What does the following query do? SELECT empno, monthly\_salary, deptno, (SELECT MAX(monthly\_salary) FROM emp WHERE deptno = 90) FROM emp; The query will return the monthly salary of every employee in the company, comparing with the highest monthly salary earned by the employee(s) in Department 90. What does the following query do? SELECT empno, monthly\_salary, deptno, (SELECT MAX(monthly\_salary) FROM emp) FROM emp WHERE deptno = 90; The query will return the monthly salary of every employee in Department 90, comparing with the highest monthly salary earned by the employee(s) in the company (ASSUMING THAT THERE IS ONLY ONE HR MANAGER IN THE COMPANY.) We are to find the salaries for all the employees who have a higher salary than the HR manager. Which of the following queries will produce the desired result? SELECT firstname, lastname, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary > (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE jobtitle = 'HR MANAGER'); Select a proper comparison operator to find out the employees whose salary is equal to the salary of any of the employees in Department 10. SELECT empno, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary IN (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE deptno = 10); Select a proper comparison operator to find out all the employees who have a salary greater than the lowest-paid employee in Department 20. SELECT empno, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary >ANY (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE deptno = 20); Select a proper comparison operator to find out those employees who earn a salary less than the highest-paid employees in Department 30.SELECT empno, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary <ALL (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE deptno = 30); Select a proper comparison operator to find out those employees whose salary is higher than that earned by the highest-paid employee(s) in Department 40. SELECT empno, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary >ALL (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE deptno = 40); (ASSUMING THAT THERE ARE TWO OR MANY ENGINEERS IN THE COMPANY.) What is the outcome of the following query? SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary > (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE jobtitle = 'ENGINEER'); It will not execute successfully and prompt an error message "single-row subquery returns more than one row." Which of the following subqueries is a single-row subquery (that will be executed successfully without prompting an error message "single-row subquery returns more than one row")? SELECT lastname, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary > (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE empno = 1000) What will be the outcome of the following query? SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary > (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE empno = 1000) AND jobtitle <> 'CLERK'; What will be the outcome of the following query? SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary > (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE jobtitle = 'CLERK') AND jobtitle <> 'CLERK'; It will not execute successfully and prompt an error message "single-row subquery returns more than one row." What will be the outcome of the following query? SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary <ALL (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE jobtitle = 'CLERK') AND jobtitle <> 'CLERK'; It returns those non-clerk employees whose monthly pay is less than the lowest-paid clerk. What will be the outcome of the following query? SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary <ANY (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE jobtitle = 'CLERK') AND jobtitle <> 'CLERK'; It returns those non-clerk employees whose monthly pay is less than the highest-paid clerk. What will be the outcome of the following query? It retrieves the names and salary for those employees whose salary is higher than the highest paid employee in Department 30. What will be the outcome of the following query? SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary > (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE lastname = 'MARTIN' AND firstname = 'PETER') AND jobtitle <> 'CLERK'; It returns those non-clerk employees whose monthly pay is higher than Peter Martin. The following query will prompt an error. Choose the correct reason for the error as given in the options. SELECT firstname, lastname FROM emp WHERE commission = (SELECT MIN(commission) FROM emp GROUP BY deptno); The subquery produces multiple records resulting in the use of “=” operator is invalid. What will be the outcome of the following query? SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary > (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE jobtitle = 'DBA'); It will not execute successfully and prompt an error message "single-row subquery returns more than one row." Analyze the following incompletely coded query: SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary \_\_\_\_\_\_ (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE jobtitle = 'SALESMAN'); The subquery as shown above is a multiple-row subquery. (Assuming there are two or more sales persons in the company.) Given that four values are returned by the subquery: 2125, 3000, 3575, and 4500. What will be the outcome of the following query? SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary >ALL (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp); The records of those employees who receive a monthly salary great than $4,500 will be returned. Given that four values are returned by the subquery: 2125, 3000, 3575, and 4500. What will be the outcome of the following query? SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary <ANY (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp); The records of those employees who receive a monthly salary less than $4,500 will be returned. Given that four values are returned by the subquery: 2125, 3000, 3575, and 4500. What will be the outcome of the following query? SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary >ANY (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp); The records of those employees who receive a monthly salary great than $2,125 will be returned. Given that four values are returned by the subquery: 2125, 3000, 3575, and 4500. What will be the outcome of the following query? SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary =ANY (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp); The records of those employees who receive a monthly salary equal to $2,125, $3,000, $3,575, or $4,500 will be returned. Which of the following queries is NOT an executable, valid query? (Assuming there are two or more DBAs in the company.) SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary > (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE jobtitle = 'DBA') AND jobtitle <> 'DBA'; Select a query that is equivalent to the following query: SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary <ALL (SELECT monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE jobtitle = 'DBA'); SELECT lastname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary < (SELECT MIN(monthly\_salary) FROM emp WHERE jobtitle = 'DBA'); Which of the following queries is valid? SELECT firstname, lastname, MIN(monthly\_salary) FROM emp GROUP BY firstname, lastname HAVING MIN(monthly\_salary) < (SELECT MIN(monthly\_salary) FROM emp WHERE deptno = 99); What is the outcome of the following query? SELECT title, pubdate, category FROM books WHERE pubdate < (SELECT MAX(pubdate) FROM books) AND category = 'COMPUTER'; It returns the computer books that were published earlier than the most recently published book(s). What will be the outcome of the following query? SELECT title, pubdate, category FROM books WHERE pubdate < (SELECT MAX(pubdate) FROM books WHERE category = 'COMPUTER'); It returns the books (in any category) that were published earlier than the most recently published computer book(s). Which of the following queries is executable and syntactically correct that involves a subquery? SELECT order# FROM orders WHERE shipdate = (SELECT shipdate FROM orders WHERE order# = 1010); Which of the following statements is syntactically correct and executable? SELECT title FROM books WHERE cost < (SELECT cost FROM books WHERE isbn = '9959789321'); Which of the following queries is a valid query to identify those customers who live in the same state as the customer named Leila Smith? SELECT customer# FROM customers WHERE state = (SELECT state FROM customers WHERE lastname = 'SMITH' AND firstname = 'LEILA'); What is the purpose of the SQL statement below? SELECT customer# FROM customers WHERE referred = (SELECT referred FROM customers WHERE firstname = 'JORGE' AND lastname = 'PEREZ'); What is the purpose of the SQL statement below? SELECT b.title, b.retail, t.category, t.cataverage FROM books b, (SELECT category, AVG(retail) cataverage FROM books GROUP BY category) t WHERE b.category = t.category AND b.retail > t.cataverage; To find out those books with a retail price greater than the average retail price of other books in the same category. (Continued from previous question) The subquery listed in the previous question is considered a multiple-column subquery. What will be the outcome of the following query? SELECT title, retail, category FROM books  
