

Single Row Functions Exam

Q1: Management has asked you to calculate the value $12 * \text{salary} * \text{commission_pct}$ for all the employees in the EMP table. The EMP table contains these columns. LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(35) NOT NULL SALARY NUMBER(9,2) NOT NULL COMMISSION_PCT NUMBER(4,2)

Which statement ensures that a value is displayed in the calculated columns for all employees?

- A. SELECT last_name, $12 * \text{salary} * \text{commission_pct}$ FROM emp;
- B. SELECT last_name, $12 * \text{salary} * (\text{commission_pct}, 0)$ FROM emp;
- C. SELECT last_name, $12 * \text{salary} * (\text{nvl}(\text{commission_pct}, 0))$ FROM emp;
- D. SELECT last_name, $12 * \text{salary} * (\text{decode}(\text{commission_pct}, 0))$ FROM emp;

Q2: The EMPLOYEE table has these columns.

*LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(35)

*SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

*COMMISSION_PCT NUMBER(5,2)

You want to display the name and annual salary multiplied by the commission_pct for all employees. For records that have a NULL commission_pct, a zero must be displayed against the calculated column.

Which SQL statement displays the desired results?

- A. SELECT last_name, $(\text{salary} * 12) * \text{commission_pct}$ FROM EMPLOYEES;
- B. SELECT last_name, $(\text{salary} * 12) * \text{IFNULL}(\text{commission_pct}, 0)$ FROM EMPLOYEES;
- C. SELECT last_name, $(\text{salary} * 12) * \text{NVL2}(\text{commission_pct}, 0)$ FROM EMPLOYEES;
- D. SELECT last_name, $(\text{salary} * 12) * \text{NVL}(\text{commission_pct}, 0)$ FROM EMPLOYEES;

Q3: Evaluate the SQL statement.

```
SELECT ROUND(TRUNC(MOD(1600,10),-1),2)
FROM dual;
```


What will be displayed?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 0.00
- D. An error statement

Q4: Which three SELECT statements displays 2000 in the format "\$2,000.00"? (Choose three)

- A. SELECT TO CNAR(2000, '\$#,###.##') FROM dual;
- B. SELECT TO CNAR(2000, '\$0,000.00') FROM dual;
- C. SELECT TO CNAR(2000, '\$9,999.00') FROM dual;
- D. SELECT TO CNAR(2000, '\$9,999.99') FROM dual;
- E. SELECT TO CNAR(2000, '\$2,000.00') FROM dual;
- F. SELECT TO CNAR(2000, '\$N,NNN.NN') FROM dual;

Q5: The EMP table has these columns.

- *ENAME VARCHAR2(35)
- *SALARY NUMBER(8,2)
- *HIRE_DATE DATE

Management wants a list of names of employees who have been with the company for more than five years.

Which SQL statement displays the required results?

- A. SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE SYSDATE-HIRE_DATE >5;
- B. SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE HIRE_DATE-SYSDATE >5;
- C. SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE
(SYSDATE-HIRE_DATE)/365 >5;
- D. SELECT ENAME FROM EMP WHERE
(SYSDATE-HIRE_DATE)*365 >5;

Q6: You would like to display the system date in the format "Monday, 01

June, 2001". Which SELECT statement should you use?

- A. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
 - B. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DY Month, 'YYYY') FROM dual;
 - C. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDay, DD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
 - D. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
 - E. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY') FROM dual;
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Q7: Which SELECT statement will the result 'ello world' from the string 'Hello World'?

- A. SELECT SUBSTR ('Hello',) FROM dual;
 - B. SELECT INITCAP (TRIM ('Hello World',1,1) FROM dual;
 - C. SELECT LOWER (SUBSTR ('Hello World',1,1) FROM dual;
 - D. SELECT LOWER (SUBSTR ('Hello World',2,1) FROM dual;
 - E. SELECT LOWER (TRIM ('H' FROM 'Hello World')) FROM dual;
-

Q8: Which two tasks can you perform by using the TO_CHAR function?

