Chapter 02: Basic SQL SELECT Statements

True / False

1. The majority of operations performed on a typical database table utilize the SELECT statement.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 30

2. When a user asks the database a question, the user is issuing a query.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 31

3. Each section of a SQL command that begins with a keyword is known as a statement.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 31

4. A clause is a section within a SQL statement that begins with a keyword.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 31

5. SQL*Plus is an Oracle tool used to enter and edit SQL statements.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 27

6. SQL*Plus can only be accessed via an internet interface.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 27

7. A script file containing SQL statements can be executed from SQL*Plus.
    a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 27

8. The DESCRIBE command is used to view data in a table.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 29
30

9. A query is accomplished by issuing a SELECT statement.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 31

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

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 31
32

11. 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.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 31
32

12. Column headings may be truncated in the results of a SELECT statement.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 32

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

table.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 31

14. Choosing specific columns to be displayed by a SELECT statement is known as selection.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 33

15. Choosing specific columns to be displayed by a SELECT statement is known as projection.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 33

16. 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.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 34

17. If multiple column names are listed in the SELECT clause of a SELECT statement, the columns must be separated by a comma (,).
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 34
                   35

18. The columns displayed in the results of a SELECT statement will be in the same order as they are stored in the database table.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 35

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19. If you assign a column alias to a column, it must be enclosed in double quotation marks (" ").
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 37

20. By default, a column alias is displayed in lower case characters in the results.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 37

21. The optional keyword AS can be used to indicate that the subsequent string of characters is a column alias.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 36
                 37

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

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 39

23. Parentheses can be used to override the order of operations in an arithmetic expression.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 39

24. The DIST or UNIQ keywords can be used to suppress duplicate data in the results of a SELECT statement.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 42
                 43

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

    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 44
                45

26. A double backslash (\\) is used to indicate concatenation in a SELECT statement.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 44
                45

Modified True / False

27. A(n) <u>CRBMDS </u>is a software program that can be used to create a relational database and allows you to enter, manipulate, and retrieve data. _____

ANSWER: False - RDBMS

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 30
                31

28. A(n) <u>WHERE</u> statement allows a user to retrieve data from a database table. _____

ANSWER: False - SELECT

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 30
                31

29. The <u>syntax</u> for a SQL statement gives the basic structure required to execute the statement. _____

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 30
                31

30. A query can be executed in the <u>SQL*Plus</u> tool. _____

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 30
                31

31. Each section of a statement that begins with a keyword is known as a(n) <u>buffer</u>. _____

ANSWER: False - clause

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 31

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32. The only required clauses for a SELECT statement are the <u>WHERE</u> and FROM clauses.
_____

ANSWER:	False - SELECT
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	31

33. The <u>ALL</u> option can be used in the SELECT clause to indicate that all columns should be retrieved.
_____

ANSWER:	False - *
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	31

34. Each clause of a SELECT statement <u>must</u> be entered on a new line in SQL*Plus. _____
ANSWER:	False - optional
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	31

35. The <u>SELECT</u> clause identifies the table containing the data to be queried. _____
ANSWER:	False - FROM
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	31

36. A column heading that is longer than the width of a column will not be truncated for a column that is defined to store <u>character</u> data. _____
ANSWER:	False - numeric
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	32

37. The <u>SELECT</u> command can be used to display the structure of a database table. _____
ANSWER:	False - DESCRIBE
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	29

38. Choosing specific columns from a database through a SELECT statement is known as <u>projection</u>.
_____

ANSWER:	True
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	33

39. In a(n) <u>SELECT</u> statement, keywords, table names, and column names are not case sensitive.
_____

ANSWER:	True
POINTS:	1
REFERENCES:	31

40. When listing more than one column name in the SELECT clause of a SELECT statement, the column names must be

separated by <u>semicolons</u>. _____

ANSWER: False - commas

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 34
                35

41. The use of a column alias in the SELECT clause can be designated by the keyword <u>ALIAS</u>.
_____

ANSWER: False - AS

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 36
                37

42. If a column alias contains a blank space, it must be enclosed in <u>double</u> quotation marks.
_____

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 37

43. By default, data within a numeric column is <u>right</u>-aligned when it is displayed. _____

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 38

44. By default, data within a character or data column is <u>right</u>-aligned when it is displayed. _____

ANSWER: False - left

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 38

45. Insignificant zeros <u>are</u> displayed for numeric columns by default to show two decimal places.
_____

ANSWER: False - are not

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 39

46. When solving arithmetic expressions, Oracle 12c always resolves addition and subtraction operations <u>first</u> from left to right in the expression. _____

