Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

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 produces an error and the < operator should be replaced by < ALL to get the required output.
- b. 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
- c. It produces an error and the < operator should be replaced by < ANY to get the required output
- d. It executes and shows the required result. ✔

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Rearrange the statement so as to obtain the names of products whose list price is the second highest in the table

- ✔ 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)));

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Where can subqueries be used?

Select one or more:

- [ ] a. The GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement
- [x] b. The WHERE clause in the SELECT as well as all DML statements ✔
- [ ] c. The WHERE clause in only the SELECT statement
- [x] d. The FROM clause in the SELECT statement ✔
- [x] e. The HAVING clause in the SELECT statement ✔
- [x] f. Field names in the SELECT statement. ✔

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

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

Select one:

- (•) True ✔
- ( ) False

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

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