# SOLVED PRACTICE QUESTIONS

**Practice Set – 1.1**

1. Display the structure of BOOKS table.

**Solution:**

DESC Books;

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Display All the Titles with their respective paperbacks and prices from the BOOKS table.

**Solution:**

SELECT Title, Paperback, Price FROM Books;

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Create a query to display the Publisher code, name and city with Publisher code appearing last. Also assign an understandable column name to all the columns.

**Solution:**

SELECT P\_Name AS “Publisher’s Name”,

City AS “Publisher’s City”,

P\_Code AS “ID”

FROM Publisher;

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Create a query to display unique Author number from the WRITTEN\_BY table.

**Solution:**

SELECT DISTINCT Author\_id FROM Written\_By;

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Create a query to display available stock of each book from INVENTORY table.

**Solution:**

Select \* FROM Inventory;

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. The following are the clauses of the SELECT statement:
2. WHERE
3. FROM
4. ORDER BY

In which order should they appear in a query?

1. 1,2,3
2. 2,1,3
3. 2,3,1
4. The order of these clauses does not matter.

**Solution:**

(B) (2, 1, 3) because FROM specifies the tablename from which data has to fetched. WHERE limits the result set and ORDER BY sorts the result set.

1. Which of the clause in a query limits the rows selected?
2. ORDER BY
3. GROUP BY
4. WHERE
5. HAVING

**Solution:**

(C) The **WHERE** clause condition is evaluated, and rows are returned only if the result is **TRUE**.

1. What will happen if you query the Books table with the following statement?

SELECT title, DISTINCT Publisher, Price FROM Books;

1. TITLE, unique values of PUBLISHER and then PRICE are displayed.
2. TITLE, unique values of the two columns, PUBLISHER and PRICE, are displayed.
3. DISTINCT is not a valid keyword in SQL.
4. No values will be displayed because the statement will return an error.

**Solution:**

(D) DISTINCT keyword is always used immediately after the SELECT keyword. Uniqueness is identified across the row, not a single column.

1. In the following SELECT statement which component is a literal?

SELECT ‘Publisher’s Code:’ || P\_Code FROM Publisher;

1. Publisher
2. ||
3. P\_Code
4. Publisher’s Code

**Solution**:

(D) Publisher’s Code is a literal as is it is enclosed in the single quotation mark.

1. Write a SQL query to display the following output:



**Solution:**

Select ‘Todays Date is: ‘||SYSDATE FROM Dual;

1. There are four coding errors in the following statement. Can you identify them?

SELECT B\_Code, Title, Publisher

Price - Price x 12 / 100 PRICE WITH DISCOUNT

FROM Books;

**Solution:**

The correct statement will be (errors in red):

SELECT B\_Code, Title, Publisher**,**

Price – ((Price**\***12)/100) AS “PRICE WITH DISCOUNT”

1. *i*SQL \*Plus allows the manipulation of values in the database. Is it TRUE/FALSE?

If TRUE why? And if FALSE why?

**Solution:**

False, because *i*SQL \*Plus commands are not stored in the buffer.

1. Using PROJECTION capability in SQL helps to choose required rows in a table. Also we can apply some restriction on the rows that we see. Is it TRUE/FALSE. Give reason for your answer.

**Solution:**

False, Because SELECTION capability of SQL is performs the above mentioned activities. PROJECTION capability helps in the selection of Columns in a table.

1. What will be the output for the following SELECT statement:

SELECT (24-3)\*2/ (12+15) AS “Expression Output” FROM Dual;

1. 38.5
2. 18.5
3. 1.555
4. -21.5

**Solution:**

(C) 1.555; First both the expressions in the brackets will be executed and then the output of both the expression will be used to perform further calculation. As we can see now both the operators are of same priority, so the evaluation will now start from left-to- right.

1. The following SELECT statement executes successfully:

SELECT \* FROM Books

TRUE/FALSE

**Solution:**

False, because the end of statement expression i.e. the semicolon (;) is missing.

# UNSOLVED PRACTICE QUESTIONS

**Note: For the unsolved practice question PRODUCT database is used which available in Annexure A.**

**Practice Set – 1.2**

1. Show different types of Products.
2. List the unique product available for Delivery.
3. Show the structure of PRODUCT table. Display product name and its colour also assign an appropriate name to both of these columns.
4. Write a query to display the following output:

|  |
| --- |
| Department No.10 - Management, Floor 1, Phone:- 3343656 |
| Department No.20 - Books, Floor 5, Phone:- 3587468 |
| Department No.30 - Clothes, Floor 2, Phone:- 3344455 |
| Department No.40 - Equipment, Floor 5, Phone:- 5566778 |
| Department No.50 - Furniture, Floor 2, Phone:- 3145432 |
| Department No.60 - Toys, Floor 3, Phone:- 3419876 |
| Department No.70 - Recreation, Floor 5, Phone:- 3298563 |
| Department No.80 - Accounting, Floor 3, Phone:- 3556543 |
| Department No.90 - Purchasing, Floor 4, Phone:- 3369753 |
| Department No.100 - Personnel, Floor 4, Phone:- 3373579 |
| Department No.110 - Marketing, Floor 1, Phone:- 3389876 |

1. Display all suppliers with their respective Supplier numbers. ID should be displayed after the name.
2. For each product, show its name, the department name to which the product has been delivered, and the quantity delivered.
3. A calculation mistake has occurred, while calculating the price we forgot to add the tax of 7.5% to the Price of product to be delivered. Calculate the tax amount and display the Price of product after tax, also label it properly to shows that taxes have been added.
4. List the name and contact number of all the departments.
5. Display Name and colours of the Product.
6. Show the structure of DELIVERY table and identify the Primary key and the foreign keys.

\*\*\* Chapter Ends \*\*\*