IST370 Exam 2 Review

**Chapter 8**

The c. WHERE clause in a SELECT statement is to restrict the rows returned by a query.A WHERE clause is used to retrieve rows based on one or more b. stated conditions Which of the following is TRUE? c. The WHERE clause should be listed after the SELECT and FROM clauses. The WHERE clause in the SELECT statement requires, column name (e.g., state), comparison operator (e.g., =), and value for comparison (e.g., 'FL'). Among those, the values enclosed b. case sensitive Which of wild card symbol represents exactly one character in a pattern search? a. \_ Which symbol represents any number of characters in a pattern search? c. % Which comparison operator is used to search data with a pattern? b. LIKE Which comparison operator should be used to return records that match a value in a specified list? a. IN Which of comparison operators should be used to address this question: “Which employees are under the supervision of the managers with such EmployeeIDs as 1020, 2000, and 3450?” a. IN Which comparison operator is used to find data values in a specified range? c. BETWEEN … AND Which of the following is a valid query? c. SELECT lastname, state FROM customers WHERE state = 'IL' Which of the following is a valid query?

b. SELECT order# FROM orderitems WHERE quantity > 0; Which of the following is a valid query? a. SELECT order#, orderdate FROM orders WHERE orderdate > '05-MAY-15';

Which of the following SQL statements returns all books published after March 20, 2005? SELECT \* FROM books WHERE pubdate > '20–MAR–05'; Which of the following is a valid query? b. SELECT title, pubid FROM books WHERE pubid IN (1, 2, 5); Which of the following is a valid query? a. SELECT title, pubid FROM books WHERE pubid IN (1, 2, 5); Which of the following displays all books published by Publisher 1 with a retail price of at least $25.00? a. SELECT \* FROM books WHERE pubid = 1 AND retail >= 25; Which of the following will return a customer with the first name BONITA in the results? b. SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE firstname LIKE 'B%'; Which of the following will NOT return a customer with the first name BONITA in the results? c. **SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE firstname LIKE '\_B%'**; Which of the following names will be returned with the following search condition? SELECT customer#, lastname FROM customers WHERE lastname LIKE '\_A%'; a. DAUM Which of the following names will be returned with the following search condition?

SELECT customer#, lastname FROM customers WHERE lastname NOT LIKE '\_A%'; b. ADAMS Which of the following queries DOES NOT address the question of listing those books published before March 2, 2004 **and** all books published by Publisher 4 **or** those books in the Fitness category? d. SELECT \* FROM books WHERE pubid = 4 AND (pubdate < '02–MAR–04' OR category = 'FITNESS'); SELECT order#, orderdate FROM orders WHERE orderdate BETWEEN '01-MAY-15' AND '31-OCT-15'; The query stated above is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. SELECT order#, orderdate FROM orders WHERE orderdate >= '01-MAY-15' AND orderdate <='31-OCT-15' SELECT title, category, pubid FROM books WHERE pubid IN (1,5);

The query stated above is equivalent to b. SELECT title, category, pubid FROM books WHERE pubid = 1 OR pubid = 5; SELECT firstname, lastname, jobtitle FROM emp

WHERE jobtitle NOT IN ('PRESIDENT','CLERK'); The query stated above is equivalent to a. SELECT firstname, lastname, jobtitle FROM emp WHERE jobtitle <> 'PRESIDENT' AND jobtitle <> 'CLERK'; Which of the following queries will retrieve those records for the orders placed in 2015? (multiple answers) a. SELECT order#, orderdate FROM orders WHERE orderdate LIKE '%15'; b. SELECT order#, orderdate FROM orders WHERE orderdate BETWEEN '01-JAN-15' AND '31-DEC-15' Which of the following queries is syntactically correct? SELECT order# FROM orders WHERE shipdate IS NULL; What result will be returned from running the following query? SELECT customer#, referred FROM customers WHERE referred IS NULL; b. A list of those customers who were not referred by other customers Which of the following is a correct, valid SQL statement to list those customers who were referred by other customers? b. SELECT customer#, referred FROM customers WHERE referred IS NOT NULL; **List the customers who reside in Florida and the zip code is 32328.** SELECT customer#, firstname || ' ' || lastname customer, state, zip FROM customers WHERE state = ‘FL’ AND zip = ‘32328’; **List those orders placed before May 1, 2015.** SELECT order#, orderdate, customer# FROM orders WHERE orderdate < ’01-MAY-15’; **List those business books with a retail price greater than $100.** SELECT title, category, retail FROM books

