Exam -3

Question 1:

You can restrict the rows that are returned from the query by using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.

a. order by b. From c. select d. where

Question 2:

The SELECT statement retrieves the employee ID, name, job ID, and department number of all employees who are in department 90. We need to define a where clause .It consists of three elements:

a. Column name. b. Comparison condition. c. Column name, constant, or list of values. d. above none.

Question 3:

Which one is true for where clause condition

a. Character strings and date values are enclosed by double quotation marks.

b. Character values are case-sensitive, and date values are format-sensitive.

c. The default date format is DD-MON-RR.

Question 3:

SELECT last\_name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary BETWEEN 2500 AND 3500;

What is the result .

1. display all the rows b. display all the rows with given salary range c. error

Question 4:

SELECT last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name

BETWEEN 'Smith' AND 'King';

What is the result?

a. Display all the rows b. display all the rows with given range

c. Error d. No output produces.

Question 5:

To test for values in a specified set of values, use the IN condition. The IN condition is also

known as the *–----------. Write the answer. (membership condition)*

Question 6:

SELECT employee\_id, manager\_id, department\_id FROM employees

WHERE last\_name IN (Hartstein, Vargas );

a. Display all the rows b. display all the rows with given range

c. Error d. No output produces.

Question 7:

The character pattern–matching operation is referred to as a *wildcard* search.

Which operator is used for –

1. Escape b. q ’[ ]’ c. like d. any

Question 8:

Use the LIKE condition to perform wildcard searches of valid search \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ values.

Ans: string

Question 9:

Search conditions can contain either literal characters or numbers:

a. % denotes many characters. b. \_ denotes one character.

c. % denotes zero or many characters. d. \_ denotes many characters.

Question 10:

When you need to have an exact match for the actual *%* and *\_* characters, use the ESCAPE

option. This option specifies what the escape character is.

a.SELECT last\_name, job\_id FROM employees

WHERE job\_id LIKE '%SA\\_%' '\';

b. SELECT last\_name, job\_id FROM employees

WHERE job\_id LIKE '%SA\\_%' ESCAPE '\';

c.SELECT last\_name, job\_id FROM employees

WHERE job\_id LIKE '%SA\\_%' ;

Question 10:

A null value means the value is unavailable,unassigned, unknown, or inapplicable which one is true .when do you test where a value is null or not

a.= operator b.NVL c. is Null

Question 11:

A logical condition combines the result of two component conditions to produce a single

result based on those conditions, or it inverts the result of a single condition. A row is

returned only if the overall result of the condition is true. Which one is true for order of testing.

1. and,or,not b. not,or,and c. not ,and,or

Question 12:

SELECT last\_name, job\_id, salary FROM employees

WHERE job\_id = 'SA\_REP' OR job\_id = 'AD\_PRES' AND salary > 15000;

there are two conditions:

a. The first condition is that the job ID is AD\_PRES *and* the salary is greater than $15,000.

b. The first condition is that the job ID is AD\_PRES *or* SA\_REP.

c. The second condition is that the job ID is SA\_REP

d. The second condition is that salary is greater than $15,000.

Ans : all

Question 13:

Default Ordering of Data, The default sort order is ascending which one is true:

• Numeric values are displayed with the lowest values first.

• Date values are displayed with the earliest value first.

• Character values are displayed in alphabetical order (for example, *A* first and *Z* last).

• Null values are displayed first for ascending sequences and last for descending sequences.

• You can not sort by a column that is not in the SELECT list.