True/False. The != not equal to symbol is also equal to this symbol<>.
True - correct

True/False. A null value means that the value is unavailable, unassigned, unknown, or inapplicable.
True - correct

True/False. This symbol % denotes zero or many characters.
True - correct

True/False. Character strings and date values are enclosed with double quotation marks.
False - correct

True/False Character values are format sensitive and date values are case sensitive-sensitive.
False - correct

This is used to display rows based on a range of values.
Between - correct

This is used to in conditions that compare one expression with another value or expression.
Comparison - correct

This is used to restrict the rows that are returned by a query.
Where - correct

This is used to test for values in a specified set of values.
IN - correct

This is used to perform wildcard searches of valid search string values.
Like - correct

10/10
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Given the output below. Which of the following is the correct PL/SQL to be used?
SELECT * FROM PARTS; - correct

Given the output below. Which of the following is the correct PL/SQL to be used?
SELECT (PARTNUM|| �belong to�||DESCRIPTION) FROM PARTS WHERE PARTNUM IN (�BV06,�KV29�) - wrong
SELECT (PARTNUM|| �belong to�||DESCRIPTION) FROM PARTS WHERE CLASS = �SG�; - correct

Given the output below. Which of the following is the correct PL/SQL to be used?
SELECT DESCRIPTION, PRICE *.5 +PRICE-100 FROM PARTS WHERE PRICE >10000; - correct

Which of the following is the correct report listing only the column DESCRIPTION, ONHAND and WAREHOUSE of all PARTS where ONHAND is greater than or equal to 21.
SELECT DESCRIPTION, ONHAND, WAREHOUSE FROM PARTS WHERE ONHAND >=21; - correct

Given the output below. Which of the following is the correct PL/SQL to be used?
(ONHAND 50,21,22)
SELECT DESCRIPTION, ONHAND,CLASS
FROM PARTS
WHERE ONHAND IN(50,21,22); - wrong
WHERE CLASS = �HW�; - correct

Which of the following is the correct report that will list only the column DESCRIPTION, PARTNUM, CLASS, and PRICE of all PART whose CLASS is equal to HW.
SELECT DESCRIPTION, PARTNUM, CLASS, PRICE FROM PARTS WHERE CLASS=�HW�; - correct

Which of the following is the correct report listing only the column PARTNUM, DESCRIPTION and PRICE of all PARTS where price is less than 500. Sort the PRICE in ascending order.
SELECT PARTNUN, DESCRIPTION, PRICE FROM PARTS WHERE PRICE < 500; - correct

Which of the following is the correct report listing only the column CLASS, DESCRIPTION and PRICE of all PARTS where price range is between 200 to 500. Sort the Price in descending order.
SELECT CLASS, DESCRIPTION, PRICE FROM PARTS WHERE PRICE BETWEEN 200 AND 500; - correct

Which of the following is the correct report listing only the column PARTNUM, CLASS and ONHAND of all parts where partnum is equal to AT94, DR93 and KV29. (Note 1 query only and do not use logical condition)
SELECT PARTNUM, CLASS, ONHAND FROM PARTS WHERE PARTNUM IN (�AT94�,�DR93�,�KV29�); - correct

Which of the following is the correct report listing the column PARTNO, DESCRIPTION and WAREHOUSE. Get only that description that does not ends with �ER�. Note that you have to merge the said three columns, rename the merge column as �Parts Record�. Below is the sample output for column.
Parts Record
AT94is the part number ofIRONwhich belong to warehouse3
SELECT (PARTNUM || �is the part number of�|| DESCRIPTION || �which belongs to� || WAREHOUSE FROM PARTS WHERE PARTNUM NOT LIKE ��%ER�; - correct

10/10

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Which of the following is the correct report that will display the distinct value for CLASS and WAREHOUSE limit the rows by getting only the parts under WAREHOUSE 3?
SELECT CLASS, WAREHOUSE FROM PARTS WHERE WAREHOUSE = 3; - correct

Given the output below. Which of the following is the correct PL/SQL to be used? (WASHER,STANDMIXER,ETC)
SELECT DESCRIPTION, ONHAND, CLASS
FROM PARTS