WHERE cost = (SELECT MAX(cost) FROM books); It will identify the most expensive book(s) among all the books in the store. Which of the following queries is valid? SELECT title, retail, category FROM books WHERE retail IN (SELECT MAX(retail) FROM books GROUP BY category) ORDER BY category; Which of the following queries will return the cheapest book(s) in each category? SELECT title, retail, category, category\_min FROM books JOIN (SELECT category, MIN(retail) category\_min FROM books GROUP BY category) USING(category) WHERE retail = category\_min ORDER BY category; What is the outcome of the following query? SELECT category, title, cost FROM books WHERE cost > (SELECT cost FROM books WHERE title = 'DATABASE IMPLEMENTATION'); It will return those books in any category that has a cost higher than the book titled "Database Implementation". A(n) subquery is created to determine an unknown value or a list of values stored in the database. Its results are then passed as input to the outer query that incorporates the value(s) into its calculations to determine the final output. Predictive analytics consists of techniques that use models constructed from past data to predict the future or ascertain the impact of one variable on another. For example, analytics of survey data of past purchase behavior can be used to help predict the market share of a new product. A subquery must be enclosed in parentheses to separate it from the outer query. True Descriptive analytics encompasses the set of techniques summarizing and describing what has happened in the past. Single-row operators used with single-row subqueries include: <= A subquery must be a complete query in itself-in other words, it must have at least a SELECT and a FROM clause. True Subqueries can only be used in the outer query's SELECT, WHERE, or HAVING clause but they cannot be used in the outer query's FROM clauses. False We can use an ORDER BY clause in a subquery when the subquery is inserted in the outer query's FROM clause True Multiple-row operators that can be used with multiple-row subqueries include IN A subquery must be placed in the outer query's FROM clause if: The subquery is used to create a temporary table. Which of the following situations that a subquery is suitable? When you need to find the titles of all books shipped on the same date as an order placed by Bob White Which of the following statements is true about single-row subqueries? Single-row subqueries are executed before the outer query is executed. Which of the following is true about the result of a subquery? The result of a subquery is used by the outer query. SQL analytic functions compute an aggregate value based on a group of rows. The group of rows is called a partition Analytic functions can appear in the select clause. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding the concept of windowing in Oracle SQL analytic functions? The window size should always be a constant (i.e., fixed size) in any case when different current row is evaluated. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding how an analytic function returns results? When a window is near a border, the function returns results for only the available rows. In case of defining a window for a cumulative sum function, the starting point of the window should always be fixed to the first row of its partition, and its end point slides from the starting point all the way to the last row of the partition. SELECT lastname, firstname, jobtitle, monthly\_salary, commission, SUM (commission) OVER (ORDER BY commission NULLS LAST) running\_total FROM emp; Which of the following statements is FALSE when it comes to processing order of queries? The analytic functions are performed before all joins and WHERE clauses are executed. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding partitions in an SQL analytic function? A query result set may be partitioned into one partition holding all the rows or a number of partitions holding a given number of rows or just one row. A(n) cumulative sum is a sequence of partial sums of a given sequence. For example, the \_\_\_\_ sums of the sequence (a, b, c, ) are a, a+b, a + b + c, etc. The ORDER BY clause within the OVER clause in an analytic function is used to specify how data is ordered within a partition. We can order the values in a partition on a single column or multiple columns If the PARTITION BY clause is omitted in an analytic function, then the function treats all rows of the query result set as a single group Which of the following is a correct SQL code to create a report with a running total of commission for the sales representatives? SELECT lastname, commission, SUM (commission) OVER (ORDER BY lastname, commission) running\_sum FROM emp WHERE jobtitle = 'SALES REP.'; Which of the following windowing clauses will NOT prompt an error message (in terms of the validity of window specification)? SELECT lastname, monthly\_salary, SUM (monthly\_salary) OVER (ORDER BY lastname, firstname ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND 2 PRECEDING) FROM emp Which one of the following analytic clauses will produce a different result than the other three? SELECT deptno, lastname, firstname, monthly\_salary, SUM (monthly\_salary) OVER (PARTITION BY deptno ORDER BY monthly\_salary ROWS BETWEEN CURRENT ROW AND UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING) dept\_total FROM emp The following analytic query lists every employee in each department and compare his/her monthly salary with the next higher salary in the same department. SELECT deptno, firstname || ' ' || lastname employee, monthly\_salary,LAST\_VALUE (monthly\_salary) OVER (PARTITION BY deptno ORDER BY monthly\_salary DESC ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND 1 PRECEDING) next\_higher\_pay FROM emp; Complete the following