1. What is output of the query: SELECT 9+NULL+1 FROM DUAL;
2. 10 b) 9 c) 10NULL d) NULL
3. Which operator can be used with a multiple-row subquery?

a) = b) LIKE c) BETWEEN d) NOT IN e) IS f) <>

1. You can add a row using SQL in a database with which of the following?
2. ADD b) CREATE c)INSERT d) MAKE
3. The SQL keyword(s) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used with wildcards.

a) LIKE only b) IN only c) NOT IN only d)IN and NOT IN

1. Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?

a) SELECT, FROM, WHERE

b) FROM, WHERE, SELECT

c) WHERE, FROM,SELECT

d)SELECT,WHERE,FROM

1. Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL?

A. COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN

B. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT

C. SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN

D. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME

1. The HAVING clause does which of the following?

A. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.

B. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.

C. Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.

D. Acts EXACTLY like a WHERE clause.

1. To remove duplicate rows from the results of an SQL SELECT statement, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ qualifier specified must be included.
2. ONLY B.UNIQUE C.DISTINCT D.SINGLE
3. SQL query and modification commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.DDL B.DML C.HTML D.XML

1. Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?

A.SORT BY B.ALIGN BY C.ORDER BY D.GROUP BY

1. The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used:

A. for ranges. B.to limit the columns displayed.

C. as a wildcard. D.None of the above is correct.

1. A sub-query in an SQL SELECT statement:

A. can only be used with two tables.

B. can always be duplicated by a join.

C. has a distinct form that cannot be duplicated by a join.

D. cannot have its results sorted using ORDER BY.

1. The SQL WHERE clause:

A. limits the column data that are returned.

B. limits the row data are returned.

C. Both A and B are correct.

D. Neither A nor B are correct.

1. A view is which of the following?

A. A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands

B. A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands

C. A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands

D. A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands

1. ON UPDATE CASCADE ensures which of the following?

A. Normalization

B. Data Integrity

C. Materialized Views

D. All of the above.

1. Which of the following is valid SQL for an Index?

A. CREATE INDEX ID;

B. CHANGE INDEX ID;

C. ADD INDEX ID;

D. REMOVE INDEX ID;

1. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
2. report B. form C. file D. table
3. The SQL -92 wildcards are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ .

A. asterisk (\*); percent sign (%)

B. percent sign (%); underscore (\_)

C. underscore(\_); question mark (?)

D. question mark (?); asterisk (\*)

1. Find the SQL statement below that is equal to the following: SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';

A. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');

B. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';

C. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'V';

D. SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');

1. Which SELECT statement will the result ‘ello world’ from the string ‘Hello World’?

A. SELECT SUBSTR( ‘Hello World’,1) FROM dual;

B. SELECT INITCAP(TRIM (‘Hello World’, 1,1)) FROM dual;

C. SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR(‘Hello World’, 1, 1) FROM dual;

D. SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR(‘Hello World’, 2, 1) FROM dual;

1. 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 DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'year') FROM dual;

E. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8,2),'yyyy') FROM dual;

1. What is the difference between inner and outer join?
2. What is the difference between UNION and UNION ALL?
3. Examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and TAX tables.

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

EMP\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

JOB\_ID VARCHAR2 (20)

SALARY NUMBER

MGR\_ID NUMBER References EMPLOYEE\_ID column

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER Foreign key to DEPARTMENT\_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table

TAX

MIN\_SALARY NUMBER

MAX\_SALARY NUMBER

TAX\_PERCENT NUMBER Percentage tax for given salary range

You need to find the percentage tax applicable for each employee. Which SQL statement

would you use?

A. SELECT employee\_id, salary, tax\_percent

FROM employees e, tax t

WHERE e.salary BETWEEN t.min\_salary AND t.max\_salary;

B. SELECT employee\_id, salary, tax\_percent

FROM employees e, tax t

WHERE e.salary > t.min\_salary, tax\_percent

C. SELECT employee\_id, salary, tax\_percent

FROM employees e, tax t

WHERE MIN(e.salary) = t.min\_salary

AND MAX(e.salary) = t.max\_salary

D. You cannot find the information because there is no common column between the two tables.

1. Examine the data from the ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables.

ORDERS

ORD\_ID ORD\_DATE CUST\_ID ORD\_TOTAÖ

100 12-JAN-2000 15 10000

101 09-MAR-2000 40 8000

102 09-MAR-2000 35 12500

103 15-MAR-2000 15 12000

104 25-JUN-2000 15 6000

105 18-JUL-2000 20 5000

106 18-JUL-2000 35 7000

107 21-JUL-2000 20 6500

109 04-AUG-2000 10 8000

CUSTOMERS

CUST\_ID CUST\_NAME CITY

10 Smith Los Angeles

15 Bob San Francisco

20 Martin Chicago

25 Mary New York

30 Rina Chicago

35 Smith New York

40 Lind New York

**Evaluate the SQL statement:**

SELECT \* FROM orders WHERE cust\_id = (SELECT cust\_id

FROM customers WHERE cust\_name = 'Smith');

**What is the result when the query is executed?**

A.

ORD\_ID ORD\_DATE CUST\_ID ORD\_TOTAL

102 09-MAR-2000 35 12500

106 18-JUL-2000 35 7000

108 04-AUG-2000 10 8000

B.

ORD\_ID ORD\_DATE CUST\_ID ORD\_TOTAL

102 09-MAR-2000 35 12500

106 18-JUL-2000 35 7000

C.

ORD\_ID ORD\_DATE CUST\_ID ORD\_TOTAL

108 04-AUG-2000 10 8000

D. The query fails because the subquery returns more than one row.

E. The query fails because the outer query and the inner query are using different tables.