

1. What is the term “SQL” an acronym for?
2. What is the purpose of SQL?
3. What are the six SQL statement categories?
4. True or false? SQL is a programming language like Java.
5. True or false? In SQL*Plus you can abbreviate SQL keywords.
6. What does the SQL*Plus SPOOL command do?
7. Which SQL*Plus command is used to display the structure of a table?
8. In table emp which column is neither a number nor a varchar2 datatype ?
9. Which Oracle SQL datatype is used to define character data that is fixed-length?
If you don't specify its size, then what is the default size?
10. Which Oracle SQL datatype is used to define variable-length character data?
True or false? You must always specify the size of this datatype for a column (i.e. there is no default).
11. Which Oracle SQL datatype is used to define date and time values?
12. What is the largest positive value that can be represented by the Oracle SQL datatype of NUMBER(4) ?
13. What happens when you attempt to store the values of 123.1, 12345.12345, and 123.9988 in a datatype defined as NUMBER(5)?
14. What happens when you attempt to store the values of 0.012345 and 1.012345 in a datatype defined as NUMBER(2, 3)?
15. What happens when you attempt to store the value of 1, 10, 100, and 100.001 in a datatype defined as NUMBER(5,-2)?
16. True or false? In a SELECT statement the FROM clause identifies which table or tables are used.
17. True or false? In a SELECT statement the table names can be entered in either lower or uppercase.

18. True or false? In a SELECT statement the column names can be entered in either lower or uppercase.
19. True or false? In a SELECT statement any keywords (such as SELECT, FROM, WHERE) can be entered in either lower or uppercase.
20. True or false? In SQL*Plus the SELECT statement must end with a slash character to run it.
21. How do you SELECT all columns from a table named "bonus"?
22. True or false? The period is used to separate the names of selected columns in a SELECT statement.
23. True or false? The following SELECT statements return identical row values.
SELECT ename, sal, 12*sal+100 from bonus;
SELECT ename, sal, 12*(sal+100) from bonus;
24. True or false? A column alias is used to rename a column heading and can be useful when performing a calculated value in a SELECT.
25. What happens when you concatenate two columns with the "||" (two vertical bars) operator in a SELECT?
26. What happens when you enclose text with single quotes in a SELECT statement as in SELECT ename || ' earned a bonus of ' || comm from bonus; ?
27. What kind of value do you get when you concatenate a character string with a NULL value: another character string or a NULL?
28. True or false? A NULL value is the same as a blank string.
29. What is Oracle's built-in function to convert a NULL value to another value?
30. True or false? By default the display of a query shows all rows including duplicate rows.
31. What keyword is used in a SELECT statement to eliminate duplicate rows?
32. True or false? The WHERE clause comes before the FROM clause in a SELECT statement.
33. True or false? A SELECT statement must always specify a FROM clause.
34. True or false? A SELECT statement must always specify a WHERE clause.

35. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the ename values in table emp for salesman jobs (the job column equals salesman). What kind of quotes do you use for salesman in this SELECT: single quotes or double quotes?
36. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the ename values in table emp earning less than or equal to 3000 (the sal column contains the earning amounts).
37. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the ename values in table emp earning less than 1000 or earning more than 1200.
38. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the ename values in table emp with a deptno of 20 or 30.
39. True or false? In a WHERE clause the AND operator has a higher precedence than the OR operator.
40. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the ename values in table emp with a job of CLERK and earning more than 1000 or a job of MANAGER and earning less than 2500.
41. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the ename values in table emp hired in 1982. There are two versions of a SELECT statement to do this but for this one use the BETWEEN keyword (HIREDATE is the column name, compare with '01-JAN-82' and '31-DEC-82')
42. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the ename values starting with A, B or C in table emp.

43. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the ename values in table emp who are not in deptno 20.
44. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the ename values in table emp who have managers of King (mgr value of 7839), Jones (mgr value of 7566), or Blake (mgr value of 7698). Use the IN (list) comparison operator.
45. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the four (and only four) lettered ename values in table emp.
46. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the ename values in table emp who were hired in 1981. Use the LIKE operator.
47. True or false? In an ORDER BY clause the default sort order is descending.
48. True or false? In a SELECT statement you are not allowed to have a column in the ORDER BY clause that is not part of the SELECT clause.
49. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the ename values in table emp sorted in ascending alphabetical order.
50. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the ename and sal values in table emp ordered by descending sal values.
51. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the ename values in table emp who did not earn a commission (the comm. column is NULL).
52. Write the SELECT statement needed to display all the ename values in table emp who did earn a commission. Use the SELECT version that tests for NULL.