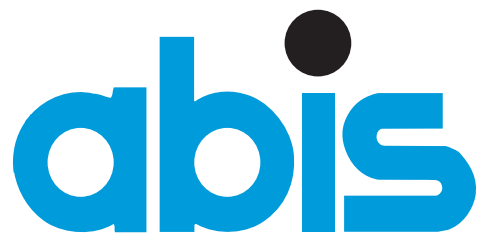


# Self-test SQL Workshop

Document: e0087Test.fm

07/04/2010

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# INTRODUCTION TO THE SELF-TEST SQL WORKSHOP

## *Instructions*

The aim of this test is to check if you have a thorough knowledge of SQL. After the test you will know whether the 2 days [SQL workshop](#) is still worthwhile for you to follow.

This test consists of 15 multiple choice questions. Sometimes multiple answers are correct, in which case this will clearly be indicated. Write down your responses and compare them with the solutions given on the last page. This test will take about half an hour.

Remarks:

- The SQL syntax used in the questions is ANSI/ISO SQL2 (1992), currently supported by most platforms (SQLServer, DB2, Oracle, ...).
- This is an advanced SQL test. If you are unsure about your basic SQL skills, you should better start with the self-test "[SQL Fundamentals](#)" (see [PDF file](#)).

## *Table and column information*

**The questions are based on the following tables:**

- **COURSES:** describes all the courses that can be followed.
- **SESSIONS:** describes courses organised at a certain moment.
- **PERSONS:** describes all persons (instructors, enrollees, other persons).
- **ENROLMENTS:** describes all enrolment information on sessions.

**The following relations exist between the tables:**

- **COURSES - SESSIONS**
  - obtain course information for a certain session
  - COURSES.CID = SESSIONS.S\_CID
- **SESSIONS - ENROLMENTS**
  - obtain session information for a certain enrolment
  - SESSIONS.SNO = ENROLMENTS.E\_SNO
- **PERSONS - SESSIONS**
  - obtain person information for the instructor of a certain session
  - PERSONS.PNO = SESSIONS.SINS\_PNO
- **PERSONS - ENROLMENTS**
  - obtain person information for a certain enrollee
  - PERSONS.PNO = ENROLMENTS.E\_PNO

## Table content and column descriptions

- **COURSES** table

<b>CID</b>	<b>CTITLE</b>	<b>CDUR</b>
7890	DB2	5
7910	Unix	4
8500	Oracle	5
8000	SQLServer	5
9000	SQL workshop	3

- **CID**: required, alphanumeric: course number (primary key)
- **CTITLE**: required, alphanumeric: course title
- **CDUR**: required, numeric: course duration (in days).

- **SESSIONS** table (8 rows)

<b>SNO</b>	<b>S_CID</b>	<b>SDATE</b>	<b>SINS_PNO</b>	<b>SCANCEL</b>
10	7890	2005-12-02	3	NULL
11	7910	2005-11-04	1	NULL
12	7890	2006-01-08	3	C
13	7890	2006-02-02	3	NULL
14	8000	2006-04-05	2	C
15	7910	2006-01-08	36	C
16	8500	2006-04-05	36	NULL
17	9000	2006-06-07	36	NULL

- **SNO**: required, numeric: session number (primary key).
- **S\_CID**: optional, alphanumeric: course number (foreign key to COURSES).
- **SDATE**: optional: start date of the session.
- **SINS\_PNO**: required, numeric: session instructor (foreign key to PERSONS).
- **SCANCEL**: optional: indicates if the session is cancelled ("C" means cancelled, empty (NULL) means not cancelled).