ANSWER: False - last

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 39

47. <u>Parentheses</u> can be used to override the order of operations in an arithmetic expression.
_____

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 39

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48. The <u>DISTINCT</u> keyword can be used to indicate that duplicate data should be suppressed in the results of a query.
_____

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 42

49. Combining the contents of two or more columns is known as <u>projection</u>. _____
ANSWER: False - concatenation
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 44
               45

50. A string literal must be enclosed in <u>double</u> quotation marks. _____
ANSWER: False - single
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 45

Multiple Choice

51. Which of the following commands is used to issue a query?
     a. QUER
     b. FROM
     c. SELECT
     d. QUESTION
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 31

52. A(n) ____ has a predefined meaning in Oracle 12c.
     a. statement
     b. clause
     c. keyword
     d. syntax
ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 31

53. What is used to indicate the end of an SQL statement?
     a. :
     b. ;
     c. /
     d. *
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 31

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54. The _____ for a SQL statement gives the basic structure, or rules, required to execute the statement.

    a. keywords

    b. sequence

    c. syntax

    d. clauses

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 31

55. To indicate which database table contains the data to be selected by a query, the table name should be listed in the _____ clause.

    a. WHERE

    b. SELECT

    c. HAVING

    d. FROM

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 31

56. Which of the following is a mandatory clause in a SELECT statement?

    a. both a and b are mandatory

    b. HAVING

    c. WHERE

    d. FROM

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 31

57. Which of the following symbols represents all the columns contained in a table?

    a. ^

    b. ;

    c. *

    d. /

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 31

58. 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. numeric

    b. alphanumeric

    c. character

    d. date

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 33

59. Which of the following commands can be used to view the structure of a table?
    a. SELECT
    b. DESCRIBE
    c. none of the above
    d. CONCATENATION
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 29
          30

60. Which of the following are case sensitive in Oracle *12c*?
    a. none of the above
    b. table names
    c. column names
    d. keywords
ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 31
          32

61. 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. ,
ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 34

62. Which of the following statements is correct?
    a. The columns will be listed in the results in the same order they are listed in the SELECT clause of the
       SELECT statement.
    b. The columns will be listed in the results in the same order they are stored in the database table.
    c. Numeric columns are listed first in the output, followed by character columns.
    d. Character columns are listed first in the output, followed by numeric columns.
ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 35

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

    d. FROM

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 37

64. If a column alias contains a blank space, it must be enclosed in ____.

    a. single quotation marks (' ')

    b. asterisks (* *)

    c. double quotation marks (" ")

    d. percent signs (% %)

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 36

65. 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

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 36

66. Which of the following types of columns will automatically right-align the data when it is displayed?

    a. numeric

    b. character

    c. alphanumeric

    d. date

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 38

67. Which of the following types of columns will automatically left-align the column heading when it is displayed?

    a. date

    b. character

    c. both a and c

    d. numeric

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 38

68. What is the correct answer for the arithmetic expression 9+2*3-2 using the order of operations employed by Oracle *12c* when solving equations?

    a. 13

    b. 10

c. 12

d. 31

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 39

69. What is the correct solution for the arithmetic expression 2+8/2*9/3 using the order of operations employed by Oracle *12c* when solving equations?

a. 14

b. 15

c. 4.8

d. 0.1

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 39

70. What is the correct answer for the arithmetic expression 9+2*(3-4) using the order of operations employed by Oracle *12c* when solving equations?

a. 7

b. -18

c. 9

d. -11

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 39

71. What is the correct solution for the arithmetic expression (2+8)/2*9/3 using the order of operations employed by Oracle *12c* when solving equations?

