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# Introduction to Oracle9i
# : SQL

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# Chapter16.
# OCP 테스트 대비

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1. Which SQL statement generates the alias Annual Salary for the calculated column SALARY*12 ?

A: SELECT ename, salary*12 'Annual Salary'
FROM employees ;
B: SELECT ename, salary*12 "Annual Salary"
FROM employees ;
C: SELECT ename, salary*12 AS Annual Salary
FROM employees ;
D: SELECT ename, salary*12 AS INITCAP("ANNUAL SALARY")
FROM employees ;

2. The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)
CUSTOMER_PHONE VARCHAR2(20)
You need to produce output that states “Dear Customer customer_name,”.
The customer_name data values come from the CUSTOMER_NAME column in the CUSTOMERS table. Which statement produces this output?

A: SELECT dear customer, customer_name
FROM customers ;
B: SELECT “Dear Customer”, customer_name || ‘,’
FROM customers ;
C: SELECT ‘Dear Customer’|| customer_name ‘,’
FROM customers ;
D: SELECT ‘Dear Customer’|| customer_name || ‘,’
FROM customers ;
E: SELECT “Dear Customer”|| customer_name || “,”
FROM customers ;
F: SELECT ‘Dear Customer’|| customer_name || ‘,’ ||
FROM customers ;

3. Which is an iSQL*Plus command?

A: INSERT
B: UPDATE
C: SELECT
D: DESCRIBE
E: DELETE
F: RENAME

4. You need to display the last names of those employees who have the letter "A" as the second character in their names. Which SQL statement displays the required results?

A: SELECT last_name
FROM emp
WHERE last_name LIKE '_A%';

B: SELECT last_name
FROM emp
WHERE last_name = '*A%';

C: SELECT last_name
FROM emp
WHERE last_name = '_A%';

D: SELECT last_name
FROM emp
WHERE last_name LIKE '*A%';

5. The ORDERS table has these columns:
ORDER_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(12) NOT NULL
ORDER_TOTAL NUMBER(10,2)
The ORDERS table tracks the order number, the order total, and the customer to whom the order belongs. Which two statements retrieve orders with an inclusive total that ranges between 100.00 and 2000.00 dollars?

A: SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total
FROM orders
RANGE ON order_total (100 AND 2000) INCLUSIVE ;
B: SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total
FROM orders
HAVING order_total BETWEEN 100 AND 2000 ;
C: SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total
FROM orders
WHERE order_total BETWEEN 100 AND 2000 ;
D: SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total
FROM orders
HAVING order_total >= 100 AND <= 2000 ;
E: SELECT customer_id, order_id, order_total
FROM orders
HAVING order_total >= 100 AND order_total <= 2000 ;

6. The PRODUCTS table has these columns :
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER(4)
PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2(45)
PRICE NUMBER(8,2)
Evaluate this SQL statement:
SELECT *
FROM products
ORDER BY price, product_name;
What is true about the SQL statement?

A: The results are not sorted.
B: The results are sorted numerically.
C: The results are sorted alphabetically.
D: The results are sorted numerically and then alphabetically.

7. Which four are attributes of single row functions? (Choose two)

A: cannot be nested.
B: manipulate data items.
C: act on each row returned.
D: return one result per row.
E: accept only one argument and return only one value.
F: accept arguments which can be a column or an expression.

8. Evaluate the SQL statement:
SELECT ROUND(45.953, -1), TRUNC(45.936,2)
FROM  dual;
Which values are displayed?

A: 46 and 45
B: 46 and 45.93
C: 50 and 45.93
D: 50 and 45.9

9. Which SQL statement returns a numeric value?

A: SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX(hire_date), 6)
   FROM  emp;
B: SELECT ROUND(hire_date)
   FROM  emp;
C: SELECT sysdate - hire_date
   FROM  emp;
D: SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_date + 7)
   FROM  emp;

10. The EMPLOYEES table has these columns:
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(35)
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)
COMMISSION_PCT NUMBER(5,2)
You want to display the name and annual salary multiplied by the commission_pct for all employees. For records that have a NULL commission_pct, a zero must be displayed against the calculated column.
Which SQL statement displays the desired results?

A: SELECT last_name, (salary*12)*commission_pct
FROM employees;
B: SELECT last_name, (salary*12)*IFNULL(commission_pct,0)
FROM employees;
C: SELECT last_name, (salary*12)*NVL2(commission_pct,0)
FROM employees;
D: SELECT last_name, (salary*12)*NVL(commission_pct,0)
FROM employees;

11. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables :
EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
MANAGER_ID NUMBER
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENTS
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
MANAGER_ID NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(35)
LOCATION_ID NUMBER
You want to create a report displaying employee last names, department names and locations. Which query should you use to create an equi-join?

