

**1. Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:**

EMP_ID	NUMBER(4)	NOT NULL
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
DEPT_ID	NUMBER(2)	
JOB_CAT	VARCHARD2(30)	
SALARY	NUMBER(8,2)	

**Which statement shows the maximum salary paid in each job category of each department?**

- A. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary > MAX(salary);
- B. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept\_id, job\_cat;
- C. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)  
FROM employees;
- D. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept\_id;
- E. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept\_id, job\_cat, salary;

**Answer: B**

**2. Management has asked you to calculate the value 12\*salary\* commission\_pct for all the employees in the EMP table. The EMP table contains these columns:**

LAST NAME	VARCNAR2(35)	NOT NULL
SALARY	NUMBER(9,2)	NOT NULL
COMMISION_PCT	NUMBER(4,2)	

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

- A. SELECT last\_name, 12\*salary\* **commission\_pct**  
FROM emp;
- B. SELECT last\_name, 12\*salary\* (commission\_pct,0)  
FROM emp;
- C. SELECT last\_name, 12\*salary\*(nvl(commission\_pct,0))  
FROM emp;
- D. SELECT last\_name, 12\*salary\*(decode(commission\_pct,0))  
FROM emp;

**Answer: C**

**3. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:**

EMPLOYEES

Column name	Data type	Remarks
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
EMP_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)	
JOB_ID	VARCHAR2 (20)	
SALARY	NUMBER	
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References EMPLOYEE_ID COLUMN
DEPARTMENT ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to DEPARTMENT ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table

DEPARTMENTS

Column name	Data type	Remarks
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
DEPARTMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References MGR_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table

**Evaluate this SQL statement:**

```
SELECT employee_id, e.department_id, department_name,
       salary
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id;
```

**Which SQL statement is equivalent to the above SQL statement?**

A. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id IN (SELECT department\_id  
FROM departments);

B. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name, salary  
FROM employees  
NATURAL JOIN departments;

C. SELECT employee\_id, d.department\_id, department\_name, salary  
FROM employees e  
JOIN departments d  
ON e.department\_id = d.department\_id;

D. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name, Salary  
FROM employees  
JOIN departments

USING (e.department\_id, d.department\_id);

**Answer: C**

**4. 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

**Answer: C**