query that will produce the same result as that produced by the query stated above: SELECT deptno, firstname || ' ' || lastname employee, monthly\_salary, MIN(monthly\_salary) OVER (PARTITION BY deptno ORDER BY monthly\_salary DESC ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND 1 PRECEDING) next\_higher\_pay FROM emp Which of the following statements is true regarding ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING? It defines a window of a constant size no matter what current row in the partition is being evaluated. The window contains all the rows in the partition all the time. ROWS 3 PRECEDING specifies the aggregate functions in the current partition in the OVER clause that includes the value of the current row, plus the values of the 3 rows before the current row. UNBOUNDED PRECEDING is used to indicate that the window always starts at the first row of the partition no matter what the current row is being evaluated UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING is used to indicate that the window always ends at the last row of the partition no matter what the current row is being evaluated ROWS 2 PRECEDING is equivalent to ROWS BETWEEN 2 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW. Which of the following statements is true? UNBOUNDED PRECEDING can only be specified as a window starting point. Which of the following statements is true? UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING can only be specified as a window end point. UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING can only be specified as a window end point. "RANGE BETWEEN 2 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW" defines a window with the current row as its end point "ROWS BETWEEN CURRENT ROW AND 2 PRECEDING" defines a window with the current row as its starting point Which of the following windowing clauses will NOT prompt an error message (in terms of the validity of window specification)? ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW Which of the following statements is true regarding using "ROWS BETWEEN CURRENT ROW AND UNBOUNDED PRECEDING" in the windowing clause? An error message will be prompted since UNBOUNDED PRECEDING cannot be used as an end point specification. In a windowing clause, the keyword ROWS is used to specify the window in physical units. In a windowing clause, the keyword RANGE is used to specify the window as a logical interval. The mean is an average value for a variable. In other words, it is the sum of the data points divided by the number of data points. It is that value that is most commonly referred to as the average The median is the value in the middle when the data are arranged in ascending order. The mode is the value that occurs most frequently in a data set. Given a series of data on the student enrollments of eight IST classes: 10, 15, 18, 20, 25, 25, 25, 28 Then the median = 22.5 (Continued from previous question) The mode = 25 Complete the following analytic query that will provide a summary of each employee's salary together with the salary values of all employees whose hiredate value falls within one week preceding the current row." SELECT lastname, firstname, deptno, hiredate, monthly\_salary,SUM (monthly\_salary) OVER (PARTITION BY deptno ORDER BY hiredate RANGE 7 PRECEDING) one\_week\_total FROM emp; Which of the following analytic queries is syntactically valid and truly addresses the question to show a cumulative sum of monthly salary for all the employees in the company? SELECT lastname, firstname, monthly\_salary, SUM (monthly\_salary) OVER (ORDER BY lastname, firstname) running\_sum FROM emp; Complete the following analytic query to compute a running average of annual pay (excluding commission) for all the employees in the company (shown as the output below). SELECT deptno, lastname, ROUND(AVG(monthly\_salary\*12) OVER (ORDER BY lastname), 2) running\_avg FROM emp; Complete the following analytic query to compute a running average of annual pay for the employees in each department (shown as the output below) SELECT deptno, lastname, firstname, AVG(monthly\_salary\*12) OVER (PARTITION BY deptno ORDER BY lastname, firstname) running\_avg FROM emp; The figure as shown below is the outcome produced from running the following analytic query. Then x3 = SELECT lastname, firstname, commission, SUM (commission) OVER (ORDER BY lastname, firstname) running\_total FROM emp WHERE jobtitle = 'SALES REP.'; 1700 The figure shown above is the outcome produced from running the following analytic query. Then X1 = \_\_\_\_\_. SELECT deptno, lastname, firstname, monthly\_salary, SUM (monthly\_salary) OVER (PARTITION BY deptno ORDER BY lastname, firstname) dept\_total FROM emp; 2200 (Continue from previous question) x2 = 8700 The figure shown below is the outcome produced from running the following analytic query. Then X1 = \_\_\_\_\_. SELECT deptno, lastname, firstname, monthly\_salary, SUM (monthly\_salary) OVER (ORDER BY deptno, lastname) dept\_total FROM emp; 53600 (Continue from previous question) X2 = 60100 The figure shown below is the outcome produced from