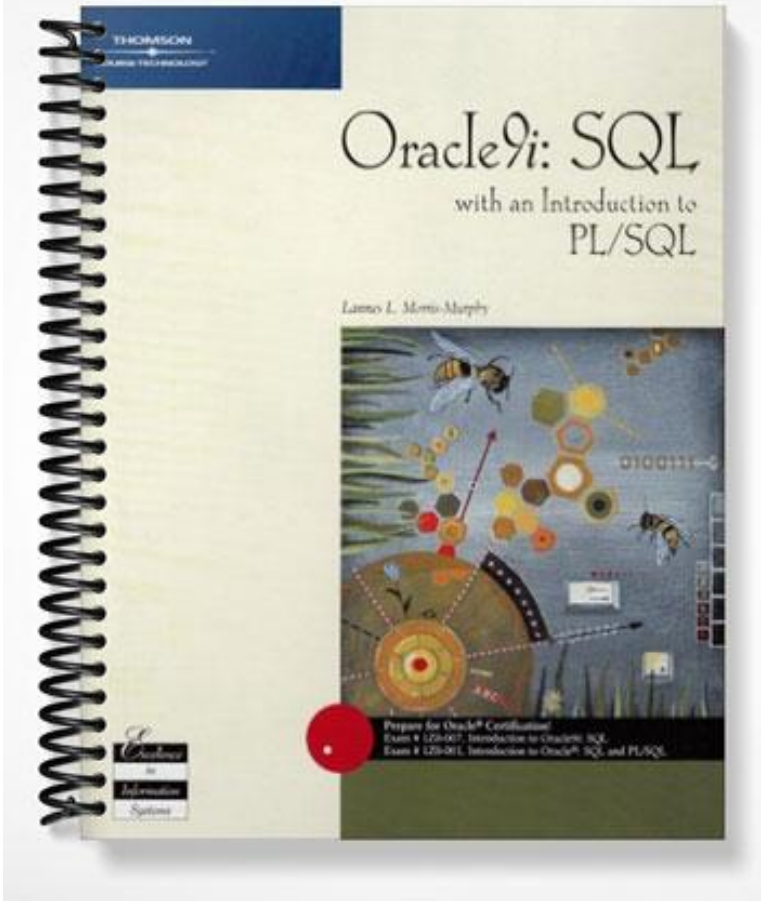
TEST BANK


THOMSON
Oracle9i: SQL
with an Introduction to
PL/SQL
Lannes L. Morris-Murphy
Prepare for Oracle® Certification!
Exam # 1Z0-007, Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL
Exam # 1Z0-001, Introduction to Oracle®: SQL and PL/SQL

ch02

True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

____ 1. An RDBMS is a software program that allows users to enter, manipulate, and retrieve data.

____ 2. An ORDBMS is more advanced than a simple RDBMS since the user can also create reports.

____ 3. There are six editions available for Oracle9*i*.

____ 4. The majority of operations performed on a database table utilize the SELECT statement.

____ 5. When a user asks the database a question, the user is issuing a query.

____ 6. Each section of a SQL command that begins with a keyword is known as a statement.

____ 7. A clause is a section within a SQL statement that begins with a keyword.

____ 8. To view the current contents of the SQL buffer, press the ENTER key after typing either a semicolon or the letter L at the SQL> prompt.

____ 9. The current contents of the SQL buffer can be displayed by pressing the up arrow key on the keyboard once.

____ 10. You can execute a SQL statement by entering a semicolon (;) at the end of the last line of the statement and pressing the ENTER key.

____ 11. If you press the ENTER key after entering a SQL statement, you can enter a backslash (\) followed by pressing the ENTER key again on the subsequent line to execute the statement.

____ 12. The SQL buffer is a program that can be used to edit SQL statements.

____ 13. The asterisk symbol (*) can be used in a SELECT statement to indicate that all rows in the table should be displayed in the results.

____ 14. A user can indicate that all columns of a table should be displayed in the results of a SELECT statement by including an asterisk (*) in the SELECT clause.