- **PERSONS** table (19 rows)

PNO	PNAME	P_CONO
1	SMITHS	3
2	TAVERNIER	3
3	DE KEYSER	3
4	HEBBELYNCK	5
5	VAN DE BROECK	5
6	VAN HEIJKOOP	10
7	DE WINDT	2
8	SPENSER	10
9	BENOIT	1
10	BENOIT	1
11	LOOSE	NULL
13	PARKER	6
15	DEHEM	7
17	PIELAGE	4
18	GELADE	2
33	BUENK	9
36	ADAMSON	8
45	MOORS	4
50	MAK	NULL

- **PNO**: required, numeric: person number (primary key).
- **PNAME**: optional, alphanumeric: name.
- **P\_CONO**: optional, numeric: number of the company the person works for.

- **ENROLMENTS** table (14 rows, 9 different enrollees)

E_SNO	E_PNO	ECANCEL
10	4	NULL
10	7	C
11	45	NULL
11	13	NULL
12	4	NULL
13	15	C
13	36	NULL
14	3	NULL
14	18	C
14	1	NULL
15	4	NULL
15	7	NULL
16	3	NULL
16	18	NULL

- **E\_SNO**: required, numeric: session number for the enrolment (foreign key to SESSIONS) (primary key together with E\_PNO)
- **E\_PNO**: required, numeric: the enrollee (foreign key to PERSONS) (primary key together with E\_SNO)
- **ECANCEL**: optional: "C" when enrolment was cancelled, NULL if not cancelled.

# QUESTIONS SELF-TEST SQL WORKSHOP

1. Which ones of the following queries produce exactly 1 result row? [2 correct answers.]

[a]

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM PERSONS
WHERE PNO > 100
```

[b]

```
SELECT PNO, COUNT(*) FROM PERSONS
WHERE PNO = 2
```

[c]

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM PERSONS
GROUP BY PNO
```

[d]

```
SELECT PNAME FROM PERSONS INNER JOIN SESSIONS ON PNO = SINS_PNO
WHERE PNO = 36
```

[e]

```
SELECT PNAME FROM PERSONS LEFT OUTER JOIN ENROLMENTS ON PNO = E_PNO
WHERE PNO = 2
GROUP BY PNAME
```

[f]

```
SELECT SUM(CDUR) FROM COURSES, SESSIONS, ENROLMENTS
WHERE CID = S_CID AND SNO = E_SNO
GROUP BY CID
```

2. How many result rows are produced by this query?

```
SELECT E_SNO FROM ENROLMENTS
UNION
SELECT SNO FROM SESSIONS WHERE SNO BETWEEN 15 AND 17
```

- (a) 0, or syntax error
- (b) 2
- (c) 8
- (d) 10
- (e) 15
- (f) 17

3. Which queries produce the following table as the result? [3 correct answers.]

PNO	PNAME	
1	SMITHS	ENROLLEE
3	DE KEYSER	ENROLLEE
4	HEBBELYNCK	ENROLLEE
7	DE WINDT	ENROLLEE
13	PARKER	ENROLLEE
15	DEHEM	ENROLLEE
18	GELADE	ENROLLEE
36	ADAMSON	ENROLLEE
45	MOORS	ENROLLEE
1	SMITHS	INSTRUCTOR
2	TAVERNIER	INSTRUCTOR
3	DE KEYSER	INSTRUCTOR
36	ADAMSON	INSTRUCTOR

[a]

```
SELECT PNO, PNAME, 'ENROLLEE OR INSTRUCTOR'
FROM PERSONS, SESSIONS, ENROLMENTS
WHERE PNO = SINS_PNO
      AND PNO = E_PNO
ORDER BY 3, 1
```

[b]

```
SELECT PNO, PNAME, CASE PNO WHEN E_PNO THEN 'ENROLLEE' ELSE 'INSTRUCTOR' END
FROM PERSONS, SESSIONS, ENROLMENTS
WHERE PNO = SINS_PNO
      AND PNO = E_PNO
ORDER BY 3, 1
```

[c]

```
SELECT PNO, PNAME, 'INSTRUCTOR'
FROM PERSONS
WHERE PNO IN (SELECT SINS_PNO
              FROM SESSIONS)
UNION ALL
SELECT PNO, PNAME, 'ENROLLEE'
FROM PERSONS INNER JOIN ENROLMENTS ON PNO = E_PNO
ORDER BY 3, 1
```

