Ch1

1. iSQL\*Plus commands access the database

Ans: False

1. The following SELECT statement executes successfully:

SELECT last\_name, job\_id, salary AS Sal

FROM employees;

Ans:True

1. The following SELECT statement executes successfully:

SELECT \* FROM job\_grades:

Ans:True

1. There are four coding errors in the following statement. Can you identify them? SELECT employee\_id, last\_name sal X 12 ANNUAL SALARY FROM employees;

Ans:

Select rmployee\_id,last\_name,salary\*12” ANNUAL SALARY”

From employees;

1. You need to determine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

Ans:

DESCRIBE employees

1. The HR department needs a query to display all unique job codes from the EMPLOYEES table.

Ans:

Select DISTINCT job\_id

From employees;

Ch2

1.[證照考題10] Evaluate the following SQL statement: SELECT product\_name || 'it's not available for order' FROM product\_information WHERE product\_status = 'obsolete' You received the following error while executing the above query: ERROR: ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated What would you do to execute the query successfully?

Ans:

(3)Use Quote (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of single quotation mark in the literal character string.

2. The HR department needs a report that displays the last name and salary of employees who earn more than $12,000.

Ans:

Select last\_name,salary

From employees

Where salary > 12000

3. The HR department needs a report that displays the last name and salary for any employee whose salary is not in the range of $5,000 to $12,000.

Ans:

Select last\_name,salary

From employees

Where salary not between 5000 and 12000;

4. Display all employees last names in which the third letter of the name is a.

Ans:

Select last\_name

From employees

Where last\_name like’\_\_a%’;

Ch3

1. [證照考題5] Which three statements are true regarding single-row functions? (Choose three.)

Ans:

(4)They can be used in SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY clauses.

(5) They can modify the data type of the argument that is referenced.

(6) They can accept a column name, expression, variable name, or a user-supplied constant as arguments.

2. [證照考題99] Given below is a list of functions and the tasks performed by using these functions, in random order. Function 1)LPAD 2)TRUNC 3)DECODE 4)TRIM 5)INSTR Usage a) Used to truncate a column, expression, or value to n decimal places b) Used to remove heading or trailing or both characters from the character string c) Pads the character value right-justified to a total width of n character positions d) Used to return the numeric value for position of a named character from the character string e) Used to translate an expression after comparing it with each search value

Ans:

(4)1-c, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-d

3. [證照考題107] Given below is a list of functions and their purpose in random order. Function 1)NVL 2)NULLIF 3)COALESCE 4)NVL2 Purpose a) Used for evaluating NOT NULL and NULL values b) Used to return the first non-null values in a list of expressions c) Used to compare teo expressions. IF both are same, it returns NULL; otherwise, it returns only the first expression d) Used to covert NULL values to actual values

Ans:

(1)1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d

4. Write a query to display the current date. Label the column Date.

Ans:

Select SYSDATE as “DATE”

From DUAL:

5. Write a query that displays the lase name (with the first letter uppercase and all other letters lowercase) and the length of the last name for all employees whose name starts with the letters J, A, or M. Give each column an appropriate label. Sort the results by the employees' last names.

Ans:

Select INTCAP(last\_name)”Name”,LENGTH(last\_name)”length”

From employees

Where last\_name LIKE’J%’or last\_name LIKE’A%’or last\_name LIKE

‘M%’

Order by last\_name;

6.Create a query that displays the employees' last names and commission amounts. If an employee does not earn commission, show "No Commission." Label the column COMM.

Ans:

Select last\_name,NVL(TO\_CHAR(Commission\_pct),’No comission’)”COMM”

Form employees

Ch4

1. Group functions include nulls in calculations.

Ans:False

2.Write a query to display the number of people with the same job.

Ans:

Select job\_id,count(\*)

From employees

Group by job\_id;

3.[證照考題112] Which three statements are true regarding group functions? (Choose three.)

Ans:

1. They can be used on columns or expressions.
2. They can be passed as an argument to another group function.

(5) They can be used along with the single-row function in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.

4.[證照考題115] Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement? (Choose two.)

Ans:

(4)Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows before creating groups.

(5) If the SELECT clause has an aggregate function, then those individual columns without an aggregate function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY clause.

5. [證照考題118] Which three statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

Ans:

1. The HAVING clause conditions can have aggregate functions.

(4)The WHERE clause is used to exclude rows before the grouping of data.

(5) The HAVING clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.

6.Create a report to display the manager number and the salary of the lowest-paid employee for the manager. Exclude anyone whose manager is not known. Exclude any groups where the minimum salary is $6,000 or less. Sort the output in descending order of salary.

Ans:

Select manager\_id,min(salary)

From employess

Where manager\_id is not null

Having min(salary) > 6000

Group by manager\_id

Order by min(salary) DESC;

Ch5

1. [證照考題123] Which two statements are true regarding the types of table joins available in Oracle Database 10g? (Choose two.)

Ans:

(3)You can use the USING clause to join tables on more than one column.

(4) You can use the ON clause to specify multiple conditions while joining tables.

1. The HR department needs a report of all employees. Write a query to display the last name, department number, and department name for all employees.

Ans:

Select last\_name,department\_id,department\_name

From employees

JOIN departments

USING (department\_id);

1. The HR department needs to find the names and hire dates for all employees who were hired before their managers, along with their manager's names and hire dates.

Ans:

Select w.last\_name,w.hire\_date,m.last\_name,m.hire\_date

From w.employees

JOIN m.employees

ON (w.manager\_id = m.employees\_id)

Where w.hire\_date < m.hirde\_date;

Ch6

[證照考題 8] Which two statements are true regarding operators used with subqueries? (Choose two.)

Ans:

(2)The

(5)The NOT operator can be used with IN, ANY and ALL operators.

2. [證照考題 133] Which two statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose two.)

Ans:

1. The ORDER BY clause can be used in the subquery.
2. A subquery can be used in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement.

3.[證照考題 137] A subquery is called a single-row subquery when \_\_\_\_.

Ans:

1. the inner query returns a single value to the main query

ch7

1. [證照考題 145] Evaluate the following SQL statement: SELECT 2 col1, 'y' col2 FROM dual UNION SELECT 1, 'x' FROM dual UNION SELECT 3, NULL FROM dual ORDER BY 2; Which statement is true regarding the output of the SQL statement?

Ans:

1. It would execute and the order of the values in the first column would be 1, 2, 3.

2. The HR department needs a list of department IDs for departments that do not contain the job ST\_CLERK. Use set operators to create this report.

Ans:

Select department\_id

From departments

MINUS

Select department\_id

From employees

Where job\_id = ‘ST\_CLERK’;

3.The HR department needs a report with the following specifications: - Last name and department ID of all the employees from the EMPLOYEES table, regardless of whether or not they belong to a department - Department ID and department name of all the departments from the DEPARTMENTS table, regardless of whether or not they have employees working in them Write a compound query to accomplish this.

Ans:

Select last\_name,department\_id,TO\_CHAR(null)

From employees

UNION

Select TO\_CHAR(null),department\_id,department\_name

From department;