____ 15. If a column heading is longer than the assigned width of a numeric column, the column heading will be truncated.

____ 16. The SELECT clause of the SELECT statement is used to identify which rows are to be retrieved from a specified table.

____ 17. Choosing specific columns to be displayed by a SELECT statement is known as selection.

____ 18. Choosing specific columns to be displayed by a SELECT statement is known as projection.

____ 19. If a column name is entered in lower case in the SELECT statement, the data for the column will be displayed in lower case in the results.

____ 20. If multiple column names are listed in the SELECT clause of a SELECT statement, the columns must be separated by a comma (,).

____ 21. The columns displayed in the results of a SELECT statement will be in the same order as they are stored in the database table.

____ 22. If you assign a column alias to a column, it must be enclosed in double quotation marks (" ").

____ 23. By default, a column alias is displayed in lower case characters in the results.

____ 24. The optional keyword AS can be used to indicate that the subsequent string of characters is a column alias.

____ 25. The following arithmetic operations can be performed in the SELECT clause of a SELECT statement: addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (*), division (/), and exponential (^).

____ 26. Parentheses can be used to override the order of operations in an arithmetic expression.

____ 27. The DIST or UNIQ keywords can be used to suppress duplicate data in the results of a SELECT statement.

____ 28. Concatenation refers to combining the results of several SELECT statements into one result.

____ 29. A double backslash (\\) is used to indicate concatenation in a SELECT statement.

____ 30. The CHR(10) code can be included in the SELECT clause of a SELECT statement to indicate where a line break should occur.

Modified True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If false, change the identified word or phrase to make the statement true.

____ 31. A(n) CRBMDS is a software program that can be used to create a relational database and allows you to enter, manipulate, and retrieve data. _____

____ 32. A(n) WHERE statement allows a user to retrieve data from a database table. _____

____ 33. The syntax for a SQL statement gives the basic structure required to execute the statement. _____

____ 34. When a SQL statement is entered at the SQL> prompt, it is stored in the SQL buffer for execution. _____

____ 35. Each section of a statement that begins with a keyword is known as a(n) buffer. _____

____ 36. The only required clauses for a SELECT statement are the WHERE and FROM clauses. _____

____ 37. To execute the contents of the SQL buffer, simply type a semicolon (;) at the SQL> prompt and press the Enter key. _____

____ 38. To view the contents of the SQL buffer, simply type the letter L at the SQL> prompt and press the Enter key. _____

____ 39. The SELECT clause identifies the table containing the data to be queried. _____

____ 40. A column heading that is longer than the width of a column will not be truncated for a column that is defined to store character data. _____

____ 41. The SELECT command can be used to display the structure of a database table. _____

____ 42. Choosing specific columns from a database through a SELECT statement is known as projection. _____

____ 43. In a(n) SELECT statement, keywords, table names, and column names are not case sensitive. _____

____ 44. When listing more than one column name in the SELECT clause of a SELECT statement, the column names must be separated by semicolons. _____

____ 45. The use of a column alias in the SELECT clause can be designated by the keyword ALIAS. _____

____ 46. If a column alias contains a blank space, it must be enclosed in double quotation marks. _____

____ 47. By default, data within a numeric column is right-aligned when it is displayed. _____

____ 48. By default, data within a character or data columns is right-aligned when it is displayed. _____

____ 49. The column heading for a numeric column is automatically right-aligned when displayed in query results. _____

____ 50. When solving arithmetic expressions, Oracle9*i* always resolves addition and subtraction operations first from left to right in the expression. _____

____ 51. Parentheses can be used to override the order of operations in an arithmetic expression. _____

____ 52. The DISTINCT keyword can be used to indicate that duplicate data should be suppressed in the results of a query. _____

____ 53. Combining the contents of two or more columns is known as projection. _____

____ 54. A string literal must be enclosed in double quotation marks. _____

____ 55. CHR(25) can be included in the SELECT clause of a SELECT statement to indicate where a line break should occur. _____