running the following analytic query. Then X1 = \_\_\_\_\_. SELECT deptno, lastname, firstname, monthly\_salary, SUM (monthly\_salary) OVER (PARTITION BY deptno ORDER BY monthly\_salary ROWS BETWEEN 1 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) dept\_total2 FROM emp; 2500 (Continue from previous question) X2 = 39000 (Continue from previous question) X3 = 2200 (Continue from previous question) X4 = 5200 Complete the following analytic query that will produce OUTPUT B: SELECT firstname || ' ' || lastname employee, monthly\_salary, SUM (monthly\_salary) OVER (ORDER BY lastname, firstname) sum FROM emp; (Continue from previous question) Complete the following analytic query that will produce OUTPUT C: SELECT firstname || ' ' || lastname employee, monthly\_salary,SUM (monthly\_salary) OVER (ORDER BY lastnname, firstname ROWS BETWEEN CURRENT ROW AND UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING) sum FROM emp; (Continue from previous question) Complete the following analytic query that will produce OUTPUT A: SELECT firstname || ' ' || lastname employee, monthly\_salary, SUM (monthly\_salary) OVER (ORDER BY lastname, firstname ROWS BETWEEN 1 PRECEDING AND UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING) sum FROM emp; SELECT lastname, firstname, deptno, hiredate, monthly\_salary, SUM (monthly\_salary) OVER (PARTITION BY deptno ORDER BY hiredate RANGE BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING) dept\_total FROM emp; The changed format models will stay in effect until we enter a new one, reset the column's format, or exit from SQL\*Plus. What command do you use to reset a specific column's format? COLUMN column\_name CLEAR How do you remove the current break definition? CLEAR BREAKS How do you temporarily suppress (but do not reset) the column display attributes for the column 'title'? COLUMN title OFF How do you 'copy' a column display attribute from the one that has been defined previously? For instance, we want to copy the column display attribute from 'paideach' for another column 'cost'. COLUMN paideach FORMAT $999,999.99 COLUMN cost LIKE paideach By including the break column in your ORDER BY clause, you create meaningful subsets of records in your output. Which of the following is a correct way of establishing 'deptno' as the break column and inserting one line between subsets of records? BREAK ON deptno SKIP 1 How do you insert two lines after every row? BREAK ON ROW SKIP 2 Which of the following statements is true? Each BREAK command you enter will always replace the previous BREAK command. In other words, only the most recent defined BREAK command stays in effect at any time. You can organize the rows of a report into subsets with the BREAK command, and in the meantime perform various computations (e.g., SUM or AVG) on the rows in each subset as summery lines by using the COMPUTE command. Which of the following is a correct way of using the BREAK and COMPUTE commands? BREAK ON deptno SKIP 1 COMPUTE SUM OF monthly\_salary ON deptno Given the following BREAK command, BREAK ON deptno SKIP 1 Following the BREAK command above, which of the following COMPUTE commands is in effect? COMPUTE SUM OF monthly\_salary ON deptno The compute label can be suppressed by using the NOPRINT option of the COLUMN command on the break column. Complete the following command set to calculate and print summary lines based on all values in a report: BREAK ON REPORT COMPUTE SUM OF monthly\_salary commission ON REPORT In competition ranking, items that compare equal (i.e., a tie) receive the same ranking number, and then a gap is left in the ranking numbers. The DENSE\_RANK() function leaves no gaps in ranking sequence when there are ties. Complete the following query that produces the output shown as below: SELECT order#, TO\_CHAR(SUM(paideach\*quantity), '$999.99') "Sales$", PERCENT\_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SUM(paideach\*quantity)) rank1 FROM orderitems HAVING SUM(paideach\*quantity) > 200 GROUP BY order# ORDER BY 2 DESC; Complete the following query that produces the output shown as below: SELECT RANK(19350) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY monthly\_salary DESC) Rank\_$19350 FROM emp; Complete the following query that lists the sales values of two rows prior to the current row: SELECT order#, SUM(paideach\*quantity) sales, LAG(SUM(paideach\*quantity),2) OVER (ORDER BY order#) lag\_sales, FROM orders JOIN orderitems USING(order#) GROUP BY order#; ROW\_NUMBER() is an analytic function. It assigns a unique number to each row to which it is applied (either each row in the partition or each row returned by the query), in the ordered sequence of rows specified in the order\_by\_clause, beginning with 1. Complete the following query that produces the output shown as below: SELECT ROW\_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY monthly\_salary DESC) row#, monthly\_salary, empno FROM emp; Which of the following statements in NOT true? ROWNUM and ROW\_NUMBER are both an analytic function. Which of the following queries is valid? SELECT ROWNUM, title, cost, retail FROM books; Which of the following conditions in the WHERE clause will return a desired result instead of a message of "no rows selected"? SELECT ROWNUM, lastname, jobtitle FROM emp WHERE ROWNUM <10; Which of the following queries will list the top three most expensive books? SELECT ROWNUM top\_3, title, cost  
