

THE SQL SELECT STATEMENT QUESTIONS

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1. Identify the capabilities of SELECT statement.

- A. Projection
- B. Selection
- C. Data Control
- D. Transaction

Answer: A, B. The SELECT statement can be used for selection, projection and joining.

2. Determine the capability of the SELECT statement demonstrated in the given query.

```
SELECT e.ename, d.dname
FROM   emp e, dept d
WHERE  e.deptno = d.deptno
AND    e.sal > 1000;
```

- A. Selection
- B. Filtering
- C. Joining
- D. Projection

Answer: A, C, D. Projection is including only the required columns in query, while Selection is selecting only the required data. Joining means combining two tables together through a connecting column.

3. Which of the following clause is used to suppress duplicates in a SELECT statement?

- A. INTERSECT
- B. DUPLICATE
- C. DISTINCT
- D. UNIQUE

Answer: C, D. Duplicate data can be restricted with the use of DISTINCT or UNIQUE in the SELECT statement.

4. Chose the statements which correctly specify a rule to write a SQL statement

- A. SQL statements are case sensitive
- B. Keywords can be abbreviated to build a standard
- C. SQL statements are case in-sensitive
- D. clauses must be placed together

Answer: C. SQL statements are not case sensitive.

5. Determine the output of the below query -

```
SELECT '5+7'
FROM dual;
```

- A. 12
- B. 5+7
- C. 5

D. 7

Answer: B. Oracle treats the values within double quotes as string expressions.

6. Write a query to display employee details Name, Department, Salary and Job from EMP table.

```
SELECT ename, deptno, sal, job FROM emp;
```

```
SELECT * FROM emp;
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT ename, deptno, sal, job FROM emp;
```

```
SELECT ename, deptno, sal FROM emp;
```

Answer A. Select the required from the tables each separated by a comma.

7. Which of the below queries displays employees' name and new salary after the increment of 1000?

```
SELECT ename, sal FROM emp;
```

```
SELECT ename, sal=sal+1000 FROM emp;
```

```
SELECT ename, sal+1000 FROM emp;
```

```
SELECT ename, 1000 FROM emp;
```

Answer: C. Basic arithmetic calculations can be done using the columns in SELECT statements.

8. Determine the output of the below query

```
SELECT 36/2-5*10 FROM dual;
```

- A. 130
- B. -32
- C. -120
- D. 175

Answer: B. Multiplication and Division occur before addition and subtraction.

9. Determine the output of the below query

```
SELECT (100-25)/15*(20-3) FROM dual;
```

- A. 0.294
- B. -85
- C. 63.67
- D. 85

Answer: D. Expression within the brackets are executed before the divisions and multiplications in the expression.

10. Chose the statements which correctly define a NULL value.

- A. NULL is a special value with zero bytes
- B. NULL is no value or unknown value

- C. NULL is represented by a blank space
- D. NULL is not same as zero

Answer: B, D. NULL is NO VALUE but neither same as zero nor as blank or space character.

11. Determine the output of the below query

```
SELECT sal + NULL  
FROM emp  
WHERE empno = 7369;
```

- A. sal + NULL
- B. NULL
- C. 0
- D. 1250

Answer: B. Any arithmetic operation with NULL results in NULL.

12. Which of the below statements define column alias correctly?

- A. A column alias renames a column heading
- B. A column alias is an alternate column in a table
- C. A column alias can be specified during table definition
- D. A column alias immediately follows the column or expression in the SELECT statement

Answer: A, D. Column Alias can be used to name an expression in the SELECT statement.

13. Specify the column alias NEWSAL for the expression containing salary in the below SQL query

```
SELECT ename, job, sal + 100 FROM emp;
```

- A. sal + 100 AS NEWSAL
- B. sal + 100 NEWSAL
- C. sal + 100 IS NEWSAL
- D. sal + 100 IS NEWSAL

Answer: A, B. Use 'AS' to signify new alias to a column expression.