a. 4.8

b. 15

c. 14

d. 1.336

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 39

72. Which of the following keywords can be included in a SELECT statement to suppress duplicate data?

a. UNIQ

b. SUPPRESS

c. all of the above

d. DISTINCT

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 42

73. Which of the following symbols can be used to combine data from different columns into one column of output?
    a. *
    b. %
    c. ||
    d. ^
ANSWER: c
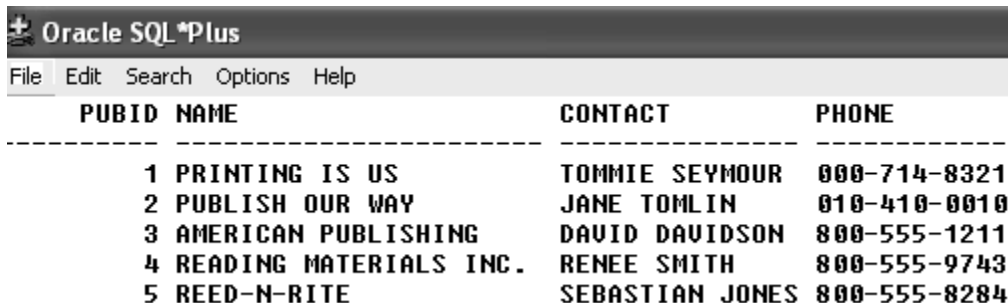*POINTS:*   1
REFERENCES: 44
                    45

74. Combining the contents of two or more columns is known as ____.
    a. selection
    b. concatenation
    c. suppression
    d. projection
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 44
                    45

75. A string literal must be enclosed in ____.
    a. single quotation marks (' ')
    b. double quotation marks (" ")
    c. asterisks (* *)
    d. percent signs (% %)
ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 46

Contents of the PUBLISHER table


```
Oracle SQL*Plus
File  Edit  Search  Options  Help
    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
```

76. 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 name, publisherID FROM publishers;
    c. SELECT pubid, contact FROM publisher;
    d. none of the above
ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 31
　　　　　　 35

77. Based upon the contents of the PUBLISHER table, which of the following is not a valid SQL statement?
　　 a. SELECT name, phone FROM publisher
　　 b. SELECT *
　　　　FROM publisher;
　　 c. SELECT name, contact FROM publisher/
　　 d. SELECT * FROM publisher;
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 34
　　　　　　 35

78. 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 publisherID
　　　　FROM publisher;
　　 c. SELECT contact, name
　　　　FROM publisher;
　　 d. SELECT name
　　　　FROM publishers;
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 34
　　　　　　 35

79. Based upon the contents of the PUBLISHER table, which of the following is a valid SQL statement?
　　 a. SELECT * FROM contact;
　　 b. SELECT * FROM publisher;
　　 c. SELECT * FROM pubid;
　　 d. SELECT * FROM name;
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 31
　　　　　　 32

80. 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. none of the above
　　 c. SELECT contact name FROM publisher;
　　 d. SELECT contact person, name FROM publisher;
ANSWER: d

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POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 34
35

81. Based upon the contents of the PUBLISHER table, which of the following SQL statements will execute without returning an error message?
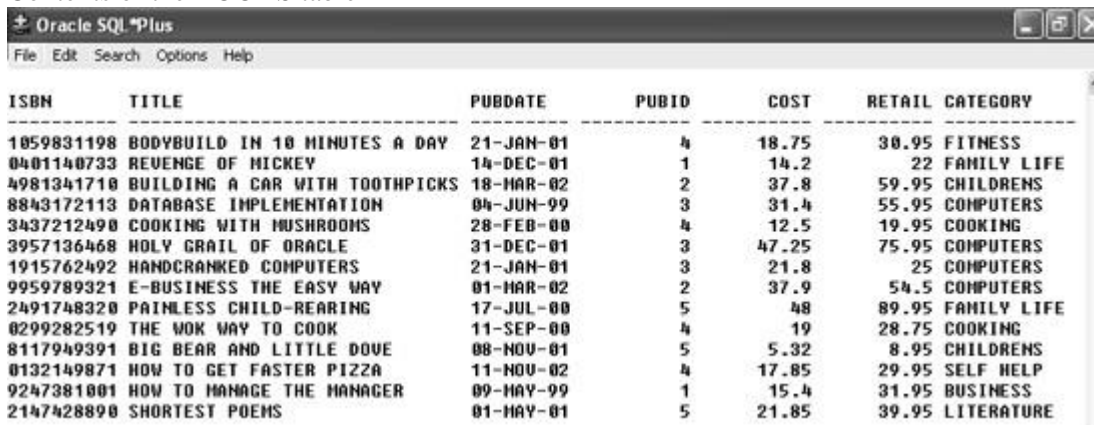
    a. SELECT pubid PUBLISHERID name FROM publisher;

    b. SELECT pubid "PUBLISHER ID" name FROM publisher;

    c. SELECT pubid name FROM publisher;

    d. all of the above

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 34
37

Contents of the BOOKS table

82. Which of the following SQL statements will display the profit generated by each book currently stored in the BOOKS table?