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 56. Which of the following types of software programs can be used to reference objects that are composed of individual data elements?
a. RDBMS
b. ORDBMS
c. OODBMS
d. GUIRDBMS

____ 57. Which of the following commands is used to issue a query?
a. QUER
b. FROM
c. SELECT
d. QUESTION

____ 58. A(n) _____ has a predefined meaning in Oracle9*i*.
a. keyword
b. statement
c. syntax
d. clause

____ 59. Which of the following can be used to display the current contents of the SQL buffer?
a. L
b. :
c. \
d. *

____ 60. The _____ for a SQL statement gives the basic structure, or rules, required to execute the statement.
a. clauses
b. keywords
c. sequence
d. syntax

____ 61. To indicate which database table contains the data to be selected by a query, the table name should be listed in the _____ clause.
a. SELECT
b. FROM
c. WHERE
d. HAVING

____ 62. Which of the following is a mandatory clause in a SELECT statement?
a. FROM
b. WHERE
c. HAVING
d. both a and b are mandatory

____ 63. Which of the following symbols represents all the columns contained in a table?
a. /
b. ;
c. *
d. ^

____ 64. The entire column heading for a column will be displayed, regardless of the assigned width of the column, if the column is defined as a(n) _____ column.
a. character
b. alphanumeric
c. date
d. numeric

____ 65. Which of the following commands can be used to view the structure of a table?
a. CONCATENATION
b. DESCRIBE
c. SELECT
d. none of the above

____ 66. Which of the following are case sensitive in Oracle9*i*?
a. keywords
b. column names
c. table names
d. none of the above

____ 67. If the results of a SELECT statement include more than one column of data, the column names must be separated in the SELECT clause by which of the following symbols?
a. ,
b. " "
c. ' '
d. *

____ 68. Which of the following statements is correct?
a. The columns will be listed in the results in the same order they are stored in the database table.
b. Character columns are listed first in the output, followed by numeric columns.
c. The columns will be listed in the results in the same order they are listed in the SELECT clause of the SELECT statement.
d. Numeric columns are listed first in the output, followed by character columns.

____ 69. Which of the following keywords can be used to indicate that a column alias should be included in the results?
a. AS
b. FROM
c. SELECT
d. ALIAS

____ 70. If a column alias contains a blank space, it must be enclosed in _____.
a. single quotation marks (' ')
b. double quotation marks (" ")
c. asterisks (* *)
d. percent signs (% %)

____ 71. A column alias must be contained within double quotation marks (" ") if it contains which of the following?
a. blank spaces
b. special symbols
c. characters that should be displayed in lower or mixed case
d. all of the above

____ 72. Which of the following types of columns will automatically right-align the data when it is displayed?
a. character
b. date
c. alphanumeric
d. numeric

____ 73. Which of the following types of columns will automatically left-align the column heading when it is displayed?
a. character
b. numeric
c. date
d. both a and c

____ 74. What is the correct answer for the arithmetic expression 9+2*3-2 using the order of operations employed by Oracle9*i* when solving equations?
a. 13
b. 31
c. 10
d. 12

____ 75. What is the correct solution for the arithmetic expression 2+8/2*9/3 using the order of operations employed by Oracle9*i* when solving equations?
a. 0.1
b. 4.8
c. 15
d. 14

____ 76. What is the correct answer for the arithmetic expression 9+2*(3-4) using the order of operations employed by Oracle9*i* when solving equations?
a. -11
b. -18
c. 9
d. 7

____ 77. What is the correct solution for the arithmetic expression (2+8)/2*9/3 using the order of operations employed by Oracle9*i* when solving equations?
a. 1.336
b. 4.8
c. 15
d. 14

____ 78. Which of the following keywords can be included in a SELECT statement to suppress duplicate data?
a. UNIQ
b. DISTINCT
c. SUPPRESS
d. all of the above

