CIS119DO: QUIZ #3 NAME: Chris Tjan

Each question is worth 1 point unless noted otherwise. Total points = 20. You may use your book, but not the computer. Choose the best answer. Some questions ask you to choose 2 answers.

18
+2
20

1. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, &col_of_choice
FROM   employees
WHERE &&condition
```

Which statement regarding the execution of this statement is true?

A. The user will be prompted for the condition in the WHERE clause each time the statement is executed in a session.

(B.) The user will be prompted for the condition in the WHERE clause only the first time the statement is executed in a session.

C. An error will occur when executing this statement because substitution variables are NOT allowed in a WHERE clause.

2. Evaluate the following statements. They are executed individually.

```
DEFINE col_of_choice = salary

SELECT employee_id, last_name, &col_of_choice
FROM   employees
```

Which statement regarding the execution of this statement is true?

A. The user will be prompted for the col_of_choice each time the statement is executed in a session.

B. The user will be prompted for the col_of_choice only the first time the statement is executed in a session.

(C.) The user will never be prompted for the col_of_choice unless **UNDEFINE col_of_choice** is executed in the session.

D. An error will occur when executing this statement

3. The INVENTORY table contains these columns:

ID_NUMBER	NUMBER	PK
DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(30)	
SUPPLIER_ID	NUMBER	

You want to create a query that for each session allows the user to input a value for DESCRIPTION each time the query runs. You want the query to retrieve matching values regardless of the case used when inputting the substitution variable value.

Which SELECT statement should you use?

A.
```
SELECT id_number, supplier_id
FROM inventory
WHERE description = UPPER(&description);
```

B.
```
SELECT id_number, supplier_id
FROM inventory
WHERE LOWER(description) = LOWER('&description');
```

C.
```
SELECT id_number, supplier_id
FROM inventory
WHERE LOWER(description) = '&description';
```

D.
```
SELECT id_number, supplier_id
FROM inventory
WHERE description = UPPER('&&description');
```

4. In which clauses of a SELECT statement can substitution variables be used?

A. the SELECT, FROM, and WHERE clauses only

B. the SELECT and FROM clauses, but NOT the WHERE clause

C. the SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, and HAVING clauses

D. the SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, and ORDER BY clauses, but NOT the FROM clause

5. The JOBS table contains these columns:

Name	Null?	Type
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
JOB_TITLE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(35)
MIN_SALARY		NUMBER(6)
MAX_SALARY		NUMBER(6)

Which insert statements will execute successfully? (2 pts) **(Choose two)**

A.
```
INSERT INTO jobs(job_id, job_title, min_salary, max_salary)
VALUES( PT_CLERK, Part-time Clerk, 1500, 2000);
```

B.
```
INSERT INTO jobs(job_id, job_title, min_salary, max_salary)
VALUES( 'PT_CLERK', 'Part-time Clerk', 1500, 2000);
```

C.
```
INSERT INTO jobs(job_id, job_title, min_salary, max_salary)
VALUES( 'PT_CLERK', 'Part-time Clerk', 1500);
```

D.
```
INSERT INTO jobs(job_id, job_title, min_salary, max_salary)
VALUES( PT_CLERK, NULL, 1500, 2000);
```

6. The PRODUCT table contains these columns:

PRODUCT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL
PRODUCT_NAME	VARCHAR2(25)	
SUPPLIER_ID	NUMBER	
LIST_PRICE	NUMBER(7,2)	
COST	NUMBER(7,2)	

You need to increase the list price of products supplied by Global Imports, Inc. by 5.5 percent. The SUPPLIER_ID for Global Imports, Inc. is 105. Which statement should you use?

A.
```
UPDATE product
SET list_price = 55 percent
WHERE supplier_id = 105;
```

B.
```
UPDATE product
COLUMN list_price = list_price * 1.055
WHERE supplier_id = 105;
```

C.
```
UPDATE product
SET list_price = list_price * 1.055
WHERE supplier_id = 105;
```

D.
```
UPDATE suppliers
SET list_price = list_price +  1.055
WHERE supplier_id LIKE 'Global Imports, Inc.';
```

7. The following statements are executed individually in the same session.

