Single row functions can be nested to any level. State true or False.

Select one:

a. FALSE

b. TRUE ✔

The correct answer is: TRUE

Group functions can be used in the where clause. State True or False.

Select one:

a. TRUE

b. FALSE ✔

The correct answer is: FALSE

The PART table contains these columns:

ID NUMBER(7) PK

COST NUMBER(7,2)

PRODUCT_ID NUMBER(7)

Evaluate these two SQL statements:

1.SELECT ROUND(MAX(cost),2),

ROUND(MIN(cost),2),ROUND(SUM(cost),2),

ROUND(AVG(cost),2)

FROM part;

2.SELECT product_id, ROUND(MAX(cost),2),

ROUND(MIN(cost),2),ROUND(SUM(cost),2),

ROUND(AVG(cost),2)

FROM part

GROUP BY product_id;

How will the results differ?

Select one:

a. The results will be the same, but the display will differ.

b. Statement 1 will display a result for each part; statement 2 will display a result for each product.

c. One of the statements will generate an error.

d. Statement 1 will only display one row of results; statement 2 could display more than one. ✔

The correct answer is: Statement 1 will only display one row of results; statement 2 could display more than one.

_____ will perform summary operations on a set of values to result an single value.

Select one:

- a. Aggregate functions ✔
- b. Date functions
- c. Single row functions
- d. Numeric functions

The correct answer is: Aggregate functions

We need to create a report to display the order id, ship date and order total of your ORDER table. If the order has not been shipped, your report must display 'Not Shipped'. If the total is not available, your report must display 'Not Available'.

In the ORDER table, the SHIPDATE column has a datatype of DATE. The TOTAL column has a datatype of INT.

Which statement do you use to create this report?

Select one:

- a. SELECT ordid, IFNULL(shipdate, 'Not Shipped') as SHIPDATE,Total FROM order;
- b. SELECT ordid, NVL(to_char(shipdate), 'Not Shipped') SHIPDATE, ✔
  NVL(total,'Not Available')TOTAL FROM order;
- c. SELECT ordid,TO_CHAR(shipdate, 'Not Shipped'),
  TO_CHAR(total,'Not Available')
  FROM order;
- d. SELECT ordid, shipdate "Not Shipped",
  total "Not Available"
  FROM order;

The correct answer is: SELECT ordid, NVL(to_char(shipdate), 'Not Shipped') SHIPDATE,
NVL(total,'Not Available')TOTAL FROM order;

All columns in the SELECT list that are not in group functions must be in the GROUP-BY clause. State True or False.

Select one:

- a. FALSE
- b. TRUE ✔

The correct answer is: TRUE

SELECT lot_no "Lot Number", COUNT(*) "Number of Cars Available"

FROM cars

WHERE model = 'Fire'

GROUP BY lot_no

HAVING COUNT(*) > 10

ORDER BY COUNT(*);

In the above statement which clause restricts which groups are displayed?

Select one:

- a. ORDER BY COUNT(*)
- b. WHERE model = 'Fire'
- c. GROUP BY lot_no
- d. HAVING COUNT(*) > 10 ✔
- e. SELECT lot_no "Lot Number", COUNT(*) "Number of Cars Available"

The correct answer is: HAVING COUNT(*) > 10

We need to analyze how long your orders take to be shipped from the date that the order is placed. To do this, you must create a report that displays the customer number, date ordered, date shipped, and the number of months in whole numbers from the time the order is placed to the time the order is shipped. Which statement produces the required results?

Select one:

a. SELECT custid, orderdate, shipdate,
ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN (shipdate, orderdate))
"Time Taken" FROM ORD; ✔

b. SELECT custid, orderdate, shipdate,
ROUNDOFF(shipdate - orderdate) "Time Taken"
FROM ord;

c. SELECT custid, orderdate, shipdate,
MONTHS_BETWEEN (shipdate, orderdate)"Time Taken"
FROM ord;

d. SELECT custid, orderdate, shipdate,
ROUND(DAYS_BETWEEN (shipdate, orderdate))/ 30) "Time Taken"
FROM ord;

The correct answer is: SELECT custid, orderdate, shipdate,
ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN (shipdate, orderdate))
"Time Taken" FROM ORD;

Select the suitable option for displaying the average commission percentage of all employees, where the commission percentage column of certain employees include NULL value.

Select one:

a. select AVG(ommission_pct) from emp;

b. select AVG(NVL(0,commission_pct)) from emp;

c. select AVG(NVL(commission_pct)) from emp;

d. select AVG(NVL(commission_pct,0)) from emp; ✔

The correct answer is: select AVG(NVL(commission_pct,0)) from emp;

Evaluate these two SQL statements:

1. SELECT CONCAT(first_name, last_name),

LENGTH(CONCAT(first_name, last_name))

FROM employee

WHERE UPPER(last_name) LIKE '%J'

OR UPPER(last_name) LIKE '%K'

OR UPPER(last_name) LIKE '%L';

2. SELECT INITCAP(first_name) || INITCAP(last_name),

LENGTH(last_name) + LENGTH(first_name)

FROM employee

WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(last_name, 1, 1)) IN ('J', 'K', 'L');

How will the results differ?

Select one:

a. Statement 1 will execute, but statement 2 will not.

b. The statements will retrieve the same data from the database, but will display it differently.

c. Statement 2 will execute, but statement 1 will not.

d. The statements will retrieve different data from the database. ✔

The correct answer is: The statements will retrieve different data from the database.