

1. 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', 'Smith');

E. INSERT INTO employees (employee\_id)

VALUES (1000);

F. INSERT INTO employees (employee\_id,first\_name,last\_name)

VALUES (1000,'John', 'Smith');

Answer: CE F

2. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data in the **EMPLOYEES** table

LAST\_NAME DEPARTMENT\_ID SALARY

Getz 10 3000

Davis 20 1500

King 20 2200

Davis 30 5000

...

Which three subqueries work? (Choose three)

A. SELECT \*

FROM employees

where salary > (SELECT MIN(salary)

FROM employees.

GROUP BY department\_id);

B. SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary = (SELECT AVG (salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id);

C. SELECT distinct department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT AVG(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id);

D. SELECT department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT MAX (salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id);

E. SELECT last\_name

FROM employees

WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT MAX (salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id);

F. SELECT department\_id

FROM employees

```
WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT AVG(salary).
FROM employees
GROUP BY AVG (SALARY);
Answer: CDE
```

3. Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
EMP_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
DEPT_ID NUMBER(2)
JOB_CAT VARCHAR2(30)
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)
```

Which statement shows the maximum salary paid in each job category of each department?

A. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX (salary)  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary > MAX (salary);

B. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX (salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept\_id, job\_cat

C. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX(salary)  
FROM employees;

D. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX (salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept\_id;

E. SELECT dept\_id, job\_cat, MAX (salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept\_id, job\_cat, salary;

Answer: B

4. Which SELECT statement will get the result 'elloworld' from the string 'HelloWorld'?

A. SELECT SUBSTR ('HelloWorld',1) FROM dual;  
B. SELECT INITCAP(TRIM('HellowWorld', 1,1) FROM dual  
C. SELECT LOWER (SUBSTR ('HellowWorld', 2,1) FROM dual  
D. SELECT LOWER (SUBSTR('HellowWorld', 2,1) FROM dual  
E. SELECT LOWER (TRIM ('H' FROM 'Hello World')) FROM dual

Answer: E

5. Management has asked you to calculate the value 12\* salary\* commission\_pct for all the employees in the EMP table. The EMP table contains these columns:

```
LAST NAME VARCHAR2(35) NOT NULL
SALARY NUMBER(9,2) NOT NULL
COMMISSION_PCT NUMBER(4,2)
```

Which statement ensures that a value is displayed in the calculated column for all employees?

A. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary\* commission\_pct  
FROM emp;  
B. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary\* (commission\_pct,0)  
FROM emp;

C. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary\* (nvl(commission\_pct,0)  
FROM emp;

D. SELECT last\_name, 12 \* salary\* (decode(commission\_pct,0))  
FROM emp;

Answer: C

6. 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)

Answer: CE

7. From SQL\*Plus, you issue this SELECT statement:

SELECT \*

FROM orders;

You use this statement to retrieve data from a database table for \_\_\_\_\_. (Choose all that apply)

A. updating

B. viewing

C. deleting

D. inserting

E. truncating

Answer: BD

8. Click the Exhibit button examine the data from the EMP table.

EMP\_ID DEPT\_ID COMMISSION

1 10 500

2 20 1000

3 10

4 10 600

5 30 800

6 30 200

7 10

8 20 300

The COMMISSION column shows the monthly commission earned by the employee.

Which three tasks would require subqueries or joins in order to be performed in a single step? (Choose three)

A. deleting the records of employees who do not earn commission

B. increasing the commission of employee 3 by the average commission earned in department 20

C. finding the number of employees who do NOT earn commission and are working for department 20

D. inserting into the table a new employee 10 who works for department 20 and earns a commission that is equal to the commission earned by employee 3

E. creating a table called COMMISSION that has the same structure and data as the columns EMP\_ID and COMMISSION of the EMP table

F. decreasing the commission by 150 for the employees who are working in department 30 and earning a commission of more than 800.

Answer: BDE

9. Which four statements correctly describe functions that are available in SQL? (Choose four)

- A. INSTR returns the numeric position of a named character
- B. NVL 2 returns the first non-null expression in the expression list.
- C. TRUNCATE rounds the column, expression, or value to n decimal places
- D. DECODE translates an expression after comparing it to each search value
- E. TRIM trims the leading or trailing characters (or both) from a character string.
- F. NVL compares two expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the first expression if they are not equal.
- G. NULLIF compares two expressions and returns null if they are equal, or the first expression if they are not equal.

Answer : ADEG

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;

Answer: D

11. Which two statements are true regarding the ORDER BY clause? (Choose two)

- A. The sort is in ascending order by default
- B. The sort is in descending order by default
- C. The ORDER BY clause must precede the WHERE clause.
- D. The ORDER BY clause is executed on the client side
- E. The ORDER BY clause comes last in the SELECT statement
- F. The ORDER BY clause is executed first in the query execution.

Answer: AE

12. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data from the ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables.

ORDERS

ORD\_ID ORD\_DATE CUST\_ID ORD\_TOTAL

100 12.JAN.2000 15 10000

101 09.MAR.2000 40 8000

102 09.MAR.2000 35 12500

103 15.MAR.2000 15 12000

104 25.JUN.2000 15 6000

105 18.JUL.2000 20 5000

106 18.JUL.2000 35 7000

107 21.JUL.2000 20 6500

108 04.AUG.2000 10 8000

CUSTOMERS

CUST_ID	CUST_NAME	CITY
10	Smith	Los Angeles
15	Bob	San Francisco
20	Martin	Chicago
25	Mary	New York
30	Rina	Chicago
35	Smith	New York
40	Linda	New York

Which **SQL** statement retrieves the order ID, customer ID, and order total for the orders that are placed on the same day that Martin placed his orders?

A. `SELECT ord_id, cust_id, ord_total  
FROM orders, customers  
WHERE cust_name='Martin'  
AND ord_date IN ('18-JUL-2000'; 21-JUL-2000');`

B. `SELECT ord_id, cust_id, ord_total  
FROM orders  
WHERE ord_date IN (SELECT ord_date  
FROM orders  
WHERE cust_id=(SELECT cust_id  
FROM customers  
WHERE cust_name=  
'Martin'));`

C. `SELECT ord_id, cust_id, ord_total  
FROM orders  
WHERE ord_date IN (SELECT ord_date  
FROM orders, customers  
WHERE cst_name='Martin');`

D. `SELECT ord_id, cust_id, ord_total  
FROM orders  
WHERE cust_id IN (SELECT cust_id  
FROM customers  
WHERE cust name = 'Martin')`

Answer: B

13. Evaluate the **SQL statement**:

```
1 SELECT a.emp_name, a.sal, a.dept_id, b.maxsal
2 FROM employees a,
3 (SELECT dept_id, MAX(sal) maxsal
4 FROM employees
5 GROUP BY dept_id)b
6 WHERE a.dept_id = b.dept_id
7 AND a.sal<b.maxsal;
```

What is the result of the statement?

A. The statement produces an error at line1.  
B. The statement produces an error at line3.  
C. The statement produces an error at line6.

D. The statement returns the employee name, salary, department ID, and maximum salary earned in the department of the employee for all departments that pay less salary than the maximum salary in the company.

E. The statement returns the employee name, salary, department ID, and maximum salary earned in the department of the employee for all employees who earn less than the maximum salary in their

department.

Answer: E

14. Which two tasks can you perform using only the TO\_CHAR function? (Choose two).

A. convert 10 to 'TEN'

B. convert '10' to 10

C. convert '10' to '10'

D. convert 'TEN' to 10

E. Convert a date to a character expression

F. convert a character expression to a date

Answer: BE

15. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

EMPLOYEES

EMP_ID	EMP_NAME	DEPT_ID	MGR_ID	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	Smith	20	120	SA_REP	4000
102	Martin	10	105	CLERK	2500
103	Chris	20	120	IT_ADMIN	4200
104	John	30	108	HR_CLERK	2500
105	Diana	30	108	IT_ADMIN	5000
106	Smith	40	110	AD_ASST	3000
108	Jennifer	30	110	HR_DIR	6500
110	Bob	40		EX_DIR	8000
120	Ravi	20	110	SI_DIR	6500

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT NAME
10	Admin
20	Education
30	IT
40	Human Resources

Also examine the SQL statements that create the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:

```
CREATE TABLE departments
(department_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
department_name VARCHAR2(30));
CREATE TABLE employees
(EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
EMP_NAME VARCHAR2(20),
DEPT_ID NUMBER REFERENCES
departments (department_id)
MGR_ID NUMBER REFERENCES
employees(employee_id),
JOB_ID VARCHAR2(15),
SALARY NUMBER);
```

On the EMPLOYEES table, EMPLOYEE\_ID is the primary key  
MGR\_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE\_ID  
DEPT\_ID is foreign key to DEPARTMENT\_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table  
On the DEPARTMENTS table, DEPARTMENT\_ID is the primary key.

Examine this DELETE statement:

