1.Which clause should you use to exclude group results?

a. WHERE

b. HAVING

c. RESTRICT

d. GROUP BY

e. ORDER BY

2.You need to calculate the total of all salaries in the accounting department. Which group function should you use?

a. MAX

b. MIN

c. SUM

d. COUNT

EXP - (to get total salary of all departments with this query)

3. You need to produce output that states "Dear Customer customer_name". The customer_name data values come from the CUSTOMER_NAME column in the CUSTOMERS table. Which statement produces this output?

a. SELECT dear customer, customer_name, FROM customers;

b. SELECT "Dear Customer", customer_name || ',' FROM customers;

c. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer_name ',' FROM customers;

d. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer_name || ',' FROM customers;

e. SELECT "Dear Customer " || customer_name || "," FROM customers;

4. Which type of functions accepts one or more arguments but returns one value for each row returned by the query?

a. single-row

b. all functions return one value per row

c. subquery

d. multiple-row

5. Which two statements are true about WHERE and HAVING clauses?

a. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.

b. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict rows only.

c. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.

d. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict groups only.

e. B & D

6. The EMPLOYEES table has these columns:

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (35)

SALARY NUMBER (8, 2)

COMMISSION_PCT NUMBER (5, 2)

You want to display the name and annual salary multiplied by the commission_pct for all employees. For records that have a NULL commission_pct, a zero must be displayed against the calculated column. Which SQL statement displays the desired results?

a. SELECT last_name, (salary*12)* commission_Pct FROM EMPLOYEES;

b. SELECT last_name, (salary*12)* IFNULL(commission_pct,0) FROM EMPLOYEES;

c. SELECT last_name, (salary*12)* NVL2(commission_pct,0) FROM EMPLOYEES;

d. SELECT last_name, (salary*12)* NVL(commission_pct,0) FROM EMPLOYEES;

7. Which SELECT statement should you use to extract the year from the system date and display it in the format "1998"?

a. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'yyyy') FROM dual;

b. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'yyyy') FROM dual;

c. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'YYYY') FROM dual;

d. SELECT TO_CHAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8,2),'yyyy') FROM dual;

8. Consider the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMP_ID NUMBER (4) NOT NULL,

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (30) NOT NULL,

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (30),

DEPT_ID NUMBER (2),

JOB_CAT VARCHARD2 (30),

SALARY NUMBER (8,2);

Which statement shows the maximum salary paid in each job category of each department?

A. SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX (salary) FROM employees WHERE salary > MAX(salary);

B. SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, job_cat;

C.SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX(salary) FROM employees;

D.SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

E. SELECT dept_id, job_cat, MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, job_cat, salary;

10. Which of the following method is used to find out the character at a position in a string.

a. CharacterAt()

b. CharPos()

c. tocharAt ()

d. charAt()

11. You need to display the last names of those employees who have the letter "A" as the second character in their names. Which SQL statement displays the required results?

a. SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name LIKE'_A%;
b. SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name='*A%
c. SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name ='* _A%;
d. SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last name LIKE '* a%

13. You, ant to create a report displaying employee last names, department names, and locations. Which query should you use to create an equi-join?

a. SELECT last_name, department_name, location_id FROM employees, departments;

b. SELECT employees.last_name, departments.department_name, departments.location_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE e.department_id =d.department_id;

c. SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id FROM employees e, departments

WHERE manager_id =manager_id;

d. SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id FROM employees e, departments

WHERE e.department_id =d.department_id;

14. Which is an / SQL*Plus command?

a. INSERT

b. DATE

c. SELECT

d. DESCRIBE

15. Which are types of Case Manipulation functions available in SQL?

a. LOWER

b. INTEGER

c. numeric

d. None

16. For which tasks would you use the where clause?

a. Display only unique data.

b. Designate a table location.

c. Restrict the rows displayed.

17. Which/ SQL * Plus feature can be used to replace values in the where clause?

a. Substitution variables

b. re-placement variables

c. prompt variables

d. instead-of variables

18. Which is an /SQL*Plus command?

a. INSERT
b. UPDATE
c. SELECT
d. DESCRIBE

19. Which statement produces the number of different departments that have employees with last name Smith?

a. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
b. SELECT COUNT (dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
c. SELECT DISTINCT(COUNT(dept_id)) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
d. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';
e. SELECT UNIQUE(dept_id) FROM employees WHERE last_name='Smith';

20. Which statement is true regarding the ORDER BY clause?

a. The sort is in ascending order by default
b. The sort is in descending order by default
c. The ORDER BY clause must precede the WHERE clause.
d. The ORDER BY clause is executed on the client side

(Extra Option Answer - The ORDER BY clause comes last in the SELECT statement)

21. Which clause should you use to exclude group results?

a. WHERE
b. HAVING
c. RESTRICT
d. GROUP BY
e. ORDER BY

22. What is the position of GROUP BY clause in a SELECT statement with a WHERE clause?

a. Immediately after the SELECT clause
b. Before the WHERE clause
c. After the ORDER BY clause
d. After the WHERE clause

23. Group functions work on many rows to produce one result per group?

a) True

b) False

24. Which of the following function return the character position of a string?

a) charAt()

b) charCode()

c) indexOf()

d) substr()

25. Which / SQL* Plus feature can be used to replace values in the where clause?

a. Substitution variables
b. replacement variables
c. prompt variables
d. instead-of variables

26. Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT* FROM PRODUCTS

ORDER BY price, product_name;

What is true about the SQL statement?

a. The results are not sorted.

b. The results are sorted numerically.

c. The results are sorted alphabetically

d. The results are sorted numerically and then alphabeticallv.

27. Which two expressions provide the use of IF-THEN-ELSE logic in SQL?

a. character

b. CASE

c. DECODE

d. NULLIF

e. B&C