

Basic Select Statement and Sorting Data Exam

Q1: The EMP table contains these columns:

*LAST NAME VARCHAR2(25)

*SALARY NUMBER(6,2)

*DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(6)

You need to display the employees who have not been assigned to any department.

You write the SELECT statement:

```
SELECT    LAST_NAME, SALARY, DEPARTMENT_ID
FROM      EMP
WHERE     DEPARTMENT_ID = NULL;
```

What is true about this SQL statement?

- A. The SQL statement displays the desired results.
 - B. The column in the WHERE clause should be changed to display the desired results.
 - C. The operator in the WHERE clause should be changed to display the desired results.
 - D. The WHERE clause should be changed to use an outer join to display the desired results.
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Q2: Which /SQL*Plus feature can be used to replace values in the WHERE clause?

- A. Substitution variables
- B. Replacement variables
- C. Prompt variables
- D. Instead-of variables
- E. This feature cannot be implemented through /SQL*Plus.

Q3: You want to display the titles of books that meet these criteria.

1. Purchased before January 21, 2001
2. Price is less than \$500 or greater than \$900

You want to sort the results by their date of purchase, starting with the most recently bought book.

Which statement should you use?

A. SELECT book_title FROM books
 WHERE price between 500 and 900
 AND purchase_date < '21-JAN-2001'
 ORDER BY purchase_date;

B. SELECT book_title FROM books
 WHERE price IN (500,900)
 AND purchase_date < '21-JAN-2001'
 ORDER BY purchase_date ASC;

C. SELECT book_title FROM books
 WHERE price < 500 or > 900
 AND purchase_date < '21-JAN-2001'
 ORDER BY purchase_date DESC;

D. SELECT book_title FROM books
 WHERE (price < 500 OR price > 900)

 AND purchase_date < '21-JAN-2001'
 ORDER BY purchase_date DESC;

Q4: The STUDENT_GRADES table has these columns.

STUDENT_ID NUMBER(12)
SEMESTER_END DATE
GPA NUMBER(4,3)

The register has requested a report listing the students' grade point averages (GPA), sorted from highest grade point average to lowest within each semester, starting from the earliest date. **Which statement accomplishes this?**

- A. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY SEMESTER _B end DESC, gpa DESC;
 - B. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY SEMESTER _B end DESC, gpa DESC;
 - C. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY SEMESTER _B end, gpa DESC;
 - D. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC, semester_end DESC;
 - E. SELECT student_id, semester_end, gpa FROM student_grades
-

Q5: The ORDERS table has these columns.

ORDER_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL

CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(12) NOT NULL

ORDER_TOTAL NUMBER(10,2)

The ORDERS table tracks the Order number, the order total, and the customer to whom the Order belongs.

Which two statements retrieve orders with an inclusive total that ranges between 100.00 and 2000.00 dollars? **(Choose two.)**

- A. SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total FROM orders RANGE ON order _ total (100 AND 2000) INCLUSIVE;
 - B. SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total FROM orders
HAVING order _ total BETWEEN 100 and 2000;
 - C. SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total FROM orders WHERE order _ total BETWEEN 100 and 2000;
 - D. SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total FROM orders WHERE
order_total >= 100 and <= 2000;
 - E. SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total FROM orders WHERE
order_total >= 100 and order_total <= 2000;
-

Q6: Evaluate these two SQL statements :

* SELECT last_name, salary , hire_date FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY salary
DESC;

* SELECT last_name, salary, hire_date FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY 2
DESC; **What is true about them?**

- A. The two statements produce identical results.
 - B. The second statement returns a syntax error.
 - C. There is no need to specify DESC because the results are sorted in descending order by default.
 - D. The two statements can be made to produce identical results by adding a column alias for the salary column in the second SQL statement.
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Q7: The CUSTOMERS table has these columns.

CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL
STREET_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)
CITY_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)
STATE_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)
PROVINCE_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)
COUNTRY_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)
POSTAL_CODE VARCHAR2(12)
CUSTOMER_PHONE VARCHAR2(20)

Which statement finds the rows in the CUSTOMERS table that do not have a postal code?

- A. SELECT customer_id, customer_name FROM customers WHERE postal_code
CONTAINS NULL;
- B. SELECT customer_id, customer_name FROM customers WHER postal_code
= ' _____';
- C. SELECT customer_id, customer_name FROM customers WHERE postal _ code

IS NULL;

D. SELECT customer_id, customer_name FROM customers WHERE postal code
IS NVL;

E. SELECT customer_id, customer_name FROM customers WHERE postal_code
= NULL;

Q8: Evaluate this SQL statement.

```
SELECT e.employee_id, (.15* e.salary) + (.5 * e.commission_pct)
+ (s.sales amount * (.35 * e.bonus)) AS CALC_VALUE FROM employees e, sales s
WHERE e.employee_id = s.emp_id;
```

What will happen if you remove all the parentheses from the calculation?