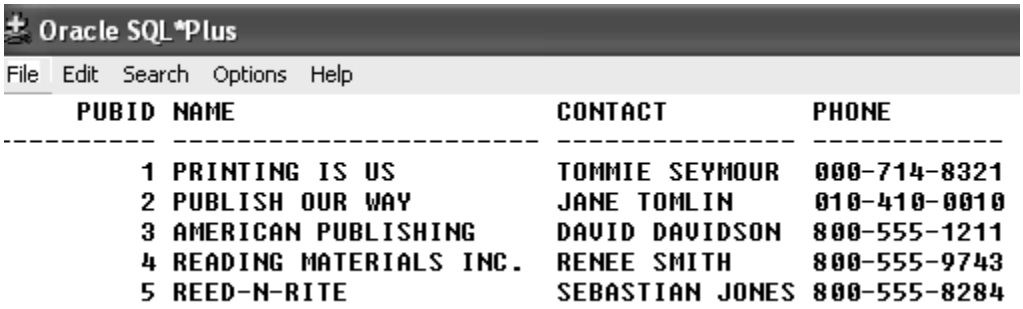
____ 79. Which of the following symbols can be used to combine data from different columns into one column of output?
a. ||
b. ^
c. %
d. *

____ 80. Combining the contents of two or more columns is known as _____.
a. projection
b. concatenation
c. selection
d. suppression

____ 81. A string literal must be enclosed in _____.
a. single quotation marks (' ')
b. double quotation marks (" ")
c. asterisks (* *)
d. percent signs (% %)

____ 82. Which of the following can be included in the SELECT clause of a SELECT statement to indicate that a line break should occur?
a. percent sign (%)
b. CHR(10)
c. ||
d. <LB>

Contents of the PUBLISHER table



PUBID	NAME	CONTACT	PHONE
1	PRINTING IS US	TOMMIE SEYMOUR	000-714-8321
2	PUBLISH OUR WAY	JANE TOMLIN	010-410-0010
3	AMERICAN PUBLISHING	DAVID DAVIDSON	800-555-1211
4	READING MATERIALS INC.	RENEE SMITH	800-555-9743
5	REED-N-RITE	SEBASTIAN JONES	800-555-8284

____ 83. Based upon the contents of the PUBLISHER table, which of the following SELECT statements will display the publisher's name first in the results?
a. SELECT * FROM publisher;
b. SELECT pubid, contact FROM publisher;
c. SELECT name, publisherID FROM publishers;
d. none of the above

____ 84. Based upon the contents of the PUBLISHER table, which of the following is not a valid SQL statement?
a. SELECT * FROM publisher;

b. SELECT name, contact FROM publisher/
c. SELECT name, phone
FROM publisher
/
d. SELECT *
FROM publisher;

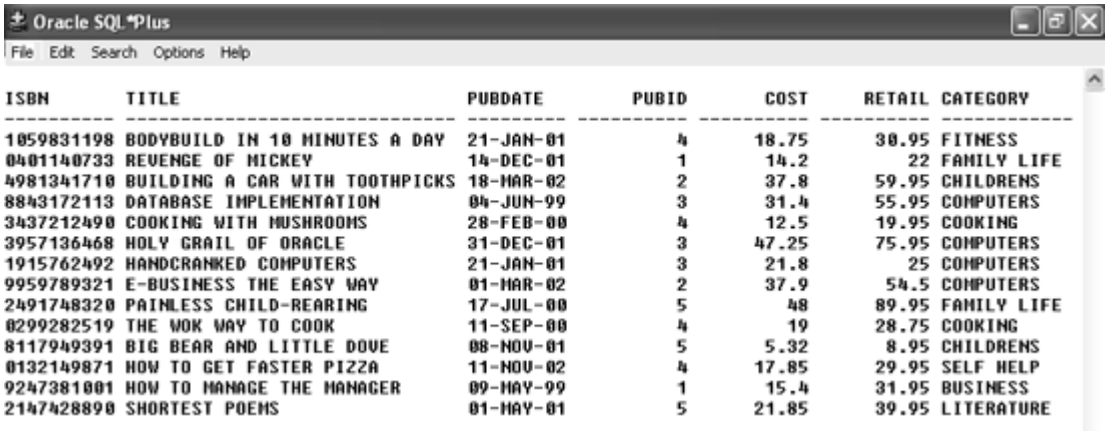
____ 85. Based upon the contents of the PUBLISHER table, which of the following is a valid SQL statement?
a. SELECT contact Contact's Name
FROM publisher;
b. SELECT contact, name
FROM publisher;
c. SELECT publisherID
FROM publisher;
d. SELECT name
FROM publishers;