WHERE category = ‘BUSINESS’ AND retail > 100; **List those orders placed between May 1, 2015 and October 31, 2015** SELECT order#, orderdate FROM ordersWHERE orderdate BETWEEN ’01-MAY-15’ AND ’31-OCT-15’ORDER BY 2; **List those employees whose monthly salary is between $6,000 and $10,000.** SELECT empno, monthly\_salary, jobtitle FROM emp WHERE monthly\_salary BETWEEN 6,000 AND 10000 ORDER BY 2; **List those FAMILY LIFE books published by the Publisher #1 and #5. (Use the IN operator)** SELECT title, category, pubidFROM booksWHERE pubid IN (1,5)AND category ‘FAMILY LIFE’ORDER BY pubid; **List those employee whose last name is either JAMES or JONES. (Use the IN operator)** SELECT firstname || ' ' || lastname "Employee", monthly\_salary, mgr\_idFROM empWHERE lastname IN (‘JAMES’, ‘JONES’); **Select those employees who are NOT clerks or president** SELECT firstname, lastname, jobtitleFROM empWHERE jobtitle NOT IN(‘clerks’,’president’); **List those employees whose last name starting with 'J' (Use LIKE)** SELECT firstname || ' ' || lastname "Employee", monthly\_salary, mgr\_idFROM empWHERE lastname ‘J%’; **Retrieve those employees who are manager (including all types of managers, such as Account Manager, Research Manager, etc.) (Use LIKE)** SELECT firstname || ' ' || lastname "Employee", jobtitle "Title"FROM empWHERE jobtitle LIKE ‘managers’; **Select those employees who are NOT managers** SELECT firstname || ' ' || lastname "Employee", jobtitleFROM empWHERE jobtitle NOT LIKE ‘managers’; **Retrieve those records for the employees who were hired in the year of 1993. (Use LIKE)** SELECT firstname || ' ' || lastname "Employee", hiredateFROM empWHERE hiredate LIKE ‘1993’; **Select those employees who are managers AND their monthly pay is over $13000.** SELECT firstname || ' ' || lastname "Employee", monthly\_salary, jobtitle FROM emp WHERE jobtitle LIKE ‘managers’ AND monthly\_salary > 13000; **Generate a list of employees who do not get commissions.** SELECT firstname || ' ' || lastname "Employee", monthly\_salary, commission FROM emp WHERE commission IS NULL; **Retrieves the records of those who have no manager** SELECT firstname || ' ' || lastname "Employee", jobtitle, mgr\_id "Manager"FROM empWHERE mgr\_id IS NULL; **List those customers who live in Georgia and were not referred by other customers** SELECT customer#, lastname, state, referredFROM customersWHERE state = 'GA'AND referred IS NULL; **List those customers who were referred by other customers** SELECT customer#, lastname, referredFROM customersWHERE referred IS NOT NULL; A SELECT statement is referred to as a b. query Which of the following are the mandatory clauses in any SELECT statement? c. SELECT and FROM Which of the following is NOT TRUE? c. The ORDER BY clause can be placed either before or after the WHERE clause. Both will create the same result. How do you select all of the columns in a table? SELECT \* FROM customers; Arithmetic operators cannot be used in the b. FROM clause of a SQL statement. A string literal (e.g. a blank space or a special symbol) instructs Oracle to interpret the characters you have entered “literally,” not to consider them a keyword or command. It must be enclosed in a. single quotation marks A a. column alias can be used to renames a column heading. What’s the default sort sequence for the ORDER BY clause? a. ascending Is it true that the following two queries are equivalent to each other? SELECT title book\_title FROM books; SELECT title AS book\_title FROM books; TRUE **Which of the following are validly named column aliases?** SELECT retail/100 **retail%** FROM books; SELECT sal **salary** FROM employees; SELECT phone **phone#** FROM publisher; SELECT phone **phone\_number** FROM publisher; **Which of the following queries contains syntactic errors?** SELECT sal LIKE salary FROM employees; Correct: SELECT sal AS salary FROM employees; **Which of the following queries contains syntactic errors?** SELECT sal 'Weekly Salary', comm 'Sales Commission' FROM employees; **Which of the following returns a list of all customers’ names sorted in descending order by state and descending order by city?** c. SELECT firstname, lastname FROM customers ORDER BY state DESC, city DESC; **In the customers table, we have 20 customers who live in Illinois (IL). After running the following SQL statements, how many records of which the state is IL will be retrieved?** SELECT state FROM customers; 20 SELECT DISTINCT state FROM customers; 1