



SQL Test

Time remaining: 00:55

Question 1 of 60

For a table with the following columns:

```
product_id, product_name, supplier_id, price
```

Which of the following queries will give you the supplier with the maximum average price of products?

```
SELECT supplier_id, avg(price) FROM Products group by supplier_id having avg(price)  
in (Select max(avg_price) from (Select avg(price) as avg_price from products group by  
supplier_id))
```

```
SELECT supplier_id, max(avg(price)) FROM Products group by supplier_id
```

```
SELECT supplier_id, avg(price) FROM Products group by supplier_id having avg(price)  
in (Select max(avg_price) from (Select avg(price) as avg_price from products))
```

```
SELECT supplier_id, avg(price) FROM Products group by supplier_id having avg(price)  
in (Select max(avg(price) as avg_price from products group by supplier_id))
```

[Continue](#)

Can this question be improved?
[Let us know](#)



Signed in as Viacheslav Eremin

SQL Test

Time remaining: 01:09

Question 4 of 60

```
SELECT TableA.Column1 FROM TableA INNER JOIN (SELECT Column1 FROM TableB WHERE  
TableB.Column1 IS NOT NULL ) TableC INNER JOIN ON TableA.Column1 = TableC.Column1
```

Consider the above SQL query run on an ANSI-standard RDBMS, which of the following SQL statements will always give the same result:

```
SELECT TableA.Column1  
FROM TableA  
WHERE Column1 IS NOT NULL
```

```
SELECT TableA.Column1  
FROM TableA INNER JOIN TableB ON TableA.Column1 = TableB.Column1
```

```
SELECT TableA.Column1  
FROM TableA INNER JOIN TableB ON TableA.Column1 = TableB.Column1  
WHERE TableB.Column1 <> NULL
```

None of the above

[Continue](#)

Can this question be improved?
Let us know

SQL Test

Time remaining: 00:35

Question 26 of 60

Which of the following constraints work together to arrange data in normal form (normalization)?

Foreign Key
NOT NULL

CHECK
NOT NULL

Primary Key
UNIQUE

Primary Key
Foreign Key

Continue

Can this question be improved?
Let us know

SQL Test

Time remaining: 01:40

Question 27 of 60

Consider two tables A, and B having only one column each and having these values:

A = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

B = [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

The result of UNION ALL operator on these tables will be?

[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

[5]

[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

None of the above

Continue

Can this question be improved?
Let us know



Signed in as Viacheslav Eremin

SQL Test

Time remaining: 01:52

Question 28 of 60

A table 'Customers' has 30 records. The column 'MONTHLY_INCOME' is defined to be NOT NULL and UNIQUE.

What is the output of the following query?

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Customers WHERE MONTHLY_INCOME > ANY(SELECT MONTHLY_INCOME FROM Customers);
```

30

29

1

0

Continue

Can this question be improved?
Let us know

SQL Test

Time remaining: 01:13

Question 31 of 60

What is the difference between CHAR and VARCHAR data types?

CHAR takes fixed space whereas VARCHAR takes variable space.

CHAR stores data as an array of characters, whereas VARCHAR stores data as strings.

CHAR cannot contain NULL values, whereas VARCHAR can contain NULL values.

CHAR in MySQL is the same as VARCHAR in Oracle.

Continue

Can this question be improved?
Let us know



Signed in as Viacheslav Eremin

SQL Test

Time remaining: 01:35

Question 32 of 60

To speed up searches in tables we can?

create Index

truncate table

create views

Continue

Can this question be improved?
Let us know

SQL Test

Time remaining: 01:29

Question 32 of 60

To speed up searches in tables we can?

create Index

truncate table

create views

Continue

Can this question be improved?
Let us know

SQL Test

Time remaining: 01:45

Question 36 of 60

Which of the following statements is true?

We can create multiple PRIMARY KEYS and multiple FOREIGN KEYS in a table.

We can create only one PRIMARY KEY and multiple FOREIGN KEYS in a table.

We can create only one PRIMARY KEY and only one FOREIGN KEY in a table.

We can create multiple PRIMARY KEYS and only one FOREIGN KEY in a table.

Continue

Can this question be improved?
Let us know

SQL Test

Time remaining: 01:37

Question 40 of 60

Which of the following command will work as per below statement?

"We need to replace a string named "foo" with "bar" in a column having ID <= 4"

```
UPDATE table_name  
SET column_name= REPLACE('foo', 'bar')  
WHERE ID <= 4;
```

```
UPDATE table_name  
SET column_name = REPLACE(column_name, 'bar', 'foo')  
WHERE ID <= 4;
```

```
UPDATE table_name  
SET column_name = REPLACE(column_name, 'foo', 'bar')  
WHERE ID <= 4;
```



Continue

Can this question be improved?
Let us know

Test Score

[Back to Search Results](#)[< Previous](#)[1](#)[2](#)[3](#)[4](#)[5](#)[6](#)[7](#)[Next >](#)[Make Private](#)

Earliest day you can retake this exam is Feb 19th, 2017.

Share on:  

Test

SQL Test [View test details](#)Taken by [Viacheslav Eremin](#) on Jan 20th, 2017

Score (out of 5)

3.25

Above Average

Time to Complete

36 minutes (60 minutes allowed)