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*Lập trình toàn năng*

## *Training Assignments*

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<b>Program Code</b>	
<b>Issue/Revision</b>	
<b>Effective date</b>	
<b>Author</b>	

**Note:**

- Select one answer for each question.

**Questions & answers****1. Which clause is used to sort the result by one or more columns?**

- A. HAVING
- B. FROM
- C. ORDER BY ( C )
- D. WHERE

**2. The LIKE SQL keyword is used along with?**

- A. WHERE clause ( A )
- B. ORDER BY clause
- C. JOIN clause
- D. GROUP BY clause

**3. With SQL, how can you insert a new record into the "Persons" table?**

- A. INSERT VALUES ('Jimmy', 'Jackson') INTO Persons.
- B. INSERT ('Jimmy', 'Jackson') INTO Persons
- C. INSERT INTO Persons VALUES ('Jimmy', 'Jackson') ( C )

**4. Which SQL gain table B from table A?**

Table A

Employee ID	Name	Department Code	Salary
10010	Lucy Brown	101	2,000
10020	M. Gordon	201	3,000
10030	W. Smith	101	2,500
10040	John Benton	102	3,500
10050	Tom Cage	102	3,000
10060	Mary Carpenter	201	2,500

Table B

Department Code	Employee ID	Name
101	10010	Lucy Brown
101	10030	W. Smith
102	10040	John Benton
102	10050	Tome Cage
201	10020	M. Gordon
201	10060	Mary Carpenter

- A. SELECT department\_code, employee\_ID, name  
FROM A  
GROUP BY employee\_ID;
- B. SELECT department\_code, employee\_ID, name  
FROM A

<p>GROUP BY department_code;</p> <p>C. SELECT department_code, employee_ID, name FROM ASoftware Developer Entry Test Page 2 of 9 ORDER BY employee_ID;</p> <p>D. SELECT department_code, employee_ID, name FROM A ORDER BY department_code. ( D )</p>	<p><b>5. How many tables may be included with a join?</b></p> <p>A. One.</p> <p>B. Two.</p> <p>C. Three.</p> <p>D. All of the mentioned options. ( D )</p>
<p><b>6. A function returns one value and has only output parameters?</b></p> <p>A. TRUE</p> <p>B. FALSE ( B )</p>	<p><b>7. Which of the following conditions has to be satisfied for INNER JOIN to work?</b></p> <p>A. Columns used for joining must have same name.</p> <p>B. Columns used for joining can have same or different name. ( B )</p> <p>C. Columns used for joining must have different names.</p> <p>D. Columns used for joining must have different names.</p>
<p><b>8. The clause that filters JOIN results is called _____?</b></p> <p>A. WHERE. ( A )</p> <p>B. SORT</p> <p>C. GROUP</p> <p>D. GROUP BY</p>	<p><b>9. How can you change "Hansen" into "Nilsen" in the "LastName" column in the Persons table?</b></p> <p>A. UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nilsen'</p> <p>B. UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen' ( B )</p> <p>C. MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen'</p> <p>D. MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nilsen'</p>
<p><b>10. There is a table including the data items shown below. Which of the following SQL statements can insert a new row in the "student" table?</b></p>	

Name	Null?	Type
STUD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(50)
GRADUATION		DATE

- A. INSERT INTO student (stud\_id, address, graduation)  
VALUES (101, 'Dave', '100 Happy Lane', '2001-06-14');
- B. INSERT INTO student (stud\_id, address, name, graduation)  
VALUES (101, '100 Happy Lane', 'Dave', '2001-06-14'); ( B )
- C. INSERT INTO student  
VALUES (101, '100 Happy Lane', '2001-06-14', 'Dave');
- D. INSERT INTO student  
VALUES (101, '2001-06-14', '100 Happy Lane', 'Dave');

**11. Which clause is used to filter groups?**

- A. HAVING ( A )
- B. FROM
- C. WHERE
- D. SELECT

**12. Which is TRIGGER in Mysql ?**

- A. Before Insert
- B. After Delete
- C. All ( C )
- D. Before Update

**13. What is abc in the following MySQL statement?**

**CREATE VIEW** xyz (abc) **AS SELECT** a **FROM** t;

- A. row name
- B. column name ( B )
- C. view
- D. database

**14. What key is used to link two tables in Mysql?**

	<p>A. Primary key</p> <p>B. Foreign key ( B )</p> <p>C. Primary and foreign key</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>
	<p><b>15. Views are not updatable?</b></p> <p>A. True ( A )</p> <p>B. False</p>
	<p><b>16. Which of these return a result to the client?</b></p> <p>A. Stored functions ( A )</p> <p>B. Stored procedures</p> <p>C. Triggers</p> <p>D. Events</p>
	<p><b>17. Which of these is defined to execute when the table is modified only?</b></p> <p>A. Stored functions.</p> <p>B. Stored procedures.</p> <p>C. Triggers. ( C )</p> <p>D. Events.</p>
	<p><b>18. The AUTO_INCREMENT column attribute is best used with which type?</b></p> <p>A. FLOAT</p> <p>B. INT ( B )</p> <p>C. CHARACTER</p> <p>D. DOUBLE</p>
	<p><b>19. How many rows are included in the table gained as as result of execution of the following statement?</b></p> <p>SELECT DISTINCT customer_name, merchandise_name, unit_price</p> <p>FROM order_table, merchandise_table</p> <p>WHERE order_table.merchandise_number = merchandise_table.mnrchandise_number;</p>