FROM (SELECT title, cost FROM books ORDER BY cost DESC) WHERE ROWNUM <=3; Univariate analysis involves the examination across cases of one variable at a time. In statistics and probability, quantiles are considered the "cut-points" that divide the range of a probability distribution into contiguous intervals with equal probabilities. In a quartile, Q2 is the median of all data. In descriptive statistics, which of the following provides a measure of central tendency for the data? Mean Which of the following queries is NOT valid? SELECT rank\_cost top\_3, title, cost FROM (SELECT title, cost, ROWNUM() rank\_cost FROM books) WHERE rank\_cost <= 3; How the ROWNUM values are determined when the output is produced by joining two tables? They will be given based on the sequence of the data entered in the CHILD table. Which of the following is measure of dispersion? Variance The most frequently occurring value of a data set is called the mode TERTILE is also called 3-quantile where any of the two points that divide an ordered distribution into three parts, each containing a third of the population. Variance is a measure of variability based on the deviation about the mean In Oracle, the NTILE() function allows easy calculation of tertiles, quartiles, deciles and other common summary statistics Which of the queries is VALID? SELECT NTILE(3) OVER (ORDER BY monthly\_salary DESC) AS tertile, lastname, monthly\_salary FROM emp; The MEDIAN function is a specific case of PERCENTILE\_CONT where the percentile value defaults to 0.5. Which of the following statements is false? PERCENTILE\_CONT and PERCENTILE\_DISC always return different results in any case. In the following query, PERCENTILE\_CONT is used as a analytic function. SELECT deptno, PERCENTILE\_CONT(0.5) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY monthly\_salary DESC) FROM emp GROUP BY deptno; Which of the following queries is VALID? SELECT jobtitle, PERCENTILE\_CONT(0.5) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY monthly\_salary DESC) FROM emp GROUP BY jobtitle Which of the following statements is NOT true about a view? It is a table that actually contains data. Which of the following SELECT statements will produce the following output? Which of the following SELECT statements will produce the following output? SELECT SUM(DECODE(pubid, 1, 1)) AS pub1\_total, SUM(DECODE(pubid, 2, 1)) AS pub2\_total, SUM(DECODE(pubid, 3, 1)) AS pub3\_total, SUM(DECODE(pubid, 4, 1)) AS pub4\_total, SUM(DECODE(pubid, 5, 1)) AS pub5\_total, SUM(DECODE(pubid, 1,1,2,1,3,1,4,1,5,1)) AS grandtotal FROM publishers JOIN books USING(pubid); Complete the following SQL statement to product the result as shown below: SELECT name, category, COUNT(isbn) "# of BOOKS", TO\_CHAR(AVG(retail), '$999.99') "AVG RETAIL" FROM publishers JOIN books USING(pubid) WHERE pubid IN (2,3,5) GROUP BY CUBE (name, category) ORDER BY name, category; Complete the following SQL statement to product the result shown as below: SELECT category, COUNT(isbn) "# of BOOKS", TO\_CHAR(AVG(retail), '$999.99') "AVG RETAIL", SUM(CASE WHEN pubid = 2 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS pub2, SUM(CASE WHEN pubid = 3 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS pub3, SUM(CASE WHEN pubid = 5 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS pub5 FROM publishers JOIN books USING(pubid) WHERE pubid IN (2,3,5) GROUP BY category ORDER BY category; Complete the query producing the following output: BREAK ON deptno SKIP 1 SELECT deptno, lastname, monthly\_salary, PERCENTILE\_CONT(0.5) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY monthly\_salary DESC) OVER (PARTITION BY deptno) "Median\_Cont" FROM emp WHERE deptno IN (30, 40); We can use VARIANCE and STDDEV as an aggregate or analytic function. True Which of the following queries finds out the five least expensive books (in cost)? SELECT ROWNUM bottom\_5, title, cost FROM (SELECT title, cost FROM books ORDER BY cost) WHERE ROWNUM <=5; To build a crosstab, what needs to be specified? one or more columns for the Row Heading, another column for the Column Heading and aggregate value (SUM, AVG, COUNT, etc.) In data processing, a crosstab table is a useful type of table for analyzing two data variables Complete the following command lines that define a top title: TTITLE CENTER "MONTHLY SALARY SUMMARY REPORT" SKIP 4 Complete the following commands to create a master/detail report that displays 3 different managers' employee numbers (7566, 7839, 9698), each at the top of a separate page, and the people reporting to the manager on the same page as the manager's employee number: COLUMN mgr\_id NEW\_VALUE MGRVAR NOPRINT TTITLE LEFT 'Manager: ' FORMAT 9999 MGRVAR SKIP 2 BREAK ON mgr\_id SKIP PAGE BTITLE OFF The range of values returned by PERCENT\_RANK() is 0 to 1