- ☐ .A. The value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be lower.
 - ☐ .B. The value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column will be higher.
 - ☐ .C. There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC_VALUE column.
 - ☐ .D. An error will be reported.
-

Q9: From SQL*Plus, you issue this SELECT statement.

```
SELECT*
FROM order;
```

You use this statement to retrieve data from a data table for _____. (Choose all that apply)

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. Updating | B. Viewing |
| C. Deleting | D. Inserting |
| E. Truncating | |

Q10: Which two statements are true regarding the ORDER BY clause? (**Choose two**)

- A. The sort is in ascending by order by default.
 - B. The sort is in descending order by default.
 - C. The ORDER BY clause must precede the WHERE clause.
 - D. The ORDER BY clause is executed on the client side.
 - E. The ORDER BY clause comes last in the SELECT statement.
 - F. The ORDER BY clause is executed first in the query execution.
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Q11: Which two are attributes of /SQL*Plus? (Choose two)

- A. /SQL*Plus commands cannot be abbreviated.
 - B. /SQL*Plus commands are accessed from a browser.
 - C. /SQL*Plus commands are used to manipulate data in tables.
 - D. /SQL*Plus commands manipulate table definitions in the database.
 - E. /SQL*Plus is the Oracle proprietary interface for executing SQL statements.
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Q12: Which SQL statement generates the alias Annual Salary for the calculated column SALARY*12?

- A. SELECT ename, salary*12 'Annual Salary' FROM employees;
 - B. SELECT ename, salary*12 "Annual Salary" FROM employees;
 - C. SELECT ename, salary*12 AS Annual Salary FROM employees;
 - D. SELECT ename, salary*12 AS INITCAP("ANNUAL SALARY") FROM employees ;
-

Q13: Which clause would you use in a SELECT statement to limit the display to those employees whose salary is greater than 5000?

- A. ORDER BY SALARY > 5000
 - B. GROUP BY SALARY > 5000
 - C. HAVING SALARY > 5000
 - D. WHERE SALARY > 5000
-

Q14: You need to display the last names of those employees who have the letter "A" as the second character in their names.

Which SQL statement displays the required results?

- A. SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name LIKE '_A%';
 - B. SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name = '*A%'
 - C. SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name = '_A%';
 - D. SELECT last_name FROM EMP WHERE last_name LIKE '*A%'
-

Q15: Evaluate this SQL statement.

SELECT e.EMPLOYEE_ID,e.LAST_NAME,e.DEPARTMENT_ID,
d.DEPARTMENT_NAME FROM EMP e, DEPARTMENT d WHERE
e.DEPARTMENT_ID = d.DEPARTMENT_ID; In the statement, which
capabilities of a SELECT statement are performed?

- A. Selection, projection, join
 - B. Difference, projection, join
 - C. Selection, intersection, join
 - D. Intersection, projection, join
 - E. Difference, projection, product
-

Q16: Which is an /SQL*Plus command?

- A. INSERT
 - B. UPDATE
 - C. SELECT
 - D. DESCRIBE
 - E. DELETE
 - F. RENAME
-

Q17: Which substitution variable would you use if you want to reuse the variable without prompting the user each time?

- A. &
 - B. ACCEPT
 - C. PROMPT
 - D. &&
-

Q18: You need to produce a report for mailing labels for all customers. The mailing label must have only the customer name and address. The CUSTOMERS table has these columns.

- *CUST_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
- *CUST_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL
- *CUST_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)
- *CUST_PHONE VARCHAR2(20)

Which SELECT statement accomplishes this task?

- A. SELECT* FROM customers;
 - B. SELECT name, address FROM customers;
 - C. SELECT id, name, address, phone FROM customers;
 - D. SELECT cust_name, cust_address FROM customers;
 - E. SELECT cust_id, cust_name, cust_address, cust_phone FROM customers;
-

Q19: Which SQL statement accepts user input for the columns to be displayed, the table name, and WHERE condition?

A. SELECT &1, "&2" FROM &3
WHERE last_name = '&4';

B. SELECT &1, '&2' FROM &3
WHERE '& last_name = '&4';

C. SELECT &1, &2 FROM &3
WHERE last_name = '&4';

D. SELECT &1, '&2'
FROM EMP
WHERE last_name = '&4';

Q20: Evaluate this SQL statement.