```
DELETE  
FROM departments  
WHERE department id=40;
```

What happens when you execute the DELETE statement?

- A. Only the row with department ID 40 is deleted in the DEPARTMENTS table.
- B. The statement fails because there are child records in the EMPLOYEES table with department ID 40.
- C. The row with department ID 40 is deleted in the DEPARTMENTS table. Also the rows with employee IDs 110 and 106 are deleted from the EMPLOYEES table.
- D. The row with department ID 40 is deleted in the DEPARTMENTS table. Also the rows with employee IDs 106 and 110 and the employees working under employee 110 are deleted from the EMPLOYEES table.
- E. The row with department ID 40 is deleted in the DEPARTMENTS table. Also all the rows in the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.
- F. The statement fails because there are no columns specified in the DELETE clause of the DELETE statement.

Answer: B

16. Mary has a view called EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU that was created based on the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and LOCATIONS tables. She granted SELECT privilege to Scott on this view. Which option enables Scott to eliminate the need to qualify the view with the name MARY.EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU each time the view is referenced?

- A. Scott can create a synonym for the EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU by using the command  
CREATE PRIVATE SYNONYM EDL\_VU  
FOR mary.EMP DEPT\_LOC\_VU;

then he can prefix the columns with this synonym

- B. Scott can create a synonym for the EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU by using the command  
CREATE SYNONYM EDL\_VU  
FOR mary.EMP DEPT\_LOC\_VU;

then he can prefix the columns with this synonym.

- C. Scott can create a synonym for the EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU by using the command  
CREATE LOCAL SYNONYM EDL\_VU  
FOR mary.emp dept\_LOC\_uv;

then he can prefix the columns with the synonym.

- D. Scott can create a synonym for the EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU by using the command  
CRETE LOCAL SYNONYM EDL\_VU  
ON mary(EMP\_DEPT\_LOC\_VU);

then he can prefix the columns with this synonym

- E. Scott cannot create a synonym because synonyms can be created only for tables.
- F. Scott cannot create any synonym for Mary's view. Mary should create a private synonym for the view and grant SELECT privilege on that synonym to Scott.

Answer: B

17. Which **SQL** statement defines a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the DEPT NO column of the EMP table?

- A. CREATE TABLE EMP  
(empno NUMBER(4),  
ename VARCHAR2(35),  
deptno NUMBER(7,2) NOT NULL,  
CONSTRAINT emp\_deptno\_fk FOREIGN KEY deptno  
REFERENCES dept(deptno);

- B. CREATE TABLE EMP

```
(empno NUMBER(4),  
ename VARCHAR2(35),  
deptno NUMBER(7,2)  
CONSTRAINT emp_deptno_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno));
```

C. CREATE TABLE EM  
(empno NUMBER(4),  
ename VARCHAR2(35)  
deptno NUMBER (7,2) NOT NULL,  
CONSTRAINT em\_deptno\_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno)  
FOREIGN KEY (deptno));  
D. CREATE TABLE EMP (empno NUMBER (4),  
ename VARCHAR2(35),  
deptno NUMBER(7,2) FOREIGN KEY  
CONSTRAINT emp\_deptno\_fk REFERENCES dept (deptno));  
Answer: B

18. Evaluate the set of **SQL** statements:'

```
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.

Answer: A

19. Which are **DML** statements? (Choose all that apply)

A. COMMIT...  
B. MERGE...  
C. UPDATE...  
D. DELETE...  
E. CREATE...  
F. DROP...

Answer: ABCD

20. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:

EMPLOYEES

Column name	Data Type	Remarks
-------------	-----------	---------

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY
-------------	--------	-----------------------

EMP_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
----------	--------------	--

JOB_ID	VARCHAR2(20)	
--------	--------------	--

SALARY	NUMBER	
--------	--------	--

MGR_ID	NUMBER	References employee ID column
--------	--------	-------------------------------

DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	Foreign key to DEPARTMENT_ID column of the DEPARTMENT table
---------------	--------	---

DEPARTMENTS



Column name	Data Type	Remarks
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER NOT NULL	Primary key
DEPARTMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References MGR_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table

Evaluate this SQL statement;

```
SELECT employee_id, e.department_id, department_name,
       salary
```

```
FROM employees e, departments d
```

```
WHERE e. department_ud=d.department_id;
```

Which SQL statement is equivalent to the above SQL statement?

A. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name,  
 salary

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE department_id IN (SELECT department_id FROM departments);
```

B. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name,  
 salary

```
FROM employees
```

```
NATURAL JOIN departments d
```

```
ON e.department_id=d.department_id;
```

C. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name,  
 salary

```
FROM employees e
```

```
JOIN departments d
```

```
ON e.department_id=d.department_id;
```

D. SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, department\_name,  
 salary

```
FROM employees
```

```
JOIN departments
```

```
USING (e.department_id, d.department_id);
```

Answer: C

21. 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
```

Answer:B

22. In which scenario would an index be most useful?

A. The indexed column is declared as NOT NULL.

B. The indexed columns are used in the FROM clause

C. The indexed columns are part of an expression

D. The indexed columns contains a wide range of values.

Answer: D

23. Which two are attributes of /SQL\* Plus? (Choose two).

A. /SQL \* Plus commands cannot be abbreviated

- B. /SQL\* Plus commands are accessed from a browser.
- C. /SQL\*Plus commands are used to manipulate data in tables
- D. /SQL\* Plus command manipulate table definitions in the database
- E. /SQL\* Plus is the Oracle proprietary interface for executing SQL statements.

Answer: CE

24. Which three statements about subqueries are true? (Choose three).

- A. A single row subquery can retrieve only one column and one row
- B. A single row subquery can retrieve only one row but many columns
- C. A multiple row subquery can retrieve multiple rows and multiple columns
- D. A multiple row subquery can be compared using the ">" operator
- E. A single row subquery can use the IN operator
- F. A multiple row subquery can use the "=" operator

Answer: BCD

25. When should you create a role? (Choose two)

- A. to simplify the process of creating new users using the CREATE USER xxx IDENTIFIED by yyy statement
- B. to grant a group of related privileges to a user
- C. When the number of people using the database is very high
- D. to simplify the process of granting and revoking privileges
- E. to simplify profile maintenance for a user who is constantly traveling.

Answer: BD

26. Which clause would you use in a SELECT statement to limit the display to those employees whose salary is greater than 5000?

- A. ORDER BY SALARY > 5000
- B. GROUP BY SALARY > 5000
- C. HAVING SALARY > 5000
- D. WHERE SALARY > 5000

Answer: D

27. 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

Answer: BCEF

28. Which two statements about sequences are true? (Choose two)

- A. You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to look at the next possible value that would be generated from a sequence, without actually retrieving the value.
- B. You use a CURRVAL pseudo column to look at the current value just generated from a sequence, without affecting the further values to be generated from the sequence.
- C. You use a NEXTVAL pseudo column to obtain the next possible value from a sequence by actually retrieving the value from the sequence
- D. You use a CURRVAL pseudo column to generate a value from a sequence that would be used for a specified database column.
- E. If a sequence starting from a value 100 and incremented by 1 is used by more than one application, then all of these applications could have a value of 105 assigned to their column whose value is being

generated by the sequence.

F. You use a REUSE clause when creating a sequence to restart the sequence once it generates the maximum value defined for the sequence.

Answer: BC

29. The EMP table contains these columns:

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

SALARY NUMBER(6,2)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER(6)

What is true about this SQL statement?

A. The **SQL** statement displays the desired results

B. The column in the WHERE clause should be changed to display the desired results.

**C. The operator in the WHERE clause should be changed to display the desired results**

D. The WHERE clause should be changed to use an outer join to display the desired results.

Answer: C

30. 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
```

```
WHERE subj1 > 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

Answer: C

31. You want to display the titles of books that meet these criteria:

1. Purchased before January 21, 2001

2. Price is less than \$ 500 or greater than \$ 900

You want to sort the result by their date of purchase, starting with the most recently bought book.

Which statement should you use?