WHERE DESCRIPTION LIKE ��%R�;- correct

Given the output below. Which of the following is the correct PL/SQL to be used?
SELECT DESCRIPTION, ONHAND, CLASS
FROM PARTS

WHERE DESCRIPTION LIKE ��%L�;- correct

Given the output below. Which of the following is the correct PL/SQL to be used? (DRYER,DISHWASHER)
SELECT DESCRIPTION, ONHAND, CLASS
FROM PARTS

WHERE CLASS = ��AP� AND DESCRIPTION LIKE ��%ER�; - correct

Which of the following is the correct report listing only the column DESCRIPTION, WAREHOUSE, CLASS and PRICE of all parts where the description contains keyword ﷺ.
SELECT DESCRIPTION, WAREHOUSE, CLASS, PRICE FROM PARTS WHERE DESCRIPTION LIKE ﷺ; - correct

Which of the following is the correct report listing the DESCRIPTION and Price (Note that in column PRICE add ADDITIONAL 10000). Get only the prices with no digit that is equal to ﷺ. Note that you have to concatenate the said column and rename the merge column as ﷺ. Sort the data in DESC order by Price.
SELECT DESCRIPTION, PRICE + 10000 AS ﷺ FROM PARTS ORDER BY PRICE DESC; - correct

Given the output below. Which of the following is the correct PL/SQL to be used? (WAREHOUSE 1 2 3)
SELECT DISTINCT WAREHOUSE FROM PARTS; - correct

Given the output below. Which of the following is the correct PL/SQL to be used? (CORDLESS DRILL, TREADMILL)
SELECT DESCRIPTION, ONHAND, CLASS
FROM PARTS

WHERE ONHAND >=9; - wrong
WHERE DESCRIPTION LIKE ﷺ; - correct

Given the output below. Which of the following is the correct PL/SQL to be used? (GAS RANGE, WASHER)
SELECT DESCRIPTION, ONHAND, CLASS
FROM PARTS

WHERE CLASS = ﷺ OR ONHAND >=8; - wrong
WHERE CLASS = ﷺ AND DESCRIPTION LIKE ﷺ; - correct

10/10

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Which of the following is the correct report listing only the column DESCRIPTION, CLASS and PRICE of all PARTS where class is not equal to AP.
SELECT DESCRIPTION, CLASS, PRICE FROM PARTS WHERE CLASS NOT LIKE ﷺ; - correct

Which of the following is the correct report listing only the column DESCRIPTION, ONHAND, CLASS and PRICE of all price where the description ends with letter ﷺ.
SELECT DESCRIPTION, ONHAND, CLASSS FROM PARTS WHERE DESCRIPTION LIKE ﷺ; - correct

Which of the following is the correct report listing only the column DESCRIPTION, PARTNUM, CLASS and PRICE of all parts where the description fourth letter starting from the first is equal to ﷺ.
SELECT DESCRIPTION, PARTNUM, CLASS, PRICES FROM PARTS WHERE DESCRIPTION LIKE ﷺ; - correct

Which of the following is the correct report that will merge the column DESCRIPTION and PRICE put a literal character string of = ﷺ with a price of ﷺ in between the two columns. Limit the rows returned by getting only the partnum that starts with letter ﷺ.
SELECT (DESCRIPTION|| ﷺ || PRICE) FROM PARTS WHERE PARTNUM LIKE ﷺ; - correct

Which of the following is the correct report that will display the DESCRIPTION,

WAREHOUSE AND distinct value for CLASS.
SELECT DESCRIPTION, WAREHOUSE, DISTINCT (CLASS) FROM PARTS; - correct

Given the output below. Which of the following is the correct PL/SQL to be used? (WAREHOUSE,CL)
SELECT DISTINCT WAREHOUSE, CLASS FROM PARTS; - correct

Which of the following is the correct report showing all rows and columns sort the description in ascending order.
SELECT * FROM PARTS ORDER BY DESCRIPTION DESC; - correct

6/6
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