****** SELECT ename, sal, 12* sal+100 FROM emp;

The SAL column stores the monthly salary of the employee. Which change must be made to the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary" plus a monthly bonus of \$100, multiplied by 12"?

A. No change is required to achieve the desired results.

B. SELECT ename, sal, 12* (sal+100) FROM emp;

C. SELECT ename, sal, (12* sal)+100 FROM emp;

D. SELECT ename, sal +100,*12 FROM emp;

Q21: The STUDENT_GRADES table has these columns.

STUDENT_ID NUMBER(12)

SEMESTER_END DATE

GPA NUMBER(4,3)

The registrar requested a report listing the students' grade point averages (GPA) sorted from highest grade point average to lowest.

Which statement produces a report that displays the student ID and GPA in the sorted order requested by the registrar?

- A. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa ASC;
 - B. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa ASC;
 - C. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa;
 - D. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa;
 - E. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa
DESC;
 - F. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC;
-

Q22: The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns.

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4)

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

JOB_ID VARCHAR2(10)

You want to search for strings that contain 'SA_' in the JOB_ID column. Which SQL statement do you use?

- A. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id
LIKE '%SA__%'ESCAPE\";
 - B. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id
LIKE '%SA_';
 - C. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id
LIKE '%SA_'ESCAPE\";
 - D. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id
'%SA_';
-

Q23: The CUSTOMERS table has these columns.

CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL

CUSTOMER_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL

CUSTOMER_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)

CUSTOMER_PHONE VARCHAR2(20)

You need to produce output that states "Dear Customer customer_name, ".

The customer_name data values come from the CUSTOMER_NAME column in the CUSTOMERS table.

Which statement produces this output?

- A. SELECT dear customer, customer_name, FROM customer;
 - B. SELECT "Dear Customer", customer_name, ||',' FROM customer;
 - C. SELECT 'Dear Customer' || customer_name ',' FROM customer;
 - D. SELECT 'Dear Customer' || customer_name || ',' FROM customer;
 - E. SELECT "Dear Customer" || customer_name || ","
FROM customer; F SELECT 'Dear Customer' ||
customer_name || ',' FROM customer;
-

Q24: Examine this statement.

*SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE gpa >&&value;

You run the statement once, and when prompted you enter a value of 2.0. A report is produced. What happens when you run the statement a second time?

- A. An error is returned.
 - B. You are prompted to enter a new value.
 - C. A report is produced that matches the first report produced.
 - D. You are asked whether you want a new value or if you want to run the report based on the previous value.
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Q25: The CUSTOMERS table has these columns.

CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL

CUSTOMER_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL

STREET_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)

CITY_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

STATE_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

PROVINCE_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

COUNTRY_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

POSTAL_CODE VARCHAR2(12)

CUSTOMER_PHONE VARCHAR2(20)

A promotional sale is being advertised to the customers in France. Which WHERE clause identifies customers that are located in France?

- A. WHERE lower(country_address) = "france"
 - B. WHERE lower(country_address) = 'france'
 - C. WHERE lower(country_address) IS 'france'
 - D. WHERE lower(country_address) = '%france%'
 - E. WHERE lower(country_address) LIKE %france%
-

Q26:The PRODUCTS table has these columns.

PRODUCT_ID NUMBER(4)

PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2(45)

PRICE NUMBER(8,2)

Evaluate this SQL statement.

```
SELECT      *
```

```
FROM        PRODUCTS
```

```
ORDER BY    price, product _ name;
```

What is true about the SQL statement?

- A. The results are not sorted.
 - B. The results are sorted numerically.
 - C. The results are sorted alphabetically.
 - D. The results are sorted numerically and then alphabetically.
-

Q27: A SELECT statement can be used to perform these three functions.

1. Choose rows from a table.
2. Choose columns from a table
3. Bring together data that is stored in different tables by creating a link between them.

Which set of keywords describes these capabilities?

- A. difference, projection, join
 - B. selection, projection, join
 - C. selection, intersection, join
 - D. intersection, projection, join
 - E. difference, projection, product
-

Q28: Which statement correctly describes SQL and /SQL*Plus?

- A. Both SQL and /SQL*plus allow manipulation of values in the database.
 - B. /SQL* Plus recognizes SQL statement and sends them to the server; SQL is the Oracle proprietary interface for executing SQL statements.
 - C. /SQL* Plus language for communicating with the Oracle server to access data; SQL recognizes SQL statements and sends them to the server.
 - D. /SQL manipulates data and table definition in the database; /SQL* Plus does not allow manipulation of values in the database.
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