A. 

```
SELECT book_title
```

```
FROM books
```

```
WHERE price between 500 and 900
```

```
AND purchase_date < '21 - Jan-2001'
```

```
ORDER BY purchase_date;
```

B. 

```
SELECT book_title
```

```
FROM books
```

```
WHERE price IN (500, 900)
```

```
AND purchase_date < '21-jan-2001'
```

```
ORDER BY purchase_date ASC;
```

C. 

```
SELECT book_title
```

```
FROM books
```

WHERE price < 500 OR > 900  
 AND purchase\_date DESC;  
**D. SELECT BOOK\_title**  
 FROM books  
 WHERE price < 500 OR > 900  
 AND purchase\_date < '21-JAN-2001'  
 ORDER BY purchase\_date DESC;  
 E. SELECT book\_title  
 FROM books  
 WHERE (price < 500 OR price > 900  
 AND purchase\_date > '21 - JAN-2001')  
 ORDER BY purchase\_date ASC;  
 Answer: D

32. Click the Exhibit button to examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS and TAX tables.  
 EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL primary key  
 EMP\_NAME VARCHAR2(30)  
 JOB\_ID VARCHAR2(20)  
 SALARY NUMBER  
 MGR\_ID NUMBER Reference EMPLOYEE\_ID Column  
 DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER Foreign key to DEPARTMENT\_ID TO column of the DEPARTMENT table

DEPARTMENTS  
 DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL primary key  
 DEPARTMENT\_NAME VARCHAR2(30)  
 MGR\_ID NUMBER Reference MGR\_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table

TAX  
 MIN\_SALARY NUMBER  
 MAX\_SALARY NUMBER  
 TAX\_PERCENT NUMBER  
 For which situation would you use a nonequijoin query?

**A. to find the tax percentage for each of the employees**  
 B. to list the name, job id, and manager name for all the employees  
 C. to find the name, salary and the department name of employees who are not working with Smith  
 D. to find the number of employees working for the Administrative department and earning less than 4000  
 E. to display name, salary, manager ID, and department name of all the employees, even if the employees do not have a department ID assigned  
 Answer: A

33. Which operator can be used with a multiple row subquery?  
 A. \*\*  
 B. LIKE  
 C. BETWEEN  
**D. NOT IN**  
 E. Is  
 F. <>  
 Answer: D

34. You need to perform certain data manipulation operations through a view called EMP\_DEPT\_VU, which you previously created. You want to look at the definition of the view (the SELECT statement on which the view was created)

How do you obtain the definition of the view?

- A. Use the DESCRIBE command on the EMP\_DEPT\_VU view
- B. Use the DEFINE VIEW command on the EMP\_DEPT\_VU view
- C. Use the DESCRIBE VIEW command on the EMP\_DEPT\_VU view
- D. Query the USER\_VIEWS data dictionary view to search for the EMP\_DEPT\_VU view
- E. Query the USER\_SOURCE data dictionary view to search for the EMP\_DEPT\_VU view
- F. Query the USER\_OBJECTS data dictionary view to search for the EMP\_DEPT\_VU view

Answer: D

35. Which statement explicitly names a constraint?

- A. ALTER TABLE student\_grades  
ADD FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students (student\_id);
- B. ALTER TABLE student\_grades  
ADD CONSTRAINT NAME=student\_id\_fk  
FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES student(student\_id);
- C. ALTER TABLE student\_grades  
ADD CONSTRAINT student\_id\_fk  
FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students (student\_id);
- D. ALTER TABLE student\_grades  
ADD NAMED CONSTRAINT student\_id\_fk  
FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students (student\_id)
- F. ALTER TABLE student\_grades  
ADD NAME student\_id\_fk  
FOREIGN KEY (student\_id) REFERENCES students (student\_id)

Answer: C

36. 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%

Answer: A

37. In which case would you use a FULL OUTER JOIN?

- A. Both tables have NULL values
- B. You want all unmatched data from one table
- C. You want all matched data from both tables
- D. You want all unmatched data from both tables
- E. One of the tables has more data than the other.

F. You want all matched and unmatched data from only one table.

Answer: D

38. Which two statements about creating constraints are true? (Choose two)

A. Constraint names must start with SYS\_C.

B. All constraints must be defined at the column level

C. Constraints can be created after the table is created

D. Constraints can be created at the same time the table is created

E. Information about constraints is found in the VIEW\_CONSTRAINTS dictionary view

Answer: CD

39. Examine the SQL statements that creates ORDERS table:

```
CREATE TABLE orders
```

```
(SER_NO NUMBER UNIQUE,
```

```
ORDER_ID NUMBER
```

```
ORDER_DATE DATE NOT NULL,
```

```
STATUS VARCHAR2(10) CHECK (status IN ('CREDIT', 'CASH')),
```

```
PROD_ID NUMBER REFERENCES PRODUCTS (PRODUCT_ID),
```

```
ORD_TOTAL NUMBER,
```

```
PRIMARY KEY (order id, order date));
```

For which columns would an index be automatically created when you execute the above SQL statement? (Choose two.)