A: SELECT last_name, department_name, location_id
FROM employees, departments;
B: SELECT employees.last_name, departments.department_name,
departments.location_id
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id=d.department_id;
C: SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE manager_id=manager_id;
D: SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id=d.department_id;

12. What is true about joining table through an equijoin?
A: You can join a maximum of two tables through an equijoin.
B: You can join a maximum of two columns through an equijoin.
C: You specify an equijoin condition in the SELECT or FROM clauses of a SELECT statement.
D: To join two tables through an equijoin, the columns in the join condition must be primary key and foreign key columns.
E: You can join n tables (all having single column primary keys) in a SQL statement by specifying a minimum of n-1 join conditions.

13. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables :
EMPLOYEES
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER
DEPARTMENTS
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(35)
You want to retrieve all employees, whether or not they have matching departments in the DEPARTMENTS table. Which query would you use?

A: SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees, departments(+);
B: SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees JOIN departments(+);
C: SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees(+) e JOIN departments d
ON (e.department_id=d.department_id);
D: SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN departments d
ON (e.department_id=d.department_id);
E: SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees(+), departments
ON (e.department_id=d.department_id);
F: SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN departments d
ON (e.department_id=d.department_id);

14. Examine the description of the STUDENTS table:
STD_ID NUMBER(4)
COURSE_ID VARCHAR2(10)
START_DATE DATE
END_DATE DATE
Which two aggregate functions are valid on the START_DATE column?(Choose two)

A: SUM(start_date)
B: AVG(start_date)
C: COUNT(start_date)
D: AVG(start_date, end_date)
E: MIN(start_date)
F: MAXIMUM(start_date)

15. Examine the description of the MARKS table:
STD_ID NUMBER(4)
STUDENT_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
SUBJ1 NUMBER(3)
SUBJ2 NUMBER(3)
SUBJ1 and SUBJ2 indicate the marks obtained by a student in two subjects.
Examine this SELECT statement based on the MARKS table:
SELECT subj1+subj2 total_marks, std_id
FROM marks
WHERESubj1>AVG(subj1) AND subj2>AVG(subj2)
ORDER BY total_marks;
What is the result of the SELECT statement?

A: The statement executes successfully and returns the student ID and sum of all marks for each student who obtained more than the average mark in each subject.
B: The statement returns an error at the SELECT clause.
C: The statement returns an error at the WHERE clause.
D: The statement returns an error at the ORDER BY clause.

16. What is true of using group functions on columns that contain NULL values?

A: Group functions on columns ignore NULL values.
B: Group functions on columns returning dates include NULL values.
C: Group functions on columns returning numbers include NULL values.
D: Group functions on columns cannot be accurately used on columns that contain NULL values.
E: Group functions on columns include NULL values in calculations if you use the keyword INC_NULLS.

17. Which two statements are true about WHERE and HAVING clauses? (Choose two)

A: A WHERE clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
B: A WHERE clause can be used to restrict rows only.
C: A HAVING clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
D: A HAVING clause can be used to restrict rows only.
E: A WHERE clause CANNOT be used in a query if the query uses a HAVING clause.
F: A HAVING clause CANNOT be used in subqueries.

18. What is true regarding subqueries?

A: The inner query always sorts the results of the outer query.
B: The outer query always sorts the results of the inner query.
C: The outer query must return a value to the inner query.
D: The inner query returns a value to the outer query.
E: The inner query must always return a value or the outer query will give an error.

19. Which operator can be used with a multiple-row subquery?

A: =
B: LIKE
C: BETWEEN
D: NOT IN
E: IS
F: <>

20. Which substitution variable would you use if you want to reuse the variable value without prompting the user each time?

A: &
B: ACCEPT
C: PROMPT
D: &&

21. You added a PHONE_NUMBER column of NUMBER data type to an existing EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table already contains records of 100 employees. Now, you want to enter the phone numbers of each of the 100 employees into the table. Some of the employees may not have a phone number available. Which data manipulation operation do you perform?

A: MERGE
B: INSERT
C: UPDATE
D: ADD
E: ENTER
F: You cannot enter the phone numbers for the existing employee records.

22. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table :
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
Which three statements insert a row into the table? (Choose three)

A: INSERT INTO employees
VALUES (NULL, 'John', 'Smith');
B: INSERT INTO employees(first_name, last_name)
VALUES ('John', 'Smith');
C: INSERT INTO employees
VALUES (1000, 'John', NULL);
D: INSERT INTO employees(first_name, last_name, employee_id)
VALUES (1000, 'John', 'Smith');
E: INSERT INTO employees(employee_id)
VALUES (1000);
F: INSERT INTO employees(employee_id, first_name, last_name)
VALUES (1000, 'John', '');

23. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW_EMPLOYEES tables :
EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE DATE
NEW_EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY
NAME VARCHAR2(60)
Which DELETE statements is valid?

A: DELETE FROM employees
WHERE employee_id = (SELECT employee_id
FROM employees) ;
B: DELETE FROM employees
WHERE employee_id = (SELECT employee_id
FROM new_employees) ;
C: DELETE FROM employees
WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT employee_id
FROM new_employees
WHERE name = 'Carrey') ;
D: DELETE FROM employees
WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT employee_id
FROM new_employees
WHERE last_name = 'Carrey') ;

24. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW_EMPLOYEES tables :
EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE DATE
NEW_EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY
NAME VARCHAR2(60)
Which MERGE statements is valid?