[d]

```
SELECT DISTINCT PNO, PNAME, 'INSTRUCTOR'
FROM PERSONS, SESSIONS
WHERE PNO = SINS_PNO
UNION ALL
SELECT PNO, PNAME, 'ENROLLEE'
FROM PERSONS
WHERE PNO IN (SELECT E_PNO
              FROM ENROLMENTS)
ORDER BY 3, 1
```

[ ] [e]

```
SELECT PNO, PNAME, 'INSTRUCTOR'
FROM PERSONS, SESSIONS
WHERE PNO = SINS_PNO
UNION
SELECT PNO, PNAME, 'ENROLLEE'
FROM PERSONS
WHERE PNO IN (SELECT E_PNO
              FROM ENROLMENTS)
ORDER BY 3, 1
```

[ ] [f]

```
SELECT DISTINCT PNO, PNAME, 'INSTRUCTOR'
FROM PERSONS, SESSIONS
WHERE PNO = SINS_PNO
UNION
SELECT PNO, PNAME, 'ENROLLEE'
FROM PERSONS
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT E_PNO
              FROM ENROLMENTS
              WHERE E_PNO = PERSONS.PNO)
ORDER BY 3, 1
```

4. How many result rows are produced by the following query?

```
SELECT DISTINCT PNO FROM PERSONS LEFT OUTER JOIN ENROLMENTS ON PNO = E_PNO
```

- (a) 0, or syntax error
- (b) 1
- (c) 9
- (d) 11
- (e) 14
- (f) 19

5. Which queries give an answer to the following question? [2 correct answers.]

*Give the number of all sessions for which none of the enrolments have been cancelled.*

[a]

```
SELECT DISTINCT SNO
FROM SESSIONS, ENROLMENTS
WHERE SNO = E_SNO
      AND ECANCEL IS NULL
```

[b]

```
SELECT DISTINCT SNO
FROM SESSIONS, ENROLMENTS
WHERE SNO = E_SNO
      AND ECANCEL IS NOT NULL
```

[c]

```
SELECT SNO
FROM SESSIONS
WHERE SNO NOT IN (SELECT E_SNO
                  FROM ENROLMENTS
                  WHERE ECANCEL IS NOT NULL)
```

[d]

```
SELECT SNO
FROM SESSIONS
WHERE SNO IN (SELECT E_SNO
              FROM ENROLMENTS
              WHERE ECANCEL IS NULL)
```

[e]

```
SELECT SNO
FROM SESSIONS
WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1
                  FROM ENROLMENTS
                  WHERE E_SNO = SESSIONS.SNO
                        AND ECANCEL IS NOT NULL)
```

[f]

```
SELECT SNO
FROM SESSIONS INNER JOIN ENROLMENTS ON SNO = E_SNO
WHERE ECANCEL IS NULL
```

[g]

```
SELECT SNO
FROM SESSIONS INNER JOIN ENROLMENTS ON SNO = E_SNO
WHERE ECANCEL IS NOT NULL
```

6. Which queries produce the following table "all enrollees"? [3 correct answers.]

PNAME
SMITHS
DE KEYSER
HEBBELYNCK
VAN HEIJKOOP
DE WINDT
PARKER
DEHEM
GELADE
MOORS

[a]

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS
WHERE PNO IN (SELECT E_PNO
              FROM ENROLMENTS)
```

[b]

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS, ENROLMENTS
WHERE PNO = E_PNO
```

[c]

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS
WHERE PNO = ANY (SELECT E_PNO
                 FROM ENROLMENTS)
```

[d]

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT E_PNO
              FROM ENROLMENTS)
```

[e]

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS INNER JOIN ENROLMENTS ON PNO = E_PNO
WHERE E_PNO IS NOT NULL
```

[f]

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS LEFT OUTER JOIN ENROLMENTS ON PNO = E_PNO
GROUP BY PNAME
```

[g]

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS RIGHT OUTER JOIN ENROLMENTS ON PNO = E_PNO
GROUP BY PNAME
```

7. Which question corresponds best to the following query?