(Choose two)

- A. Convert 10 to 'TEN'
 - B. Convert '10' to 10
 - C. Convert 10 to '10'
 - D. Convert 'TEN' to 10
 - E. Convert a date to a character expression
 - F. Convert a character expression to a date
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Q9: Which two are character manipulation functions? (Choose two.)

- A. TRIM

- B. REPLACE
- C. TRUNC
- D. TO_DATE
- E. MOD
- F. CASE

Q10: The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns.

*LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

*SALARY NUMBER (6,2)

*COMMISSION_PCT NUMBER (6)

You need to write a query that will produce these results.

1. Display the salary multiplied by the commission_pct.
2. Exclude employees with a zero commission_pct.
3. Display a zero for employees with a null commission value.

Evaluate the SQL statement.

```
SELECT  LAST_NAME, SALARY*COMMISSION_PCT
FROM    EMPLOYEES
WHERE   COMMISSION_PCT IS NOT NULL;
```

What does the statement provide?

- A. All of the desired results
- B. Two of the desired results
- C. One of the desired results
- D. An error statement

Q11: Which SELECT statement should you use to extract the year from the system date and display it in the format "1998"?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'yyyy') FROM dual;
- B. SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE,'yyyy') FROM dual;
- C. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'YYYY') FROM dual;
- D. SELECT DECODE(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8), 'year') FROM dual;

E. SELECT TO_CHAR(SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8,2),'yyyy') FROM dual;

Q12: Evaluate the SQL statement.

SELECT ROUND(45.953, -1), TRUNC(45.936, 2)

FROM dual;

Which values are displayed?

A. 46 and 45

B. 46 and 45.93

C. 50 and 45.93

D. 50 and 45.9

E. 45 and 45.93

F. 45.95 and 45.93

Q13: The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns.

*EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4)

*ENAME VARCHAR2 (25)

*JOB_ID VARCHAR2(10)

Which SQL statement will return the ENAME, length of the ENAME, and the numeric position of the letter "a" in the ENAME column, for those employees whose ENAME ends with a the letter "n"?

A. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, 'a') FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SUBSTR (ENAME, -1,1) = 'n';

B. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, , -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SUBSTR (ENAME, -1,1) = 'n';

C. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR (ENAME, 1,1) = 'n';

D. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1,1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR (ENAME, -1,1) = 'n';

Q14: Which four are attributes of single row functions? (Choose four.)

- A. cannot be nested
 - B. manipulate data items
 - C. act on each row returned
 - D. return one result per row
 - E. accept only one argument and return only one value
 - F. accept arguments which can be a column or an expression
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Q15: Which SQL statement returns a numeric value?

- A. SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX(hire_Date), 6) FROM EMP;
 - B. SELECT ROUND(hire_date) FROM EMP;
 - C. SELECT sysdate-hire_date FROM EMP;
 - D. SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_date + 7) FROM EMP;
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Q15: Which four are types of functions available in SQL?

(Choose 4)

- A. string
 - B. character
 - C. integer
 - D. calendar
 - E. numeric
 - F. translation
 - G. date
 - H. conversion
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Q16: Which SQL statement displays the date March 19, 2001 in a format that appears as "Nineteenth of March 2001 12.00.00 AM"?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYY fmHH.MI.SS AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'),

'DdsptH "of" Month YYYY fmHH.MI.SS AM') NEW_DATE HH.MI.SS
AM') NEW _ DATE FROM dual;

C. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'),
'fmDdsptH "of" Month YYYY NEW _ DATE FROM dual;

D. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'),
'fmDdsptH "of" Month YYYYfmtHH.HI.SS AM')

Q17: For which action can you use the TO_DATE function?

- A. Convert any date literal to a date
- B. Convert any numeric literal to a date
- C. Convert any character literal to a date
- D. Convert any date to a character literal
- E. Format '10-JAN-99' to 'January 10 1999'

Q18: Evaluate the SQL statement.

SELECT LPAD (salary,10,*)

FROM EMP

WHERE EMP _ ID = 100;

If the employee with the EMP_ID 1001 has a salary of 17000, what is
displayed?

- A. 17000.00
- B. 17000*****
- C. ****170.00
- D. **17000.00
- D. an error statement .

With MY Best WiShes

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