____ 86. Based upon the contents of the PUBLISHER table, which of the following is a valid SQL statement?
a. SELECT * FROM pubid;
b. SELECT * FROM name;
c. SELECT * FROM contact;
d. SELECT * FROM publisher;

____ 87. Based upon the contents of the PUBLISHER table, which of the following SQL statements will display only two columns in the results?
a. SELECT * FROM publisher;
b. SELECT contact name FROM publisher;
c. SELECT contact person, name FROM publisher;
d. none of the above

____ 88. Based upon the contents of the PUBLISHER table, which of the following SQL statements will execute without returning an error message?
a. SELECT pubid PUBLISHERID name FROM publisher;
b. SELECT pubid name FROM publisher;
c. SELECT pubid "PUBLISHER ID" name FROM publisher;
d. all of the above

Contents of the BOOKS table



ISBN	TITLE	PUBDATE	PUBID	COST	RETAIL	CATEGORY
1059831198	BODYBUILD IN 10 MINUTES A DAY	21-JAN-01	4	18.75	30.95	FITNESS
0401140733	REVENGE OF MICKEY	14-DEC-01	1	14.2	22	FAMILY LIFE
4981341710	BUILDING A CAR WITH TOOTHPICKS	18-MAR-02	2	37.8	59.95	CHILDRENS
8843172113	DATABASE IMPLEMENTATION	04-JUN-99	3	31.4	55.95	COMPUTERS
3437212490	COOKING WITH MUSHROOMS	28-FEB-00	4	12.5	19.95	COOKING
3957136468	HOLY GRAIL OF ORACLE	31-DEC-01	3	47.25	75.95	COMPUTERS
1915762492	HANDCRANKED COMPUTERS	21-JAN-01	3	21.8	25	COMPUTERS
9959789321	E-BUSINESS THE EASY WAY	01-MAR-02	2	37.9	54.5	COMPUTERS
2491748320	PAINLESS CHILD-REARING	17-JUL-00	5	48	89.95	FAMILY LIFE
0299282519	THE WOK WAY TO COOK	11-SEP-00	4	19	28.75	COOKING
8117949391	BIG BEAR AND LITTLE DOVE	08-NOV-01	5	5.32	8.95	CHILDRENS
0132149871	HOW TO GET FASTER PIZZA	11-NOV-02	4	17.85	29.95	SELF HELP
9247381001	HOW TO MANAGE THE MANAGER	09-MAY-99	1	15.4	31.95	BUSINESS
2147428890	SHORTEST POEMS	01-MAY-01	5	21.85	39.95	LITERATURE

____ 89. Which of the following SQL statements will display the profit generated by each book currently stored in the BOOKS table?
a. SELECT * FROM books;
b. SELECT title, retail, cost profit FROM books;
c. SELECT title, retail-cost FROM books;
d. all of the above

____ 90. Based upon the contents of the BOOKS table, which of the following columns will be displayed with a right-aligned column heading?
a. title
b. pubdate
c. category
d. pubid

____ 91. Based upon the contents of the BOOKS table, which of the following is a valid SQL statement?
a. select pubid, isbn, from books;
b. select * FROM pubid;
c. select pubid, "Publisher ID" from books;
d. none of the above

____ 92. Which of the following is a valid SQL statement?
a. SELECT title, retail-cost FROM books;
b. SELECT title, retail-cost "Profit"
c. SELECT DISTINCT title, category
FROM books/
d. all of the above