```
SELECT P_CONO, COUNT(*)
FROM PERSONS
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT SNO
              FROM SESSIONS
              WHERE SINS_PNO = PERSONS.PNO)
GROUP BY P_CONO
```

- (a) Give per instructor the number of sessions he teaches. Give also the company where he is employed.
- (b) Give per company the number of employees who followed a course.
- (c) Give the number of sessions per course, and also the company where the instructor is employed.
- (d) Give the number of instructors per company.

8. Which ones of the following queries are equivalent to this query? [2 correct answers.]

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS
WHERE PNO = (SELECT MAX(PNO)
             FROM PERSONS )
```

[a]

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS
WHERE PNO >= ANY (SELECT PNO
                  FROM PERSONS)
```

[b]

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS
WHERE PNO >= ALL (SELECT PNO
                  FROM PERSONS)
```

[c]

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS AS P1
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT MAX(PNO)
              FROM PERSONS AS P2
              WHERE P1.PNO = P2.PNO)
```

[d]

```
SELECT PNAME, MAX(PNO)
FROM PERSONS
GROUP BY PNAME
```

[e]

```
SELECT P1.PNAME
FROM PERSONS AS P1
LEFT OUTER JOIN
PERSONS AS P2 ON P1.PNO < P2.PNO
GROUP BY P1.PNO, P1.PNAME
HAVING COUNT(P2.PNO) = 0
```

9. Which queries give an answer to the following question? [3 correct answers.]

*Give the list of all courses, also those for which no session has been planned yet.  
Give also all corresponding session numbers and the date on which each session starts.*

[a]

```
SELECT CID, SNO, SDATE
FROM COURSES, SESSIONS
WHERE CID = S_CID
```

[b]

```
SELECT CID, SNO, SDATE
FROM COURSES INNER JOIN SESSIONS ON CID = S_CID
```

[c]

```
SELECT CID, SNO, SDATE
FROM COURSES LEFT OUTER JOIN SESSIONS ON CID = S_CID
```

[d]

```
SELECT CID, SNO, SDATE
FROM COURSES RIGHT OUTER JOIN SESSIONS ON CID = S_CID
```

[e]

```
SELECT CID, SNO, SDATE
FROM COURSES, SESSIONS
WHERE CID = S_CID
UNION ALL
SELECT CID, 0, CAST(NULL AS DATE)
FROM COURSES
WHERE CID NOT IN (SELECT S_CID
                  FROM SESSIONS
                  WHERE S_CID IS NOT NULL)
```

[f]

```
SELECT CID, SNO, SDATE
FROM COURSES, SESSIONS
WHERE CID = S_CID
UNION ALL
SELECT CID, 0, NULL
FROM COURSES
WHERE CID NOT IN (SELECT S_CID
                  FROM SESSIONS)
```

[g]

```
SELECT CID, SNO, SDATE
FROM COURSES, SESSIONS
WHERE CID = S_CID
UNION ALL
SELECT S_CID, SNO, SDATE
FROM SESSIONS
WHERE S_CID IS NULL
```

10. Which query implements the following question?

*Give the names of all instructors who have in addition also followed more than 1 course.*

(a)

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS
WHERE PNO IN (SELECT E_PNO
              FROM ENROLMENTS, SESSIONS
              WHERE E_SNO = SNO
                 AND E_PNO = SINS_PNO
                 AND ECANCEL IS NULL
                 AND SCANCEL IS NULL
              GROUP BY E_PNO
              HAVING COUNT(*) > 1)
```

(b)