A. SER\_NO

B. ORDER\_ID

C. STATUS

D. PROD\_ID

E. PRD\_TOTAL

F. Composite index on ORDER\_ID and ORDER\_DATE

Answer: AF

40. You are granted the CREATE VIEW privilege. What does this allow you to do?

A. create a table view

B. create a view in any scheme

C. create a view in your schema

D. create a sequence view in any schema

E. create a view that is accessible by everyone

F. create a view only if it is based on tables that you created

Answer: C

41. You created a view called EMP\_DEPT\_VU that contains three columns from the EMPLOYEES and

DEPARTMENTS tables EMPLOYEE\_ID, EMPLOYEE\_NAME AND DEPARTMENT\_NAME

The DEPARTMENT\_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table is the foreign key to the primary key

DEPARTMENT\_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table.

You want to modify the view by adding a fourth column, MANAGER\_Id of NUMBER data type from the EMPLOYEES table.

How can you accomplish this task?

A. ALTER VIEW emp\_dept\_vu (ADD manager\_id NUMBER),

B. MODIFY VIEW emp\_dept\_vu (ADD manager\_id NUMBER);

C. ALTER VIEW emp\_dept\_vu AS

```
SELECT employee_id, employee_name
```

```
Department_name, manager_id
```

```
FROM employees e, departments d
```

```
WHERE department_id = d.department_id;  
D. MODIFY VIEW emp_depat_vu AS  
SELECT employee_id, employee_name,  
Department_name, manager_id  
FROM employees e, departments d  
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id;
```

```
E. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW emp_dept_vu AS  
SELECT employee_id, employee_name,  
Department_name, manager_id  
FROM employees e, departments d  
WHERE e.department_id=d.department_id;
```

F. You must remove the existing view first, and then run the CRATE VIEW command with a new column list to modify a view.

Answer: E

42. Which three SELECT statements display 2000 in the format "\$2,000.00"? (Choose Three).

```
A. SELECT TO_CHAR (2000, '$#,###.##')  
FROM dual;
```

```
B. SELECT TO_CHAR (2000, '$0,000.00')  
FROM dual
```

```
C. SELECT TO_CHAR (2000, '$9,999.00')  
FROM dual;
```

```
D. SELECT TO_CHAR (2000, '$9,999.99')  
FROM dual;
```

```
E. SELECT TO_CHAR (2000, '$2,000.00')  
FROM dual;
```

```
F. SELECT TO_CHAR (2000, '$N, NNN.NN')  
FROM dual
```

Answer: BCD

43. Evaluate the SQL statement

```
DROP TABLE DEPT;
```

Which four statements are true of the SQL statement? (Choose four)

A. You cannot roll back this statement

B. All pending transactions are committed

C. All views based on the DEPT table are deleted

D. All indexes based on the DEPT table are dropped

E. All data in the table is deleted, and the table structure is also deleted

F. All data in the table is deleted, but the structure of the table is retained

G. All synonyms based on the DEPT table are deleted

Answer: ABDE

44. Which statement describes the ROWID data type?

A. binary data up to 4 gigabytes

B. character data up to 4 gigabytes

C. raw binary data of variable length up to 2 gigabytes

D. binary data stored in an external file, up to 4 gigabytes

E. a hexadecimal string representing the unique address of a row in its table

Answer: E

45. 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 UPDATE statement is valid?

A. UPDATE new\_employees SET name=(SELECT last\_name||  
First\_name  
FROM employees  
WHERE employee\_id = 180)

B. UPDATE new\_employees SET name = (SELECT  
Last\_name || first\_name  
FROM employees)  
WHERE employee\_id = 180

C. UPDATE new\_employees SET name = (SELECT last\_name||  
First\_name  
FROM employees  
WHERE employee\_id  
= 180

WHERE employee\_id = (SELECT employee\_id  
FROM new\_employees),

D. UPDATE new\_employees SET name = (SELECT last\_name||  
First\_name  
FROM employees  
WHERE employee\_id=  
(SELECT employee\_id  
WHERE employee\_id  
FROM new\_employees))  
WHERE employee\_id  
= 180,

Answer: A

46. You need to produce a report for mailing labels for all customers. The mailing label must have only the customer name and address. The CUSTOMER table has these columns:

CUST\_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL  
CUST\_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL  
CUST\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)  
CUST\_PHONE VARCHAR(20)

Which SELECT statement accomplishes this task?