    a. SELECT title, retail, cost profit FROM books;

    b. SELECT title, retail-cost FROM books;

    c. all of the above

    d. SELECT * FROM books;

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 39

83. 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

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: 38

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

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 31
                35

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

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 39

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

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 37
                39

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

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 35

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

    d. SELECT DISTINCT category FROM books;

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 42

89. Which of the following will display the new retail price of each book as 20 percent more than it originally cost?

    a. none of the above

    b. SELECT title, cost+.20 "New Retail Price" FROM books;

    c. SELECT title, cost*.20 "New Retail Price" FROM books;

    d. SELECT title, cost*1.20 "New Retail Price" FROM books;

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 36
                         39

90. 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. none of the above

    d. SELECT title, retail^2 FROM books;

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 39

Structure of the ORDERS table

91. Based upon the structure of the ORDERS table, which of the following is a valid SQL statement?

    a. none of the above

    b. SELECT customer # FROM orders;

    c. SELECT "order#", "customer#" FROM orders;

    d. SELECT order#, orderdate DateOrdered FROM orders;

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 35
                         39

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92. Based upon the structure of the ORDERS table, the column heading for which column will be truncated in the results?
    a. shipstreet
    b. orderdate
    c. customer#
    d. shipzip
ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 33

93. Which of the following is a valid SQL statement to retrieve data from the ORDERS table?
    a. all of the above
    b. SELECT order#, orderdate, shipdate FROM orders;
    c. SELECT customer#, street, city, state, zip FROM orders;
    d. SELECT DISTINCT customer#, DISTINCT order# FROM orders;
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 35

94. Which of the following is a valid SELECT statement?
    a. SELECT order# || ' was shipped on ' || shipdate;
    b. SELECT order# || " was shipped on " || shipdate;
    c. none of the above
    d. SELECT order#, || ' was shipped on ' || shipdate;
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 42

95. Which of the following statements can be used to view the structure of the ORDERS table?
    a. SELECT * FROM orders;
    b. LIST ORDERS;
    c. DESCRIBE ORDERS
    d. none of the above
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 29

96. Based upon the structure of the ORDERS table, which of the following SQL statements will return an error message upon execution?
    a. SELECT order#, "order number" FROM orders;
    b. SELECT order# customer# FROM orders;
    c. SELECT * FROM orders;
    d. both b and c
ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 37

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Completion

97. _____ statements can be used to retrieve data from database tables.
ANSWER: SELECT
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 30
                31

98. A _____ is used to end a SQL statement.
ANSWER: semicolon
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 31

99. The name of the table containing the data to be retrieved is specified in the _____ clause.
ANSWER: FROM
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 31

100. The names of the columns to be retrieved are listed in the _____ clause.
ANSWER: SELECT
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 31

101. A SELECT statement is also referred to as a _____.
ANSWER: query
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 31

102. If a column heading is longer than the assigned width of a(n) _____ field, the column heading will be truncated.
ANSWER: character
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 33

103. If a column heading is longer than the assigned width of a character column, the column heading will be _____.
ANSWER: truncated
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 33

104. Choosing specific columns in a SELECT statement is known as _____.
ANSWER: projection
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 33

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

ANSWER: column alias

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 36

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

ANSWER: AS

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 37

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

ANSWER: double quotation

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 37

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

ANSWER: left
                left-

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 38

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

ANSWER: right
                right-

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 38

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

ANSWER: parentheses
                ( )

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 39

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

ANSWER: UNIQUE
                DISTINCT

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 42

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

ANSWER: concatenation

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 44
                45

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

ANSWER: string literal

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 46

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

ANSWER: single quotation
                single-quotation
                ' '

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 46

115. In an arithmetic expression, multiplication and _____ are always solved first in Oracle 12c.

ANSWER: division

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 39

116. When resolving arithmetic expressions, Oracle *12c* always performs the operations by starting on the _____ side of the expression.

ANSWER: left

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 39

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

ANSWER: DESCRIBE

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 29

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

ANSWER: asterisk
                *

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 31
                32

Essay

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

ANSWER: 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.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 37

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

ANSWER: 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.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 31

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

ANSWER: 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.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 42
                43