A: MERGE INTO new_employees c
USING employees e ON (c.employee_id=e.employee_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET c.name = e.first_name||','||e.last_name
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES(e.employee_id, e.first_name||','||e.last_name);

B: MERGE new_employees c
USING employees e ON (c.employee_id=e.employee_id)
WHEN EXISTS THEN
UPDATE SET c.name = e.first_name||','||e.last_name
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES(e.employee_id, e.first_name||','||e.last_name);

C: MERGE INTO new_employees c
USING employees e ON (c.employee_id=e.employee_id)
WHEN EXISTS THEN
UPDATE SET c.name = e.first_name||','||e.last_name
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES(e.employee_id, e.first_name||','||e.last_name);

D: MERGE new_employees c
FROM employees e ON (c.employee_id=e.employee_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET c.name = e.first_name||','||e.last_name
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES(e.employee_id, e.first_name||','||e.last_name);

25. Which four are correct guidelines for naming database tables?
(Choose four)

A: must begin with either a number or a letter
B: must be 1–30 characters long
C: should not be an Oracle Server reserved word
D: must contain only A–Z, a–z, 0–9, _, *, and #
E: must contain only A–Z, a–z, 0–9, _, $, and #
F: must begin with a letter

26. Evaluate the set of SQL statement:
CREATE TABLE dept
(deptno NUMBER(2),
dname VARCHAR2(14),
loc VARCHAR2(13));
ROLLBACK;
DESCRIBE DEPT
What is true about the set?

A: The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table.
B: The ROLLBACK statement frees the storage space occupied by the DEPT table.
C: The DESCRIBE DEPT statement returns an error ORA-04043: object DEPT does not exist.
D: The DESCRIBE DEPT statement displays the structure of the DEPT table only if there is a COMMIT statement introduced before the ROLLBACK statement.

27. Which three are DATETIME data types that can be used when specifying column definitions? (Choose three)

A: TIMESTAMP
B: INTERVAL MONTH TO DAY
C: INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
D: INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
E: TIMESTAMP WITH DATABASE TIMEZONE

28. Yon need to change the definition of an existing table. The COMMERCIALS table needs its DESCRIPTION column changed to hold varying length characters up to 2000 bytes. The column can currently hold 1000 bytes per value. The table contains 20000 rows. Which statement is valid?

A: ALTER TABLE commercials
MODIFY (description CHAR2(2000));
B: ALTER TABLE commercials
CHANGE (description CHAR2(2000));
C: ALTER TABLE commercials
CHANGE (description VARCHAR2(2000));
D: ALTER TABLE commercials
MODIFY (description VARCHAR2(2000));
E: You cannot increase the size of a column if the table has rows.

29. Which four are valid Oracle constraint types?

A: CASCADE
B: UNIQUE
C: NONUNIQUE
D: CHECK
E: PRIMARY KEY
F: CONSTANT
G: NOT NULL

30. Which two statements about views are true? (Choose two)

A: A view can be created as read only.
B: A view can be created as a join on two or more tables.
C: A view cannot have on ORDER BY clause in the SELECT statement.
D: A view cannot be created with a GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement.
E: A view must have aliases defined for the column names in the SELECT statement.

31. Which best describes an inline view?

A: a schema object
B: a subquery that can contain an ORDER BY clause
C: another name for a view that contains group functions
D: a subquery that is part of the FROM clause of another query

32. Top N analysis requires _____ and _____. (Choose two)

A: the use of rowid
B: a GROUP BY clause
C: an ORDER BY clause
D: only an inline view
E: an inline view and an outer query

33. What is true about sequences?

A: The start value of the sequence is always 1.
B: A sequence always increments by 1.
C: The minimum value of an ascending sequence defaults to 1.
D: The maximum value of an descending sequence defaults to 1.

34. You need to perform these tasks:
1. Create and assign a MANAGER role to Blake and Clark
2. Grant CREATE TABLE and CREATE VIEW privileges to Blake and Clark
Which set of SQL statements achieves the desired results?

A: CREATE ROLE manager;
GRANT create table, create view
TO manager;
GRANT manager TO blake, clark;
B: CREATE ROLE manager;
GRANT create table, create view
TO manager;
GRANT manager ROLE TO blake, clark;
C: GRANT manager ROLE TO blake, clark;
GRANT create table, create view
TO blake, clark;
D: GRANT manager ROLE TO blake, clark;
GRANT create table, create view
TO manager;

35. What is true about the WITH GRANT OPTION clause?

A: It allows a grantee DBA privileges.
B: It is required syntax for object privileges.
C: It allows privileges on specified columns of tables.
D: It is used to grant an object privilege on a foreign key column.
E: It allows the grantee to grant object privileges to other users and roles.