A. SELECT \*

FROM customers

B. SELECT name, address  
FROM customers;

C. SELECT id, name, address, phone  
FROM customers;

D. SELECT cust\_name, cust\_address  
FROM customers;

E. SELECT cust\_id, cust\_name, cust\_address, cust\_phone



FROM customers;

Answer: D

47. Click the Exhibit button to examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS and LOCATIONS tables.

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

EMP NAME VARCHAR2(30)

JOB\_ID VARCHAR2(20)

SALARY NUMBER

MGR\_ID NUMBER References EMPLOYEE\_ID column

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER Foreign key to DEPARTMENT\_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

DEPARTMENT\_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

MGR\_ID NUMBER References MGR\_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table

LOCATION\_ID NUMBER Foreign key to LOCATION\_ID column of the LOCATIONS table

LOCATIONS

LOCATIONS\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

CITY VARCHAR2(30)

Which two SQL statements produce the emp\_name, department name, and the city of all the employees who earn more than 10000? (Choose Two).

A. SELECT emp\_name, department\_name, city

FROM employees e

JOIN departments d

USING (department\_id)

JOIN locations l

USING (location\_id)

WHERE salary > 10000;

B. SELECT emp\_name, department\_name, city

FROM employees e, departments d, locations l

JOIN ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id)

AND (d.location\_id = l.location\_id)

AND salary > 10000;

C. SELECT emp\_name, department\_name, city

FROM employees e, departments d, locations l

WHERE salary > 1000;

D. SELECT emp\_name, department\_name, city

FROM employees e, departments d, locations l

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id

AND d.location\_id = l.location\_id

AND salary > 10000;

E. SELECT emp\_name, department\_name, city

FROM employees e

NATURAL JOIN departments, locations

WHERE salary > 10000;

Answer: BD

48. Which two statements complete a transaction? (Choose two)

A. DELETE employees;  
B. DESCRIBE employees  
C. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT C;  
D. GRANT TABLE employees  
E. ALTER TABLE employees  
SET UNUSED COLUMN sal;  
F. SELECT MAX (sal)  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id = 20;  
Answer: CE

49. Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMP\_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL  
LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL  
FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(30)  
DEPT\_ID NUMBER(2)  
JOB\_CAT VARCHAR(30)  
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

Which statement shows the department ID, minimum salary, and maximum salary paid in that department, only if the minimum salary is less than 5000 and maximum salary is more than 15000?

A. SELECT dept\_id, MIN (salary), MAX (salary)  
FROM employees  
WHERE MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX (salary) > 15000;  
B. SELECT dept\_id, MIN (salary), MAX (salary)  
FROM employees  
WHERE MIN (salary) < 5000 AND MAX (salary) 15000  
GROUP BY dept\_id;  
C. SELECT dept\_id, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)  
FROM employees  
HAVING MIN (salary) < 5000 AND MAX (salary)  
D. SELECT dept\_id MIN (salary), MAX (salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept\_id  
HAVING MIN(salary) < 5000 AND MAX (salary) < 15000  
E. SELECT dept\_id, MIN (salary), MAX (salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY dept\_id, salary  
HAVING MIN (salary) < 5000 AND MAX (salary) > 15000;  
Answer: D

50. The DBA issues this SQL command:

CREATE USER scott  
IDENTIFIED BY tiger;

What privileges does the user Scott have at this point?

A. no privileges  
B. only the SELECT privilege  
C. only the CONNECT privilege  
D. all the privileges of a default user  
Answer: A

51. The EMPLOYEES table has these columns

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (35)

