# CIS119DO:  QUIZ #2                    NAME_____

Each question is worth 1 pt unless noted otherwise.  Total points = 20.  This quiz is
**OPEN** book and notes.  Please do not use your computer.  Choose the best answer.

1.  Which of the following statements will **always return 0 rows** no matter what data is
    stored in the employees table?

> A.    SELECT employee_id, UPPER(last_name)
>       FROM employees
>       WHERE INITCAP(last_name) = 'Higgins';

> B.    SELECT employee_id, UPPER(last_name)
>       FROM employees
>       WHERE INITCAP(last_name) = 'HIggins';

> C.    SELECT employee_id, UPPER(last_name)
>       FROM employees
>       WHERE UPPER (last_name) = 'HIGGINS';

> D.    SELECT employee_id, UPPER(last_name)
>       FROM employees
>       WHERE last_name = 'Higgins';

2.  Evaluate the following SELECT statement:

    Select  ROUND(35.937, 2)
    FROM dual;

    What value is returned?

    A. 36
    B. 35.9
    C. 35.94
    D. 35.937

3.  Which of the following SQL statements is valid?

    A. SELECT department_name FROM departments WHERE manager_id = NULL;

    B. SELECT department_name FROM departments WHERE manager_id IS NULL;

C. SELECT department_name FROM departments WHERE manager_id = 'NULL';

D. SELECT department_name FROM departments WHERE manager_id = "NULL";

4. Assume that table BOOKS contains a column called PUBDATE that contains the published date. Which of the following SQL statements will return all books published after March 20, 1998?

A. SELECT * FROM books WHERE pubdate > 03-20-1998;

B. SELECT * FROM books WHERE pubdate > '03-20-1998';

C. SELECT * FROM books WHERE pubdate > '20-MAR-98';

D. SELECT * FROM books WHERE pubdate > 'MAR-20-98';

5. Which of the following characters or symbols is used to represent exactly one character during a pattern search?

A. C
B. ?
C. _
D. %
E. none of the above

6. The department_id column is in both the EMPLOYEES table and the DEPARTMENTS table . Choose an appropriate join condition to add to this SELECT statement.

    SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id , d.location_id
    FROM employees e JOIN departments d

A. ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

B. ON (d.department_id = d.department_id);

C. ON (e.department_name = d.department_id);

D. ON (e.employee_id = d.department_id);

7. Which statement will return all employees, even if they have not been assigned a department id yet?

A. SELECT e.last_name, d.department_id
   FROM employees e SUPER JOIN departments d
   ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

B.  SELECT e.last_name, d.department_id
    FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN departments d
    ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

C.  SELECT e.last_name, d.department_id
    FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN departments d
    ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

D.  SELECT e.last_name, d.department_id
    FROM employees e EQUIJOIN departments d
    ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);


8. How many join conditions are needed if joining 3 tables?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4


9. If the PRODUCTS table contains seven records and the INVENTORY table has eight records, how many records would the following query produce?

SELECT * from products CROSS JOIN inventory;

(Hint: This produces a Cartesian product)

A. 0
B. 8
C. 7
D. 15
E. 56


10. Evaluate the following statement:

SELECT last_name, salary,
        CASE job_id WHEN 'IT_PROG' THEN 1.10 * salary
                    WHEN 'SA_REP' THEN 1.15 * salary
        ELSE salary END     "Revised Salary"
FROM employees;

What column headings are displayed when this statement is run?

A. LAST_NAME    salary
B. LAST_NAME    SALARY
C. LAST_NAME    SALARY    REVISED_SALARY
D. LAST_NAME    SALARY    Revised Salary

11. Refer to the SELECT statement in question 10. What is the Revised Salary for all IT Programmers (IT_PROG)?

   A. Their salary
   B. Their salary * 1.10
   C. Their salary * 1.15
   D. Unknown


12. Refer to the SELECT statement in question 10. What is the Revised Salary for all Stock Managers (ST_MAN)?

   A. Their salary
   B. Their salary * 1.10
   C. Their salary * 1.15
   D. Unknown

13. Which statement will display employee ids, last name and their manager id. If an employee does not have a manager, display "No manager".

   A.    SELECT employee_id, last_name,
         manager_id
         from employees;

   B.    SELECT employee_id, last_name,
         (TO_CHAR(manager_id), 'No Manager')
         from employees;

   C.    SELECT employee_id, last_name,
         NVL(manager_id, 'No Manager')
         from employees;

   D.    SELECT employee_id, last_name,
         NVL(TO_CHAR(manager_id), 'No Manager')
         from employees;

14. Which statement will return all employees whose last name ends in a "t"?

    A.     SELECT employee_id, last_name
              WHERE last_name LIKE '%t'
              FROM employees;

    B.     SELECT employee_id, last_name
              FROM employees
              WHERE last_name LIKE '_t';

    C.     SELECT employee_id, last_name
              FROM employees
              WHERE last_name LIKE '%t';

    D.     SELECT employee_id, last_name
              FROM employees
              WHERE last_name IN '%t';

15. Evaluate the following SELECT clause. What is the order that the functions will be evaluated by the Oracle Server?

        SELECT employee_id, NVL(TO_CHAR(commission_pct), 'No commision')

    A.    Unknown
    B.    Evaluates the NVL function first and then the TO_CHAR function
    C.    Evaluates the TO_CHAR function first and then the NVL function
    D.    Evaluates the NVL and TO_CHAR functions at the same time

16. Write a SELECT statement to display the system date. Name the column TODAY. (2 pts)

17. Write a SELECT statement to display the *department_name* from the DEPARTMENTS table and the *city* from the LOCATIONS table. These two tables share a common column called location_id. (3 pts)