SQL PRACTICE QUESTIONS No. 1

1. The EMPLOYEE table is defined as follows:  
     
   **EMP\_NAME VARCHAR2(40)  
   HIRE\_DATE DATE  
   SALARY NUMBER (14,2)**  
   Which of the following queries is most appropriate if you need to find the employees who were hired before January 1, 1998, and have a salary greater than 5,000 or less than 1,000?

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| A | SELECT emp\_name FROM employee WHERE hire\_date > TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY') AND SALARY < 1000 OR > 5000; |
| B | SELECT emp\_name FROM employee WHERE hire\_date < TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY') AND SALARY < 1000 OR SALARY > 5000; |
| C | SELECT emp\_name FROM employee WHERE hire\_date < TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY') AND  (SALARY < 1000 OR SALARY > 5000); |
| D | SELECT emp\_name FROM employee WHERE hire\_date < TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY') AND SALARY BETWEEN 1000 AND 5000; |

1. What's the error in the following code?  
     
   **SELECT state.st\_name, st\_code  
   FROM   state s  
   WHERE  st\_code = 'TX';**

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| A | When tables are not joined, a table alias name cannot be used in the query. |
| B | When a table alias name is defined, it must be used to qualify all the column names. |
| C | If a table alias name is defined, you cannot use the table name to qualify a column. |
| D | In the SELECT clause, you cannot have one column qualified and another column not qualified. Either all columns are qualified, or no columns are qualified. |

1. Which statement returns a unique combination of department name and employee first name?

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| **A** | **SELECT DISTINCT e.first\_name,  DISTINCT d.department\_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);** |
| [**B**](javascript:rClk(1)) | **SELECT e.first\_name UNIQUE,  d.department\_name UNIQUE FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);** |
| **C** | **SELECT DISTINCT e.first\_name,  d.department\_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);** |
| [**D**](javascript:rClk(3)) | **SELECT DISTINCT ROW (e.first\_name,  d.department\_name) FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);** |

1. A column in a particular table is defined as NUMBER (6, 3). If you try to store 453.5566  in this column, what value will actually be stored?

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| A | 453.5566 |
| B | 453.557 |
| C | 453.556 |
| C | A numeric error |