Chapter 4 Test

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 1 / 1 point |

When data is sorted on two columns, the more important column is called the major sort key.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 2** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The GROUP BY clause sorts the data in a particular order.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 3** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

In a nested query, the outer query is evaluated first.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 4** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

SQL requires that you follow special formatting rules.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 5** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

In a SELECT statement, the FROM clause and the WHERE clause (when used) must appear on separate lines.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 6** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The HAVING clause is used to restrict groups.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 7** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The DISTINCT operator is useful when used in conjunction with the COUNT function.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 8** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The WHERE clause applies to both rows and groups.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 9** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The BETWEEN operator is an essential feature of SQL.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 10** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

Aggregate functions apply to groups of rows.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 11** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

When you query a database, there is a defined order in which the results are displayed.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 12** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The only arithmetic operators that can be used in SELECT statements are + for addition and - for subtraction.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 13** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

An arithmetic column is a column that does not exist in the database but can be computed using data in existing columns.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 14** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The COUNT function only applies to columns with numeric values.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 15** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

It is possible to use both a WHERE clause and a HAVING clause in a SELECT statement.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 16** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The MIN function determines the minimum value in a column.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 17** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

A simple condition has the form: column name, comparison operator, and then either another column name or a value.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 18** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

When the OR operator connects simple conditions, the compound condition will be true whenever any one of the simple conditions is true.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 19** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

To sort records in descending order, follow the name of the sort key with the REVERSE operator.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 20** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You cannot assign names to computed columns.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 21** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

Sometimes a condition involves a column that can accept null values.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 22** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The WHERE clause is used to limit the rows that are included in a query's result.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 23** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

When you connect two or more simple conditions with the AND operator, each condition must be listed on a separate line.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 24** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You can use computed columns in comparisons.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 25** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

All SELECT statements require a WHERE clause.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 26** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The UNIQUE operator eliminates duplicate values in a query.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 27** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

Oracle supports only the  version of the 'not equal to' comparison operator.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 28** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

Preceding a condition by the NOT operator reverses the truth of the original condition.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 29** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

After the word FROM in a SELECT statement, you list any conditions (restrictions) that apply to the data you want to retrieve.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 30** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

To specify that query results be listed in a specific order, use the SORT BY clause.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 31** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

It is possible to place one query inside another.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 32** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

A query is a question represented in a way that the DBMS can understand.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 33** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The \_\_\_\_ function calculates a total of the values in a column.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | TOTAL |
|  | CALCULATE |
|  | SUM |
|  | ADD |
| **Question 34** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

When you need to sort data on two columns, the less important column is called the \_\_\_\_ sort key.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | double |
|  | primary |
|  | minor |
|  | foreign |
| **Question 35** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The \_\_\_\_ operator specifies a range of values in a condition.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | LIKE |
|  | BETWEEN |
|  | DISTINCT |
|  | GROUP |
| **Question 36** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You use the \_\_\_\_ clause to list data in a specific order.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ORDER |
|  | SET ORDER |
|  | ORDER BY |
|  | LIST BY |
| **Question 37** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

Which of the following operators can be used for a column computation?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | + |
|  | ^ |
|  | \*\* |
|  | All of the above |
| **Question 38** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The basic form of the SQL SELECT command is \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | FROM-SELECT-WHERE |
|  | SELECT-FROM-WHERE |
|  | FROM-WHERE-SELECT |
|  | WHERE-SELECT-FROM |
| **Question 39** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The \_\_\_\_ operator uses one or more wildcard characters to test for a pattern match.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | PATTERN |
|  | LIKE |
|  | MATCH |
|  | SIMILAR |
| **Question 40** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The \_\_\_\_ clause is used to restrict the groups that will be included.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | LIKE |
|  | HAVING |
|  | WHERE |
|  | HAVE |
| **Question 41** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You can use the \_\_\_\_ operator followed by a collection of values to provide a concise way of phrasing certain conditions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | LIKE |
|  | CONTAIN |
|  | VALUES |
|  | IN |
| **Question 42** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The \_\_\_\_ clause lets you group data on a particular column.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | GROUP |
|  | GROUP BY |
|  | SET GROUP |
|  | GROUPING |
| **Question 43** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

In the SELECT clause, you can use the \_\_\_\_ symbol to indicate that you want to include all columns.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | &#92; |
|  | / |
|  | \* |
|  | ? |
| **Question 44** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The \_\_\_\_ operator finds rows that do not contain a null value in the specified column.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | IS NULL |
|  | NOT NULL |
|  | !NULL |
|  | IS NOT NULL |
| **Question 45** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You form compound conditions by connecting two or more simple conditions using the \_\_\_\_ operator.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | AND |
|  | OR |
|  | NOT |
|  | All of the above |
| **Question 46** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

Preceding a condition by the \_\_\_\_ operator reverses the truth of the original condition.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | REVERSE |
|  | NOT |
|  | NULL |
|  | OR |
| **Question 47** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

When you use the \_\_\_\_ function, you can use the asterisk (\*) to represent any column.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | SUM |
|  | COUNT |
|  | MAX |
|  | MIN |
| **Question 48** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The \_\_\_\_ operator is inclusive, meaning that a value equal to either end would be selected.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | AND |
|  | BETWEEN |
|  | OR |
|  | NOT |
| **Question 49** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

In SQL for Oracle and for SQL Server, the \_\_\_\_ symbol is used as a wildcard to represent any collection of characters.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | \* |
|  | % |
|  | ? |
|  | ! |
| **Question 50** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The \_\_\_\_ wildcard symbol represents any individual character.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | % |
|  | \_ |
|  | / |
|  | &#92; |
| **Question 51** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The \_\_\_\_ function determines the number of rows in a table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ROW |
|  | CALCULATE |
|  | COUNT |
|  | NUMBER |
| **Question 52** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

In SQL, you use the \_\_\_\_ command to query a database.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | WHERE |
|  | SELECT |
|  | FROM |
|  | SET |
|  | | |