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|---|---|
| **Started on** | Monday, 16 March 2020, 4:50 PM |
| **State** | Finished |
| **Completed on** | Monday, 16 March 2020, 4:52 PM |
| **Time taken** | 1 min 50 secs |
| **Marks** | 5.00/5.00 |
| **Grade** | **100.00** out of 100.00 |
| **Feedback** | Congratulations!!! You have passed by securing more than 80% |

## Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**Table CUSTOMERS**

| Name | Null? | Type |
|---|---|---|
| CUST_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| CUST_FIRST_NAME | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (20) |
| CUST_LAST_NAME | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (40) |
| CUST_GENDER | NOT NULL | CHAR (1) |
| CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH | NOT NULL | NUMBER (4) |
| CUST_MARITIAL_STATUS | | VARCHAR2 (20) |
| CUST_STREET_ADDRESS | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (40) |
| CUST_POSTAL_CODE | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (10) |
| CUST_CITY | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| CUST_STATE_PROVINCE | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (40) |
| COUNTRY_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| CUST_INCOME_LEVEL | | VARCHAR2 (30) |
| CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT | | NUMBER |
| CUST_EMAIL | | VARCHAR2 (30) |

You issue the following SQL statement on the CUSTOMERS table to display the customers who are in the same country as customers with the last name 'king' and whose credit limit is less than the maximum credit limit in countries that have customers with the last name 'king'.

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id,cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE country_id IN(SELECT country_id
                    FROM customers
                    WHERE cust_last_name ='King')
AND cust_credit_limit < (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)
                         FROM customers
                         WHERE country_id IN(SELECT country_id
                                             FROM customers
                                             WHERE cust_last_name='King'));
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

Select one:

- ⦿ a. It executes and shows the required result. ✔
- ○ b. It produces an error and the < operator should be replaced by < ANY to get the required output
- ○ c. It produces an error and the < operator should be replaced by < ALL to get the required output.
- ○ d. It produces an error and the IN operator should be replaced by = in the WHERE clause of the main query to get the required output

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: It executes and shows the required result.

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

✔ SELECT prod_name FROM products

✔ WHERE prod_id IN(

✔ SELECT prod_id FROM products

✔ WHERE prod_list_price=(

✔ SELECT MAX(prod_list_price) FROM products

✔ WHERE prod_list_price<

✔ (SELECT MAX(prod_list_price) FROM products)));

Your answer is correct.

## Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Where can subqueries be used?

Select one or more:
- ☑ a. The FROM clause in the SELECT statement ✔
- ☐ b. The GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement
- ☑ c. The WHERE clause in the SELECT as well as all DML statements ✔
- ☐ d. The WHERE clause in only the SELECT statement
- ☑ e. The HAVING clause in the SELECT statement ✔
- ☑ f. Field names in the SELECT statement. ✔

Your answer is correct.

The correct answers are: Field names in the SELECT statement., The FROM clause in the SELECT statement, The HAVING clause in the SELECT statement, The WHERE clause in the SELECT as well as all DML statements

## Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The NOT operator can be used with IN, ANY, and ALL operators in multiple-row subqueries. State true or false.

Select one:
- ◉ True ✔
- ○ False

The correct answer is 'True'.

## Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Main query and subquery can/must get data from [ different ] ✔ tables.