Started on	Saturday, 21 March 2020, 7:44 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Saturday, 21 March 2020, 7:59 PM
Time taken	15 mins 25 secs
Marks	10.00/10.00
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

To display the names of employees that are not assigned to a department.

Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT last_name, first_name

FROM employee

WHERE dept_id = NULL;

Which change should you make to achieve the desired result?

Select one:

○ a. Add a second condition to the WHERE condition.

○ b. Create an outer join.

○ c. Change the column in the WHERE condition.

◉ d. Change the operator in the WHERE condition. ✔

The correct answer is: Change the operator in the WHERE condition.

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Generate a list of all customer last names with their credit limits from the CUSTOMERS table. Customers who do not have a credit limit should appear last in the list. kindly note that customers who do not have credit card will have NULL against credit limit.

Which query would achieve the required result?

Select one:

○ a. SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers;

◉ b. SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit; ✔

○ c. SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit DESC;

○ d. SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;

The correct answer is: SELECT cust_last_name,cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit;

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Dates are stored in the default format of dd-mm-rr.

Which SQL statements would give the required output?

Select one or more:

- ☐ a. SELECT SYSDATE - '01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL ;
- ☐ b. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE,'DD/MONTH/YYYY')-'01/JANUARY/2007' FROM DUAL;
- ☐ c. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'DD-MON-YYYY')-'01-JAN-2007' FROM DUAL;
- ☑ d. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2007') FROM DUAL; ✔
- ☑ e. SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2007) FROM DUAL; ✔

The correct answers are: SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01/JANUARY/2007') FROM DUAL;, SELECT SYSDATE - TO_DATE('01-JANUARY-2007) FROM DUAL;

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

ABC company wants to give each employee a $100 salary increment. You need to evaluate the

results from the EMP table prior to the actual modification. If you do not want to store the results in the database, which statement is valid?

Select one:
- ⦿ a. You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the DISPLAY clause of the SELECT statement. ✔
- ○ b. You need to add a column to the EMP table.
- ○ c. You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the UPDATE clause of the SELECT statement.
- ○ d. You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the SET clause of the UPDATE statement.

The correct answer is: You need to give the arithmetic expression that involves the salary increment in the DISPLAY clause of the SELECT statement.

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

1, 2001 starting with the latest promo.

Which query would give the required result? (Choose all that apply.)

Select one or more:

☑ a. SELECT promo_name,promo_begin_date "START DATE"
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01'
ORDER BY "START DATE" DESC; ✔

☐ b. SELECT promo_name,promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01'
ORDER BY 1 DESC;

☐ c. SELECT promo_name,promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01'
ORDER BY promo_name DESC;

☑ d. SELECT promo_name,promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01'
ORDER BY 2 DESC; ✔

The correct answers are: SELECT promo_name,promo_begin_date "START DATE"
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01'
ORDER BY "START DATE" DESC;, SELECT promo_name,promo_begin_date
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01'
ORDER BY 2 DESC;

Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which statement is true regarding the default behavior of the ORDER BY clause?

Select one:

○ a. Numeric values are displayed from the maximum to the minimum value if they have decimal positions

○ b. Only those columns that are specified in the SELECT list can be used in the ORDER BY clause

◉ c. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive ✔

○ d. NULL values are not considered at all by the sort operation

The correct answer is: In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive

Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Select the suitable option for fetching the output of the following query. select substr("Oracle World",1,6) from dual;

Select one:

○ a. racle W

○ b. racle Wo

○ c. racle

◉ d. Oracle ✔

The correct answer is: Oracle

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

CUST_INCOME_LEVEL has NULL in the CUSTOMERS table. Which SQL statement will accomplish the task?

Select one:

○ a. UPDATE customers
SET cust_credit_limit = TO_NUMBER(' ',9999)
WHERE cust_income_level IS NULL;

○ b. UPDATE customers
SET cust_credit_limit = TO_NUMBER(NULL)
WHERE cust_income_level = TO_NUMBER(NULL);

◉ c. UPDATE customers
SET cust_credit_limit = NULL
WHERE cust_income_level IS NULL; ✔

○ d. UPDATE customers
SET cust_credit_limit = NULL
WHERE cust_income_level = NULL;

The correct answer is: UPDATE customers
SET cust_credit_limit = NULL
WHERE cust_income_level IS NULL;

Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:

CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL

CUSTOMER_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL

CUSTOMER_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)

CUSTOMER_PHONE VARCHAR2(20)

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?

Select one:

○ a. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer_name || ',' || FROM customers;

○ b. SELECT "Dear Customer", customer_name || ',' FROM customers;

◉ c. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer_name || ',' FROM customers; ✔

○ d. SELECT dear customer, customer_name, FROM customers;

○ e. SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer_name ',' FROM customers;

The correct answer is: SELECT 'Dear Customer ' || customer_name || ',' FROM customers;

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of
1.00

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

Select one:

○ a. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15),'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"
   FROM customers; ✔

○ b. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit,'Not Available')*.15 "NEW CREDIT"
   FROM customers;

○ c. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15,'Not Available')"NEW CREDIT"
   FROM customers;

○ d. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15,'Not Available')) "NEW CREDIT"
   FROM customers;

The correct answer is: SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15),'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"
FROM customers;