____ 93. Based upon the contents of the BOOKS table, which of the following SQL statements will display two columns in its output?
a. SELECT * FROM books;
b. SELECT title, retail-cost "Profit" FROM books;
c. SELECT DISTINCT title FROM books;
d. all of the above

____ 94. Which of the following will display the ISBN column of the BOOKS table as the first column in its results?
a. SELECT * FROM books;
b. SELECT DISTINCT category, ISBN FROM books;
c. SELECT ISBN, title FROM books;
d. both a and c above

____ 95. Based upon the contents of the BOOKS table, which of the following SQL statements will display five rows in its results?
a. SELECT DISTINCT category FROM books;
b. SELECT DISTINCT pubid FROM books;
c. SELECT UNIQUE pubid, title FROM books;
d. both b and c

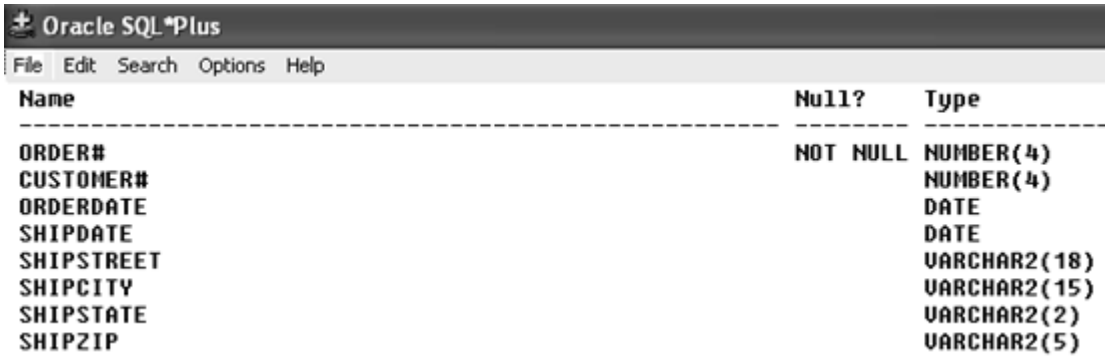
____ 96. Based upon the contents of the BOOKS table, which of the following is a valid SQL statement?
a. SELECT "The retail price of " || title || " is " retail FROM books;
b. SELECT * || is currently in our inventory FROM books;
c. SELECT title, || retail "Price" FROM books;
d. SELECT isbn || CHR(10) || title FROM books;

____ 97. Which of the following will display the new retail price of each book as 20 percent more than it originally cost?
a. SELECT title, cost+.20 "New Retail Price" FROM books;
b. SELECT title, cost*.20 "New Retail Price" FROM books;
c. SELECT title, cost*1.20 "New Retail Price" FROM books;
d. none of the above

____ 98. Which of the following SQL statements will display the title and publication date of each book stored in the BOOKS table?
a. SELECT title || CHR(10) || pubdate
FROM books;
b. SELECT UNIQ title pubdate
FROM books;
c. SELECT title, pubdate 'Publication Date'
FROM books;
d. all of the above

____ 99. Based upon the contents of the BOOKS table, which of the following SQL statements will display the retail price for two copies of each book currently in inventory?
a. SELECT * FROM books;
b. SELECT title, retail+retail FROM books;
c. SELECT title, retail^2 FROM books;
d. none of the above

Structure of the ORDERS table



____ 100. Based upon the structure of the ORDERS table, which of the following is a valid SQL statement?
a. SELECT customer # FROM orders;
b. SELECT "order#", "customer#" FROM orders;
c. SELECT order#, orderdate DateOrdered FROM orders;
d. none of the above

____ 101. Based upon the structure of the ORDERS table, the column heading for which column will be truncated in the results?
a. customer#
b. orderdate
c. shipstreet
d. shipzip

