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

1. a. WHERE
2. b. HAVING
3. c. RESTRICT
4. d. GROUP BY
5. e. ORDER BY

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

1. a. MAX
2. b. MIN
3. c. SUM
4. d. COUNT
5. 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?**

1. a. SELECT dear customer, customer\_name, FROM customers;
2. b. SELECT "Dear Customer", customer\_name || ',' FROM customers;
3. c. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer\_name ',' FROM customers;
4. d. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer\_name || ',' FROM customers;
5. 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?**

1. a. single-row
2. b. all functions return one value per row
3. c. subquery
4. d. multiple-row

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

1. a. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
2. b. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict rows only.
3. c. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
4. 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?

1. a. SELECT last\_name, (salary\*12)\* commission\_Pct FROM EMPLOYEES;
2. b. SELECT last\_name, (salary\*12)\* IFNULL(commission\_pct,0) FROM EMPLOYEES;
3. c. SELECT last\_name, (salary\*12)\* NVL2(commission\_pct,0) FROM EMPLOYEES;
4. 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"?**

1. a. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'yyyy') FROM dual;
2. b. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE, 'yyyy') FROM dual;
3. c. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'YYYY') FROM dual;
4. 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?**

1. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last\_name LIKE'\_A%;
2. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last name='\*A%
3. SELECT last\_name FROM EMP WHERE last name ='\* \_A%;
4. 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?**

1. a. SELECT last\_name, department\_name, location\_id FROM employees, departments;
2. b. SELECT employees.last\_name, departments.department\_name, departments.location\_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE e.department\_id =d.department\_id;
3. c. SELECT e.last\_name, d.department\_name, d.location\_id FROM employees e, departments

WHERE manager\_id =manager\_id;

1. 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?**

1. INSERT
2. UPDATE
3. SELECT
4. DESCRIBE

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

1. SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';
2. SELECT COUNT (dept\_id) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';
3. SELECT DISTINCT(COUNT(dept\_id)) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';
4. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT dept\_id) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';
5. SELECT UNIQUE(dept\_id) FROM employees WHERE last\_name='Smith';

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

1. The sort is in ascending order by default
2. The sort is in descending order by default
3. The ORDER BY clause must precede the WHERE clause.
4. 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?**

1. WHERE
2. HAVING
3. RESTRICT
4. GROUP BY
5. ORDER BY

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

1. Immediately after the SELECT clause
2. Before the WHERE clause
3. After the ORDER BY clause
4. After the WHERE clause
   1. **23. Group functions work on many rows to produce one result per group?**
   2. a) True
   3. 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?**

1. Substitution variables
2. replacement variables
3. prompt variables
4. 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