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS
WHERE PNO IN (SELECT SINS_PNO
              FROM SESSIONS
              WHERE SCANCEL IS NULL
                 AND SNO IN (SELECT E_SNO
                             FROM ENROLMENTS
                             WHERE ECANCEL IS NULL
                             GROUP BY E_PNO
                             HAVING COUNT(*) > 1))
```

(c)

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS, ENROLMENTS, SESSIONS
WHERE E_PNO = PNO
      AND E_SNO = SNO
      AND PNO IN (SELECT SINS_PNO
                  FROM SESSIONS)
      AND SCANCEL IS NULL
      AND ECANCEL IS NULL
GROUP BY E_PNO, PNAME
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
```

(d)

```
SELECT PNAME
FROM PERSONS INNER JOIN ENROLMENTS ON PNO = E_PNO
              INNER JOIN SESSIONS S1 ON E_SNO = S1.SNO
              INNER JOIN SESSIONS S2 ON PNO = S1.SINS_PNO
WHERE S1.SCANCEL IS NULL
      AND ECANCEL IS NULL
GROUP BY E_PNO, PNAME
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
```

11. What can be said about this query?

```
SELECT SNO, PNAME, SDATE
FROM SESSIONS, PERSONS
WHERE SINS_PNO = PNO
UNION
SELECT E_PNO, PNAME
FROM PERSONS, ENROLMENTS
WHERE PNO = E_PNO
ORDER BY 1
```

- (a) Query cannot be executed (gives a syntax error).
- (b) Query can be executed and makes sense (according to the table and column definitions).
- (c) Query can be executed but returns nonsense.

12. What can be said about this query?

```
SELECT SNO, SDATE, PNAME
FROM SESSIONS, PERSONS, ENROLMENTS
WHERE SNO = E_SNO
AND P_CONO = E_PNO
AND ECANCEL IS NULL
AND SCANCEL IS NULL
```

- (a) Query cannot be executed (gives a syntax error).
- (b) Query can be executed and makes sense (according to the table and column definitions).
- (c) Query can be executed but returns nonsense.

13. What can be said about this query?

```
SELECT SNO, SDATE, S_CID
FROM SESSIONS AS S1
WHERE SCANCEL IS NOT NULL
AND SDATE >= ALL (SELECT SDATE
FROM SESSIONS
WHERE S_CID = S1.S_CID)
```

- (a) Query cannot be executed (gives a syntax error).
- (b) Query can be executed and makes sense (according to the table and column definitions).
- (c) Query can be executed but returns nonsense.

14. What can be said about this query?

```
SELECT PNAME, COUNT(*)
FROM PERSONS, SESSIONS
WHERE SINS_PNO = PNO
```

- (a) Query cannot be executed (gives a syntax error).
- (b) Query can be executed and makes sense (according to the table and column definitions).
- (c) Query can be executed but returns nonsense.

15. What can be said about this query?

```
SELECT (SELECT COUNT(*) AS NR_8000
        FROM SESSIONS
        WHERE S_CID = '8000')
       * 100.0 / COUNT(S_CID) AS PERCENT_8000
FROM   SESSIONS
```

- (a) Query cannot be executed (gives a syntax error).
- (b) Query can be executed and makes sense (according to the table and column definitions).
- (c) Query can be executed but returns nonsense.

# EVALUATION.

Here are the correct answers to all questions:

1. a e
2. c
3. d e f
4. f
5. c e
6. a c g
7. d
8. b e
9. c e f
10. c
11. a
12. c
13. b
14. a
15. b

Give yourself 1 point for each correctly answered question; for multiple answer questions, all answers should be correct.

When your score is 13 or above, you are already an SQL expert.

When your score is between 8 and 12, following the course [SQL workshop](#) will allow you to refine your SQL knowledge.

When your score is less than 8, following the course [SQL workshop](#) is advisable. You will get a high return from this course. Be sure your [basic SQL knowledge](#) is sufficient: fill out the corresponding self-test (see [PDF file](#)) to verify this.