```
DEFINE country_num = 'UK';

SELECT country_id, country_name
FROM countries
WHERE country_id = '&country_num';
```

Which of the following statements is true?

A. The user will be prompted for the country number each time the select statement is executed.

B. The SELECT statement will execute with the value of 'UK' substituted for &country_num.

C. The SELECT statement will not execute because substitution variables cannot be defined with a DEFINE statement.

D. The user will not be prompted for the country number the first time the SELECT statement is executed , but will be prompted if the SELECT is executed more than once during a session.

8. Which statement will delete all of the rows in the REGIONS table. (assume there are no constraint violations)

A.
```
REMOVE ALL
FROM regions;
```

B.
```
DELETE TABLE
FROM regions;
```

C.
```
DELETE
FROM regions;
```

D.
```
DELETE ROWS
FROM regions;
```

9. Which statement updates the CITY field to Kingman and the STATE_PROVINCE field to Arizona for only LOCATION_ID 1400 in the LOCATIONS table?

A.
```
UPDATE TABLE locations
SET city = 'Kingman', SET state_province = 'Arizona'
WHERE location_id = 1400;
```

B.
```
UPDATE locations
SET city = 'Kingman',
state_province = 'Arizona';
```

C.
```
UPDATE locations
SET city = 'Kingman', state_province = 'Arizona'
FOR location_id = 1400;
```

D.
```
UPDATE locations
SET city = 'Kingman',
state_province = 'Arizona'
WHERE location_id = 1400;
```

10. How many rows can be added to a table per execution of the INSERT INTO…VALUES command?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. unlimited

11. Which of the following commands can be used to suppress the display of old and new values when executing a command containing substitution variables?

A. SUPPRESS ON
B. SET VERIFY ON
C. SET VERIFY OFF
D. SET MESSAGE OFF

12. Which of the following clauses cause the following query to return an error message? Assume you cannot alter the subquery.

```
SELECT last_name
from employees
WHERE salary >
        (SELECT AVG(salary)
         from employees
         GROUP BY department_id)
```

returns more than 0 row value

A. SELECT last_name

B. WHERE salary >

C. from employees

13. Which of the following statements will update all of the rows in the JOBS table? The JOBS table has these columns:

Name	Null?	Type
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
JOB_TITLE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(35)
MIN_SALARY		NUMBER(6)
MAX_SALARY		NUMBER(6)

A.
```
UPDATE TABLE jobs
    SET min_salary = 1000
```

B.
```
UPDATE jobs
    SET min_salary = 1000
    WHERE job_id = 'SA_MAN'
```

C.
```
UPDATE TABLE jobs
    SET min_salary = 1000
    WHERE job_id = 'SA_MAN'
```

D.
```
UPDATE jobs
    SET min_salary = 1000
```

14. Assuming that the commission_pct column can contain NULL values, which of the following queries will display how many employees in the company currently earn a commission? (2 pts) (**Choose 2).**

A. select COUNT(commission_pct)
FROM employees

B. select COUNT(commission_pct)
FROM employees
where commission_pct IS NULL

C. select COUNT(*)
FROM employees
where commission_pct IS NOT NULL

D. select COUNT(*)
FROM employees
where commission_pct IS NULL

15. Please write a query that displays the name of the department in which employee Taylor works. **Use a subquery.** (2 pts)

```
SELECT department_name
FROM departments
WHERE department_id = (SELECT department_id
                       FROM employees
                       WHERE last_name = 'Taylor');
```

16. Please write a query that displays the number of different job_ids in the EMPLOYEES table. (2 pts)

```
SELECT COUNT (SELECT DISTINCT job_id
              FROM employees)
FROM employees;
```

```
SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT job_id)
FROM employees;
```

17 NAME: Chris Jon

CIS119DO: Reviewing CH 8 - DML Statements

1. Insert a new department 55 into the DEPARTMENTS table. This new department is called HR but has not been assigned a location or manager yet. Verify.

```
INSERT INTO departments
VALUES ('55','HR',NULL,NULL);
```

2. Insert and new employee, Homer Simpson, into the EMPLOYEES table. The employee has been assigned to department 55 and has an employee number 9999. His email address is HSIMPSON, his hire date is today, and his job id is ST_CLERK. Verify.

```
INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, last_name, first_name, email, hiredate
job_id, department_id VALUES ('9999', 'Simpson', 'Homer', 'HSIMPSON', SYSDATE,
'ST_CLERK', '55');
```

3. Now assign Homer to department 20. Verify.

```
UPDATE employees SET department_id = '20'
WHERE employee_id = '9999';
```

4. Now assign Homer to department 56. What happens? Why?

Constraint violation

dept 56 does not exist yes

5. Remove department 55 from the DEPARTMENTS table. Verify.

```
DELETE FROM departments WHERE department_id = '55';
```

6. Remove department 20 from the DEPARTMENTS table. What happens?

Constraint error

20 used by other records yes