECT type\_code FROM d\_songs);

SELECT description FROM d\_types

WHERE code <> ALL (SELECT type\_code FROM d\_songs);

All of the above.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT customer\_id, name FROM customer

WHERE customer\_id IN (SELECT customer\_id FROM customer

WHERE state\_id = 'GA' AND credit\_limit > 500.00);

What would happen if the inner query returned null?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

An error would be returned.

No rows would be returned by the outer query.

All the rows in the table would be selected.

Only the rows with CUSTOMER\_ID values equal to null would be selected.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. 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 >

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. 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

Correct

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

(1) Points

ALL

ANY

=

>

Incorrect. Refer

1. 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. Refer to Section 6

1. Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, salary FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (SELECT department\_id FROM employees

WHERE salary > 30000 AND salary < 50000);

Which values will be displayed?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Only employees who earn more than $30,000.

Only employees who earn less than $50,000.

All employees who work in a department with employees who earn more than $30,000 and more than $50,000.

All employees who work in a department with employees who earn more than $30,000, but less than

$50,000.

Correct

1. Examine the data in the PAYMENT table:

PAYMENT\_ID CUSTOMER\_ID PAYMENT\_DATE PAYMENT\_TYPE PAYMENT\_AMOUNT 86590586 8908090 10-JUN-03 BASIC 859.00

89453485 8549038 15-FEB-03 INTEREST 596.00

85490345 5489304 20-MAR-03 BASIC 568.00

This statement fails when executed:

SELECT customer\_id, payment\_type FROM payment

WHERE payment\_id = (SELECT payment\_id FROM payment

WHERE payment\_amount = 596.00 OR payment\_date = '20-MAR-2003');

Which change could correct the problem?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Change the outer query WHERE clause to 'WHERE payment\_id IN'.

Remove the quotes surrounding the date value in the OR clause.

Remove the parentheses surrounding the nested SELECT statement.

Change the comparison operator to a single-row operator.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. What is wrong with the following query? SELECT employee\_id, last\_name

FROM employees WHERE salary =

(SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id);

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Single rows contain multiple values and a logical operator is used.

Subquery returns more than one row and single row comparison operator is used.

Subquery references the wrong table in the WHERE clause.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. Examine the data in the PAYMENT table:

PAYMENT\_ID CUSTOMER\_ID PAYMENT\_DATE PAYMENT\_TYPE PAYMENT\_AMOUNT 86590586 8908090 10-JUN-03 BASIC 859.00

89453485 8549038 15-FEB-03 INTEREST 596.00

85490345 5489304 20-MAR-03 BASIC 568.00

This statement fails when executed:

SELECT payment\_date, customer\_id, payment\_amount FROM payment

WHERE payment\_id = (SELECT payment\_id FROM payment

WHERE payment\_date >= '05-JAN-2002' OR payment\_amount > 500.00);

Which change could correct the problem?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Remove the subquery WHERE clause.

Change the outer query WHERE clause to 'WHERE payment\_id IN'.

Include the PAYMENT\_ID column in the select list of the outer query.

Remove the single quotes around the date value in the inner query WHERE clause.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6

1. Assume all the column names are correct. The following SQL statement will execute which of the following?

INSERT INTO departments (department\_id, department\_name, manager\_id, location\_id) VALUES (70, 'Public Relations', 100, 1700);

Mark for Review

(1) Points

100 will be inserted into the department\_id column

1700 will be inserted into the manager\_id column

70 will be inserted into the department\_id column

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7

1. 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

Incorrect. Refer

1. The PRODUCTS table contains these columns: PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL PRODUCT\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

SUPPLIER\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL LIST\_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)

COST NUMBER (5,2)

LAST\_ORDER\_DT DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT SYSDATE

Which INSERT statement will execute successfully?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

INSERT INTO products VALUES (2958, 'Cable', 8690, 7.09, 4.04, 700);

INSERT INTO products VALUES (2958, 'Cable', 8690, 7.09, 4.04, SYSDATE);

INSERT INTO products(product\_id, product\_name) VALUES (2958, 'Cable');

INSERT INTO products(product\_id, product\_name, supplier\_id VALUES (2958, 'Cable', 8690, SYSDATE);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7

1. You need to copy rows from the EMPLOYEE table to the EMPLOYEE\_HIST table. What could you use in the INSERT statement to accomplish this task? Mark for Review

(1) Points

an ON clause

a SET clause

a function

Correct

1. 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';

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7

1. You need to remove a row from the EMPLOYEE table. Which statement would you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

UPDATE with a WHERE clause

DELETE with a WHERE clause

MERGE with a WHERE clause

Correct

1. Examine the structures of the PLAYERS, MANAGERS, and TEAMS tables: PLAYERS

PLAYER\_ID NUMBER Primary Key LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25) TEAM\_ID NUMBER

MGR\_ID NUMBER SIGNING\_BONUS NUMBER(9,2) SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

MANAGERS

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER Primary Key LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20) TEAM\_ID NUMBER

TEAM\_ID NUMBER Primary Key TEAM\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

OWNER\_LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

OWNER\_FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

Which situation would require a subquery to return the desired result?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

To display the names each player on the Lions team

To display the maximum and minimum player salary for each team

To display the names of the managers for all the teams owned by a given owner

To display each player, their manager, and their team name for all teams with a id value greater than 5000

Correct

1. 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);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7

1. Evaluate this statement: DELETE FROM customer; Which statement is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The statement deletes all the rows from the CUSTOMER table.

The statement deletes the CUSTOMER column.

The statement deletes the first row in the CUSTOMERS table.

The statement removes the structure of the CUSTOMER table from the database.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7

1. When the WHERE clause is missing in a DELETE statement, what is the result? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The table is removed from the database.

An error message is displayed indicating incorrect syntax.

Nothing. The statement will not execute.

Correct

1. The PLAYERS table contains these columns:

PLAYER\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL PLAYER\_LNAME VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL PLAYER\_FNAME VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL TEAM\_ID NUMBER

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

You need to increase the salary of each player for all players on the Tiger team by 12.5 percent. The TEAM\_ID value for the Tiger team is 5960. Which statement should you use?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

UPDATE players (salary) SET salary = salary \* 1.125;

UPDATE players SET salary = salary \* 1.125 WHERE team\_id = 5960;

UPDATE players (salary) VALUES(salary \* 1.125) WHERE team\_id = 5960;

Correct

1. 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;

Correct

1. You need to update the expiration date of products manufactured before June 30th . In which clause of the UPDATE statement will you specify this condition? Mark for Review

(1) Points

the ON clause

the WHERE clause

the SET clause

the USING clause

Correct

1. 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 WHERE clause

the SET clause