14. Specify the column alias "New Salary" for the expression containing salary in the below SQL query

```
SELECT ename, job, sal + 100 FROM emp;
```

- A. sal + 100 AS New Salary
- B. sal + 100 "New Salary"
- C. sal + 100 IS New Salary
- D. sal + 100 as "New Salary"

Answer: B, D. Column alias with space and special characters must be enquoted within double quotes.

15. Which command is used to display the structure of a table?

- A. LIST
- B. SHOW

- C. DESCRIBE
- D. STRUCTURE

Answer: C. DESCRIBE is used to show the table structure.

16. Predict the output when below statement is executed in SQL* Plus?

```
DESC emp
```

- A. Raises error "SP2-0042: unknown command "desc emp" - rest of line ignored."
- B. Lists the columns of EMP table
- C. Lists the EMP table columns, their data type and nullity
- D. Lists the columns of EMP table along with their data types

Answer: C. DESCRIBE is used to show the table structure along with table columns, their data type and nullity

17. Which of the below statements are true about the DESCRIBE command?

- A. It can be used in SQL*Plus only
- B. It can be used in both SQL*Plus as well as SQL Developer
- C. It doesn't works for object tables
- D. It doesn't works for SYS owned tables

Answer: B.

18. Which of the below alphanumeric characters are used to signify concatenation operator in SQL?

- A. +
- B. ||
- C. -
- D. ::

Answer: B. In SQL, concatenation operator is represented by two vertical bars ||.

19. Which of the below statements are correct about the usage of concatenation operator in SQL?

- A. It creates a virtual column in the table
- B. It generates a character expression as the result of concatenation of one or more strings
- C. It creates a link between two character columns
- D. It can be used to concatenate date expressions with other columns

Answer: B, D. Concatenation operator joins two values as an expression.

20. Predict the output of the below query

```
SELECT ename || NULL  
FROM emp  
WHERE empno = 7369
```

- A. SMITH
- B. SMITH NULL
- C. SMITHNULL
- D. ORA-00904: "NULL": invalid identifier

Answer: A. Concatenation with NULL results into same value.

21. Predict the output of the below query

```
SELECT 50 || 0001
FROM dual
```

- A. 500001
- B. 51
- C. 501
- D. 5001

Answer: C. The leading zeroes in the right operand of expression are ignored by Oracle.

22. You execute the below query

```
SELECT e.ename||' departments's name is:'|| d.dname
FROM emp e, dept d
where e.deptno=d.deptno;
```

And get the exception - ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated. Which of the following solutions can permanently resolve the problem?

- A. Use double quote marks for the literal character string
- B. Use [q] operator to enquote the literal character string and selecting the delimiter of choice
- C. Remove the single quote mark *apostrophe* from the literal character string
- D. Use another delimiter to bypass the single quote apostrophe in the literal string

Answer: B. The [q] operator is used to enquote character literals with a quote.

23. Which of the below SELECT statement shows the correct usage of [q] operator?

```
SELECT e.ename || q'[department's name is]'|| d.dname
FROM emp e, dept d
WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno;
```

```
SELECT e.ename || q['department's name is']|| d.dname
FROM emp e, dept d
WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno;
```

```
SELECT e.ename || q[department's name is]|| d.dname
FROM emp e, dept d
WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno;
```

```
SELECT e.ename || q'(department's name is)'|| d.dname
FROM emp e, dept d
WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno;
```

Answer: A

24. Which of the below SELECT statement is used to select all columns of EMP table?

```
SELECT ALL FROM emp
```

```
SELECT # FROM emp
```

```
SELECT * FROM emp
```

```
SELECT empno, ename, deptno, sal, job, mgr, hiredate FROM emp
```

Answer: C. The character '*' is used to select all the columns of the table.

25. Which of the below SQL query will display employee names, department, and annual salary?

```
SELECT ename, deptno, sal FROM emp;
```

```
SELECT ename, deptno, sal + comm FROM emp;
```

```
SELECT ename, deptno, (sal * 12) Annual_Sal FROM emp;
```

D. Annual salary cannot be queried since the column doesn't exist in the table

Answer: C. Use numeric expressions in SELECT statement to perform basic arithmetic calculations.

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