**ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS - SQL**

**Question 1**

Which SELECT statement should you use if you want to display unique combinations of the

POSITION and MANAGER values from the EMPLOYEE table?

a. SELECT position, manager DISTINCT FROM employee;

b. SELECT position, manager FROM employee;

c. SELECT DISTINCT position, manager FROM employee;

d. SELECT position, DISTINCT manager FROM employee;

**Question 2**

The TEACHER table contains these columns:

ID NUMBER(9) Primary Key

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

SUBJECT\_ID NUMBER(9)

Which query should you use to display only the full name of each teacher along with the

identification number of the subject each teacher is responsible for teaching?

a. SELECT \* FROM teacher;

b. SELECT last\_name, subject\_id FROM teacher;

c. SELECT last\_name, first\_name, id FROM teacher;

d. SELECT last\_name, first\_name, subject\_id FROM teacher;

**Question 3**

The STUDENT table contains the following columns:

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

EMAIL VARCHAR2(50)

You are writing a SELECT statement to retrieve the names of students that do **NOT** have an e-mail address.

SELECT last\_name||', '||first\_name "Student Name"

FROM student

Which WHERE clause should you use to complete this statement?

a. WHERE email = NULL;

b. WHERE email != NULL;

c. WHERE email IS NULL;

d. WHERE email IS NOT NULL;

**Question 4**

You query the database with this SQL statement:

SELECT \*

FROM transaction;

For which purpose was this statement created?

a. to insert data into the TRANSACTION table

b. to view the data in the TRANSACTION table

c. to review the structure of the TRANSACTION table

d. to delete selected data from the TRANSACTION table

**Question 5**

The PRODUCT table contains these columns:

PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER(9)

DESCRIPTION VARCHAR2(20)

COST NUMBER(5,2)

MANUFACTURER\_ID VARCHAR2(10)

You want to display product costs with these desired results:

• The cost displayed for each product is increased by 20 percent.

• The product's manufacturer id must be 25001, 25020, or 25050.

• Twenty percent of the original cost is less than $4.00.

Which statement should you use?

a. SELECT description, cost \* .20

FROM product

WHERE cost \* .20 < 4.00

AND manufacturer\_id BETWEEN '25001' AND '25050';

b. SELECT description, cost \* 1.20

FROM product

WHERE cost \* .20 < 4

AND manufacturer\_id = ('25001', '25020', '25050');

c. SELECT description, cost \* 1.20

FROM product

WHERE cost \* .20 < 4.00

AND manufacturer\_id IN ('25001', '25020', '25050');

d. SELECT description, cost \* 1.20

FROM product

WHERE cost \* .20 < 4.00

AND manufacturer\_id ANY('25001', '25020', '25050');

**Question 6**

You attempt to query the database with this SQL statement:

SELECT order\_id "Order Number", product\_id "Product", quantity "Quantity"

FROM line\_item

WHERE Order Number = 5570

ORDER BY "Order Number";

This statement fails when executed.

Which action should you take to correct the problem?

a. Specify a sort order of ASC or DESC in the ORDER BY clause.

b. Enclose all of the column aliases in single quotes instead of double quotes.

c. Remove the column alias from the WHERE clause and use the column name.

d. Remove the column alias from the ORDER BY clause and use the column name.

**Question 7**

You query the database with this SQL statement:

SELECT bonus

FROM salary

WHERE bonus BETWEEN 1 AND 250

OR (bonus IN(190, 500, 600)

AND bonus BETWEEN 250 AND 500);

Which BONUS value could the statement return?

a. \_100

b. \_260

c. \_400

d. \_600

**Question 8**

Evaluate this SQL statement using TEACHER table:



SELECT last\_name||', '||first\_name

FROM teacher

WHERE subject\_id != NULL

ORDER BY last\_name;

Which value is displayed first when executing this query?

a. Tsu, Ming

b. Hann, Jeff

c. Smith, Ellen

d. No value is displayed

**Question 9**

Which SELECT statement should you use to limit the display of account information to those accounts with a finance charge greater than $75.00?

a. SELECT account\_id, new\_balance, finance\_charge

FROM account

WHERE finance\_charge > 75.00;

b. SELECT account\_id, new\_balance, finance\_charge

FROM account

HAVING finance\_charge > 75.00;

c. SELECT account\_id, new\_balance, finance\_charge

FROM account

WHERE finance\_charge > 75.00

GROUP BY finance\_charge;

d. SELECT account\_id, new\_balance, finance\_charge

FROM account

GROUP BY finance\_charge > 75.00;

**Question 10**

Which three functions can be used to manipulate character column values? (Choose

three.)

a. RPAD

b. TRUNC

c. ROUND

d. INSTR

e. CONCAT

**Question 11**

You query the database with this SQL statement:

SELECT CONCAT(LOWER(SUBSTR(description, 1, 3)), subject\_id) "Subject

Description"

FROM subject;

In which order are the functions evaluated?

a. CONCAT, LOWER, SUBSTR

b. SUBSTR, LOWER, CONCAT

c. LOWER, SUBSTR, CONCAT

d. All three will be evaluated simultaneously.

**Question 12**

How many levels can subqueries be nested in a FROM clause?

a. 2

b. 4

c. 8

d. 16

e. unlimited

**Question 13**

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT employee\_id, name

FROM employee

WHERE employee\_id NOT IN (SELECT employee\_id

FROM employee

WHERE department\_id = 30

AND job = 'CLERK');

What would happen if the inner query returned NULL?

a. A syntax error would be returned.

b. No rows would be selected from the EMPLOYEE table.

c. All the EMPLOYEE\_ID and NAME values in the EMPLOYEE table would be

displayed.

d. Only the rows with EMPLOYEE\_ID values equal to NULL would be included in

the results.

**Question 14**

The PRODUCT 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)

QTY\_IN\_STOCK NUMBER(4)

LAST\_ORDER\_DT DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL

Which INSERT statement will execute successfully?

a. INSERT INTO product

VALUES (10,'Ladder-back Chair', 5, 59.99, 37.32, 1000, 10-JAN-08);

b. INSERT INTO product

VALUES (10,'Ladder-back Chair', 5, 59.99, 37.32, 2, DEFAULT);

c. INSERT INTO product(product\_id, supplier\_id, list\_price, last\_order\_dt)

VALUES (10, 5, 65.99);

d. INSERT INTO product

VALUES (10,'Ladder-back Chair', NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, DEFAULT);

e. INSERT INTO product

VALUES (10,'Ladder-back Chair', 5, 59.99, 37.32, 10000, DEFAULT)

**Question 15**

Which statement will permanently remove all the data in, the indexes on, and the

structure of the PO\_DETAIL table?

a. DROP TABLE po\_detail;

b. DELETE TABLE po\_detail;

c. TRUNCATE TABLE po\_detail;

d. ALTER TABLE po\_detail

SET UNUSED (po\_num, po\_line\_id, product\_id, quantity, unit\_price);