1. The name of the only column in the DUAL table is     1.  X     2.  C     3.  DUMMY     4.  None of these     Correct Answer : 3
2. What is the order of execution of SQL clauses :

1. having 2. group by 3. where 4. orderby     1.  1 2 3 4      2.  3 2 1 4     3.  2 3 4 1     4.  4 3 1 2     Correct Answer : 2

742. Output from a table called PLAYS with two columns, PLAY\_NAME and AUTHOR, is shown next. Which ofthe following SQL statements produced it?

PLAY\_TABLE

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"Midsummer Night’s Dream", SHAKESPEARE

"Waiting ForGodot", BECKETT

"The Glass Menagerie", WILLIAMS

A. select PLAY\_NAME|| AUTHOR from PLAYS;

B. select PLAY\_NAME, AUTHOR from PLAYS;

C. select PLAY\_NAME||’, ’ || AUTHOR from PLAYS;

**D. select PLAY\_NAME||’, ’ || AUTHOR play\_table from PLAYS;**

General Queries

744. Which of the following statements are NOT TRUE about ORDER BY clauses?

A. Ascending or descending order can be defined with the asc or desc keywords.

**B. Only one column can be used to define the sort order in an order by clause.**

C. Multiple columns can be used to define sort order in an order by clause.

D. Columns can be represented by numbers indicating their listed order in the selectclause within order by.

General Queries

781. Any value added to NULL gives

A. the value itself.

B. 0

**C. NULL**

D. Unpredictable

General Queries

1. Which of the following statements contains an error?

A. select \* from EMP where EMPID = 493945;

B. select EMPID from EMP where EMPID = 493945;

C. select EMPID from EMP;

**D. select EMPID where EMPID = 56949 and LASTNAME = ’SMITH’;**

General Queries

617. The EMP table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(4)

EMPNAME VARCHAR2 (25)

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

You query the database with this SQL statement:

SELECT empname,hire\_date HIREDATE, salary FROM EMP ORDER BY hire\_date;

How will the results be sorted?

A. Randomly

**B. Ascending by date**

C. Descending by date

D. Ascending alphabetically

General Queries

644. Which of the following is correct statement?

A. WHERE clause must appear always after the GROUP BY clause in SQL SELECT

**B. WHERE clause must appear always before the GROUP BY clause in SQL SELECT**

C. WHERE clause must appear always after the HAVING clause in SQL SELECT

D. WHERE clause must appear always after the GROUP BY and HAVING clause in SQL SELECT

General Queries

656. Which of the following correctly describes how to specify a column alias?

* 1. Place the alias at the beginning of the statement to describe the table.
  2. **Place the alias after each column, separated by white space, to describe the column.**
  3. Place the alias after each column, separated by a comma, to describe the column.
  4. Place the alias at the end of the statement to describe the table.

General Queries

1. You query the database with this command

SELECT name  
FROM employee  
WHERE name LIKE ‘\_a%’;

What will be the output:

1. All employee name which are 2-charactered and contain ‘a’ as the second character
2. **All employee name which are 2-charactered or more and contain ‘a’ as the second character**
3. All employee name which contain ‘a’ as a character
4. All employee name which end with ‘a’ as the last character

General Queries

785. The clause(s) that every Oracle SQL query must have is/are

A. Select

B. From

C. Where

**D. Both (a) and (b)**

E. (a),(b) and (c)

General Queries

1. Which of the following has the same meaning as <>? 1)<= 2):= **3)!=** 4)=>

General Queries

1. Which of the following keyword are used in order by clauses?

Choose any two. A)ABS B)**ASC C)DESC** D)DISC

General Queries

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 298. The DUAL table has | | 1.  One row many columns | | 2.  One column and many Rows | | **3.  One row and One Column** | | 4.  Many Rows and many columns |   General Queries  297. In order to select data that is within a range of values, the "BETWEEN" operator is used. (**True**/False) |   General Queries  291. Choose the correct pattern Matching sign for matching a single character. | | **1.  \_** | | 2.  ? | | 3.  \* | | 4.  % |   General Queries  289. The ORDER BY clause whenever used should always be the last clause of an SQL query (**True**/False)  General Queries  288. How many columns/expressions are presented after executing this query:  SELECT address1||','||address2||','||address2 "Address" FROM employee;  1) 3  2) 2  **3) 1**  4) ERROR  General Queries  287. The character used for concatenating strings in Oracle is  1. &&  2. +  **3. ||**  4. None of these  General Queries  300. SQL command can be terminated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | **1.  semicolon** | | 2.  comma | | 3.  blank line | | 4.  All of the above |   General Queries  325. Which of the following queries can you use to search for employees with the pattern 'A\_B' in their names?  **A. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\\_B%';** B. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\_B%'; C. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE 'A\_B%' ; D. SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE '%A\\_B';  General Queries  327. Evaluate this SQL statement: SELECT e.employee\_id, (.15\* e.salary) + (.5 \*  e.commission\_pct) + (s.sales\_amount \* (.35 \* e.bonus)) AS CALC\_VALUE FROM  employees e, sales s WHERE e.employee\_id = s.emp\_id;  What will happen if you remove all the parentheses from the calculation?  A. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be lower. B. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be higher. **C. There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column.** D. An error will be reported.  General Queries  332. Evaluate this SQL statement: SELECT ename, sal, 12\*sal+100 FROM EMP; The SAL  column stores the monthly salary of the employee. Which change must be made to  the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary plus a  monthly bonus of $100, multiplied by 12"?  A. No change is required to achieve the desired results. **B. SELECT ename, sal, 12\*(sal+100) FROM emp;** C. SELECT ename, sal, (12\*sal)+100 FROM emp; D. SELECT ename, sal+100,\*12 FROM emp;  General Queries  334. Evaluate the SQL statement: SELECT ROUND (TRUNC (MOD (1600, 10),-1), 2)  FROM dual; What will be displayed?  **A. 0** B. 1 C. 0.00 D. an error statement  General Queries  338. 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%  General Queries  342. Wildcards used for pattern matching are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  a. \* and ?  b. $ and #  c. @ and !  **d. % and \_**  General Queries  361. Which of the following is the correct order of precedence of SQL clauses?  1. HAVING, GROUP BY, WHERE  **2. WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING**  3. GROUP BY, HAVING, WHERE  4. HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY  General Queries  378. Which operator, when used along with special operators, reverts their output? |
| **1.  NOT** |
| 2.  AND |
| 3.  OR |
| 4.  JOIN |

General Queries

382. Which of the following operators has the highest precedence?

**1.  Arithmetic**

     2.  Comparison

     3.  Logical

     4.  All have same precedence

General Queries

276. The \_\_\_\_ operator is used for pattern matching.

1. DISTINCT

**2. LIKE**

3. GROUP BY

4. ORDER BY

General Queries

376. Choose the correct pattern Matching sign for matching a zero to n characters.

     1.  \_

     2.  ?

     3.  \*

**4.  %**

General Queries