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Oracle Database 11g : SQL Fundamentals I

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QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose three.)

A. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses.

B. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.

C. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables.

D. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause.

E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery.

F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery.

Correct Answer: ABF

SUBQUERIES can be used in the SELECT list and in the FROM, WHERE, and HAVING clauses of a query.

A subquery can have any of the usual clauses for selection and projection. The following are required clauses:

A SELECT list

A FROM clause

The following are optional clauses:

WHERE

GROUP BY

HAVING

The subquery (or subqueries) within a statement must be executed before the parent query that calls it, in order that the results of the subquery can be passed to the parent.

QUESTION 2

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

You want to display the category with the maximum number of items. You issue the following query:

SQL>SELECT COUNT(*),prod_category_id FROM products GROUP BY prod_category_id HAVING COUNT(*) = (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*)) FROM products);

What is the outcome?

A. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.

B. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.

C. It generates an error because the subquery does not have a GROUP BY clause.

D. It generates an error because = is not valid and should be replaced by the IN operator.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables.

ORDERS		
Name	**Null?**	**Type**
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)

CUSTOMERS		
Name	**Null?**	**Type**
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(9,2)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40

There is only one customer with the CUST_LAST_NAME column having value Roberts. Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST_LAST_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT is 600?

A. INSERT INTO orders VALUES (1,\\'10-mar-2007\\', \\'direct\\', (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name=\\'Roberts\\' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);

B. INSERT INTO orders (order_id,order_date,order_mode, (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name=\\'Roberts\\' AND credit_limit=600),order_total) VALUES(1,\\'10-mar-2007\\', \\'direct\\', andandcustomer_id, 1000);

C. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date,o.order_mode,c.customer_id, o.order_total FROM orders o, customers c WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id AND c.cust_last_name=\\'Roberts\\' ANDc.credit_limit=600)

VALUES (1,\\'10-mar-2007\\', \\'direct\\',(SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name=\\'Roberts\\' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);

D. INSERT INTO orders (order_id,order_date,order_mode, (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name=\\'Roberts\\' AND credit_limit=600),order_total) VALUES(1,\\'10-mar-2007\\', \\'direct\\', andcustomer_id, 1000);

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table. Evaluate the following SQL statement:


```
SQL> SELECT cust_city, COUNT(cust_last_name)
FROM customers
WHERE cust_credit_limit > 1000
GROUP BY cust_city
HAVING AVG(cust_credit_limit) BETWEEN 5000 AND 6
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

A. It executes successfully.

B. It returns an error because the BETWEEN operator cannot be used in the HAVING clause.

C. It returns an error because WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used in the same SELECT statement.

D. It returns an error because WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used to apply conditions on the same column.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'Internet' ORDER BY 2 DESC
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'TV'
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category ='Radio';
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

A. It produces an error because the ORDER BY clause should appear only at the end of a compound query-that is, with the last SELECT statement

B. It executes successfully and displays rows in the descending order of PROMO_CATEGORY

C. It executes successfully but ignores the ORDER BY clause because it is not located at the end of the compound statement

D. It produces an error because positional notation cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause with SET operators

Correct Answer: A

Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query. Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses. The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query. By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

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