____ 102. Which of the following is a valid SQL statement to retrieve data from the ORDERS table?
a. SELECT DISTINCT customer#, DISTINCT order# FROM orders;
b. SELECT customer#, street, city, state, zip FROM orders;
c. SELECT order#, orderdate, shipdate FROM orders;
d. all of the above

____ 103. Which of the following is a valid SELECT statement?
a. SELECT order#, || ' was shipped on ' || shipdate;
b. SELECT order# || ' was shipped on ' || shipdate;
c. SELECT order# || '' was shipped on '' || shipdate;
d. none of the above

____ 104. Which of the following statements can be used to view the structure of the ORDERS table?
a. SELECT * FROM orders;

b. DESCRIBE ORDERS
c. LIST ORDERS;
d. none of the above

____ 105. Based upon the structure of the ORDERS table, which of the following SQL statements will return an error message upon execution?
a. SELECT * FROM orders;
b. SELECT order# customer# FROM orders;
c. SELECT order#, "order number" FROM orders;
d. both b and c

Completion
Complete each statement.

106. A(n) _____ is a software program that allows the user to reference not only individual data elements, but also objects that can be composed of individual data elements.

107. _____ statements can be used to retrieve data from database tables.

108. When a SQL statement is entered at the SQL> prompt, it is held in the SQL _____ for execution.

109. The name of the table containing the data to be retrieved is specified in the _____ clause.

110. The names of the columns to be retrieved are listed in the _____ clause.

111. A(n) _____ can be entered at the SQL> prompt to view the contents of the SQL buffer.

112. To execute the current contents of the SQL buffer, type _____ at the SQL> prompt and press the Enter key.

113. If a column heading is longer than the assigned width of a(n) _____ field, the column heading will be truncated.

114. If a column heading is longer than the assigned width of a character column, the column heading will be _____.

115. Choosing specific columns in a SELECT statement is known as _____.

116. A(n) _____ is an alternative column heading displayed in the output of a query.

117. The optional keyword _____ can be used to distinguish between a column name and a column alias.

118. If you do not want a column alias to appear in all upper case characters, the column alias must be enclosed in _____ marks.

119. By default, the data for character fields are displayed _____ aligned when they are displayed.

120. By default, the data for a numeric column is _____ aligned when it is displayed.

121. You can include _____ to override the order of operations when solving arithmetic expressions.

122. The _____ keyword can be included in a SELECT statement to suppress the display of duplicate data.

123. Combining the contents of two or more columns is known as _____.

124. A(n) _____ can consist of numbers, characters, or special symbols that should be included in the output exactly as entered by the user.

125. A string literal must be enclosed in _____ marks.

126. The code _____ can be included in a SELECT statement to indicate that a line break should occur.

127. In an arithmetic expression, multiplication and _____ are always solved first in Oracle9*i*.

128. When resolving arithmetic expressions, Oracle9*i* always performs the operations by starting on the _____ side of the expression.

129. The _____ command can be used to display the structure of a table.

130. A(n) _____ is included in the SELECT clause to indicate that all columns in the specified table should be listed in the results.

Essay

131. When should double-quotation marks (" ") be used in a SELECT statement?

132. What are the mandatory clauses of a SELECT statement and what do they represent?

133. Explain how the DISTINCT keyword effects a SELECT statement that lists two columns in the SELECT clause.

ch02
Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 21
2. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 22
3. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 22
4. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 22
5. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 23
6. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 24
7. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 24
8. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 24
9. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 24
10. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 24
11. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 24
12. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 24
13. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 25
14. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 25
15. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 26
16. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 26
17. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 26
18. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 26
19. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 27
20. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 28
21. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 28
22. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 30
23. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 30
24. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 30
25. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 32
26. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 32
27. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 33
28. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 34
29. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 34
30. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 36

MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE

31. ANS: F, RDBMS

    PTS: 1 REF: 21
32. ANS: F, SELECT

    PTS: 1 REF: 23
33. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 24

34. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 24
35. ANS: F, clause

PTS: 1 REF: 24
36. ANS: F, SELECT

PTS: 1 REF: 24
37. ANS: F, view

PTS: 1 REF: 24
38. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 24
39. ANS: F, FROM