<div><div>order_table</div><table><tr><th>customer_name</th><th>merchandis e_number</th></tr><tr><td>OyamaShoten</td><td>TV28</td></tr><tr><td>OyamaShoten</td><td>TV28W</td></tr><tr><td>OyamaShoten</td><td>TV32</td></tr><tr><td>Oyama Shokai</td><td>TV32</td></tr><tr><td>Oyama Shokai</td><td>TV32W</td></tr></table></div> <div><div>merchandise_table</div><table><tr><th>merchandis e_number</th><th>merchandise_na me</th><th>unit_price</th></tr><tr><td>TV28</td><td>28-inch television</td><td>250,000</td></tr><tr><td>TV28W</td><td>28-inch television</td><td>250,000</td></tr><tr><td>TV32</td><td>32-inch television</td><td>300,000</td></tr><tr><td>TV32W</td><td>32-inch television</td><td>300,000</td></tr></table></div>	customer_name	merchandis e_number	OyamaShoten	TV28	OyamaShoten	TV28W	OyamaShoten	TV32	Oyama Shokai	TV32	Oyama Shokai	TV32W	merchandis e_number	merchandise_na me	unit_price	TV28	28-inch television	250,000	TV28W	28-inch television	250,000	TV32	32-inch television	300,000	TV32W	32-inch television	300,000	<div>A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. ( C ) D. 5.</div>
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TV32W	32-inch television	300,000																										
20. How many values can be returned from a given stored function?	<div>A. 0 B. 1 ( B ) C. 2 D. 3</div>																											
21. How many values can be returned from a stored procedure?	<div>A. 0 ( A ) B. 1 C. 2 D. 3</div>																											
22. Which procedure parameter enables the caller to pass in a value and get back a value?	<div>A. IN B. OUT C. IN OUT ( C ) D. GETINOUT</div>																											
23. Which of the following SQL statements can extract employee name's whose salary is \$10000 or higher from the table "human_resource"?	<div>A. SELECT salary FROM human_resource</div>																											

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WHERE employee\_name >=10000  
GROUP BY salary

- B. SELECT employee\_name, COUNT(\*)  
FROM human\_resource  
WHERE salary>=10000  
GROUP BY employee\_name
- C. SELECT employee\_name, salary  
FROM human\_resource  
GROUP BY salary  
HAVING COUNT(\*)>=10000.
- D. SELECT employee\_name  
FROM human\_resource  
WHERE salary>=10000. ( D )

**24. For which of the following are triggers not supported?**

- A. delete  
B. update  
C. insert  
D. views ( D )

**25. Which statement is used to remove a trigger?**

- A. REMOVE  
B. DELETE  
C. DROP ( C )  
D. CLEAR

**26. In inner join, result is produced by matching rows in one table with rows in another table?**

- A. True ( A )  
B. False

**27. Which Numeric Data type has the largest range?**

- A. Mediumint  
B. Smallint  
C. Int ( C )  
D. Tinyint

**28. You have a table named Employees. You want to identify the supervisor to which each employee reports. You write the following query.**

**SELECT e.EmployeeName AS [EmployeeName], s.EmployeeName AS [SuperVisorName]  
FROM Employees e**

**You need to ensure that the query returns a list of all employees and their respective supervisor. Which join clause should you use to complete the query?**

- A. RIGHT JOIN Employees s ON e.ReportsTo = s.EmployeeId.

- B. LEFT JOIN Employees s ON e.ReportsTo = s.EmployeeId. ( B )  
C. INNER JOIN Employees s ON e.EmployeeId = s.EmployeeId.

**29. What is the default format for “Datetime” data type?**

- A. YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS ( A )  
B. MM-YYYY-DD HH:MI:SS  
C. DD-YYYY-MM MI:HH:SS  
D. None of the mentioned

**30. Your database contains two tables named DomesticSalesOrders and InternationalSalesOrders. Both tables contain more than 100 million rows. Each table has a Primary Key column named SalesOrderId. The data in the two tables is distinct from one another. Business users want a report that includes aggregate information about the total number of global sales and total sales amounts. You need to ensure that your query executes in the minimum possible time. Which query should you use?**

- A. SELECT COUNT(\*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount  
FROM (  
SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount  
FROM DomesticSalesOrders  
UNION ALL  
SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount  
FROM InternationalSalesOrders  
) AS p; ( A )
- B. SELECT COUNT(\*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount  
FROM (  
SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount  
FROM DomesticSalesOrders  
UNION  
SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount  
FROM InternationalSalesOrders  
) AS p;
- C. SELECT COUNT(\*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount  
FROM DomesticSalesOrders  
UNION  
SELECT COUNT(\*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount  
FROM InternationalSalesOrders;
- D. SELECT COUNT(\*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount  
FROM DomesticSalesOrders  
UNION ALL  
SELECT COUNT(\*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount



FROM InternationalSalesOrders;