PTS: 1 REF: 25
40. ANS: F, numeric

PTS: 1 REF: 26
41. ANS: F, DESCRIBE

PTS: 1 REF: 26
42. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 26
43. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 28
44. ANS: F, commas

PTS: 1 REF: 28
45. ANS: F, AS

PTS: 1 REF: 30
46. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 30
47. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 31
48. ANS: F, left

PTS: 1 REF: 31
49. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 31
50. ANS: F, last

PTS: 1 REF: 32
51. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 32
52. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 33
53. ANS: F, concatenation

PTS: 1 REF: 34
54. ANS: F, single

PTS: 1 REF: 35
55. ANS: F
CHR(10)

PTS: 1 REF: 36

MULTIPLE CHOICE

56.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 22
57.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 23
58.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 24
59.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 24
60.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 24
61.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 24
62.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 24
63.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 25
64.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 26
65.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 26
66.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 28
67.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 28
68.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 28
69.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 30
70.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 30
71.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 30
72.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 31
73.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 31
74.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 32
75.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 32
76.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 32
77.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 32
78.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 33
79.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 34
80.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 34
81.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 35
82.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 36
83.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 28
84.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 27
85.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 28
86.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 28
87.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 31
88.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 31
89.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 32
90.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 31
91.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 31
92.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 32
93.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 32
94.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 28
95.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 33
96.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 36
97.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 32
98.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 36

99. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 31
100. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 31
101. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 26
102. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 28
103. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 34
104. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 26
105. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 30

COMPLETION

106. ANS:
object relational database management system
ORDBMS

PTS: 1 REF: 22
107. ANS: SELECT

PTS: 1 REF: 23
108. ANS: buffer

PTS: 1 REF: 24
109. ANS: FROM

PTS: 1 REF: 24
110. ANS: SELECT

PTS: 1 REF: 24
111. ANS:
L
letter L
LIST
LIST statement
;
semicolon

PTS: 1 REF: 24
112. ANS:
R
RUN
r
run
/
slash

PTS: 1 REF: 25
113. ANS: character

PTS: 1 REF: 26
114. ANS: truncated

PTS: 1 REF: 26

115. ANS: projection

PTS: 1 REF: 26

116. ANS: column alias

PTS: 1 REF: 30

117. ANS: AS

PTS: 1 REF: 30

118. ANS: double quotation

PTS: 1 REF: 30

119. ANS:
left
left-

PTS: 1 REF: 31

120. ANS:
right
right-

PTS: 1 REF: 31

121. ANS:
parentheses
( )

PTS: 1 REF: 32

122. ANS:
UNIQUE
DISTINCT

PTS: 1 REF: 33

123. ANS: concatenation

PTS: 1 REF: 34

124. ANS: string literal

PTS: 1 REF: 35

125. ANS:
single quotation
single-quotation
' '

PTS: 1 REF: 35

126. ANS: CHR(10)

PTS: 1 REF: 36

127. ANS: division

PTS: 1 REF: 32

128. ANS: left

PTS: 1 REF: 32

129. ANS: DESCRIBE

PTS: 1 REF: 26

130. ANS:
asterisk
*

PTS: 1 REF: 25

ESSAY

131. ANS:
Double-quotation marks are used when a column alias included in the SELECT statement contains blank spaces, special symbols, or to indicate that the column alias should be displayed in lower or mixed case.

PTS: 1 REF: 30

132. ANS:
The only mandatory clauses of a SELECT statement are the SELECT and FROM clauses. The SELECT clause is used to indicate the columns that are to be displayed in the results while the FROM clause is used to indicate the table containing the data to be displayed.

PTS: 1 REF: 24

133. ANS:
The DISTINCT keyword will only suppress duplicate data if the combination of the data in the two columns is duplicated. If the combination of data in the referenced columns is unique for each record in the table, then each record will still be displayed in the results.

PTS: 1 REF: 33