SALARY NUMBER (8,2)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

Management wants to add a default value to the SALARY column. You plan to alter the table by using this SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES  
MODIFY (SALARY DEFAULT 5000);
```

Which is true about your ALTER statement?

A. Column definitions cannot be altered to add DEFAULT values

B. A change to the DEFAULT value affects only subsequent insertions to the table

C. Column definitions cannot be altered to add DEFAULT values for columns with a NUMBER data type.

D. All the rows that have a NULL value for the SALARY column will be updated with the value 5000.

Answer: B

52. 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. &&

Answer: D

53. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

Column name   Data type   Remarks

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER   NOT NULL, Primary Key

EMP\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

JOB\_ID VARCHAR2 (20) NOT NULL

SAL NUMBER

MGR\_ID NUMBER   References EMPLOYEE\_ID column

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER   Foreign key to DEPARTMENT\_ID column

Of the DEPARTMENTS table

You need to create a view called EMP\_VU that allows the users to insert rows through the view. Which SQL statement, when used to create the EMP\_VU view, allows the users to insert rows?

A. CREATE VIEW emp\_Vu AS

SELECT employee\_id, emp\_name,

Department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE mgr\_id IN (102,120);

B. CREATE VIEW emp\_Vu AS

SELECT employee\_id, emp\_name, job\_id,

Department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE mgr\_id IN (102, 120);

C. CREATE VIEW emp\_Vu AS

SELECT department\_id, SUM(sal) TOTAL SAL

FROM employees

WHERE mgr\_id IN (102, 120)

GROUP BY department\_id;

D. CREATE VIEW emp\_Vu AS

SELECT employee\_id, emp\_name, job\_id,

DISTINCT department\_id

FROM employees

Answer: B

54. 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

Answer: E

55. The STUDENT\_GRADES table has these columns

STUDENT\_ID NUMBER(12)

SEMESTER\_END DATE

GPA NUMBER (4,3)

The registrar has asked for a report on the average grade point average (GPA) for students enrolled during semesters that end in the year 2000. Which statement accomplishes this?

- A. SELECT AVERAGE(gpa)  
FROM student\_grades  
WHERE semester\_end > '01-JAN-2000' and semester end < '31-DEC-2000'
- B. SELECT COUNT (gpa)  
FROM student grades  
WHERE semester\_end > '01-JAN-2000' and semester end < '31-DEC-2000'
- C. SELECT MID (gpa)  
FROM student\_grades  
WHERE semester\_end > '01-JAN-2000' and semester end < '31-DEC-2000'
- D. SELECT AVG (gpa)  
FROM student\_grades  
WHERE semester\_end > '01-JAN-2000' and semester end < '31-DEC-2000'
- E. SELECT SUM (gpa)  
FROM student\_grades  
WHERE semester\_end > '01-JAN-2000' and semester end < '31-DEC-2000'
- F. SELECT MEDIAN (gpa)  
FROM student\_grades  
WHERE semester\_end > '01-JAN-2000' and semester end < '31-DEC-2000'

Answer: D

56. Which constraint can be defined only at the column level?

- A. UNIQUE
- B. NOT NULL
- C. CHECK
- D. PRIMARY KEY
- E. FOREIGN KEY

Answer: B

57. In which scenario would Top N analysis be the best solution?

- A. You want to identify the most senior employee in the company
- B. You want to find the manager supervising the largest number of employees
- C. You want to identify the person who makes the highest salary of all employees
- D. You want to rank the top three sales representatives who have sold the maximum number of products

Answer: D

58. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW EMPLOYEES tables:

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 statement is valid?

A. MERGE INTO new\_employees e  
USING employees e  
ON (e.employee\_id = e.employee\_id)  
WHEN MATCHED THEN  
UPDATE SET  
e.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\_employee 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  
e.name = e.first\_name || ',' || e.last\_name  
WHEN NOT MATCHES 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  
e.name = e.first\_name || ',' || e.last\_name  
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN  
INSERT INTO new\_employees VALUES (e.employee\_id, e.first\_name || ',' || e.last\_name);

Answer: A

59. Which three are true regarding the use of outer joins? (Choose three.)

- A. You cannot use IN operator in a condition that involves an outerjoin
- B. You use (+) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outerjoin

- C. You use (\*) on both sides of the WHERE condition to perform an outerjoin.
- D. You use an outerjoin to see only the rows that do not meet the join condition
- E. In the WHERE condition, you use (+) following the name of the column in the table without matching rows, to perform an outerjoin
- F. You cannot link a condition that is involved in an outerjoin to another condition by using the OR operator

Answer: DEF

60. Click the Exhibit button to examine the data of the EMPLOYEES table.

EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYEE\_ID is the primary key. MGR\_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE\_ID)

EMPLOYEE\_ID EMP\_NAME DEPT\_ID MGR\_ID JOB\_ID SALARY

101 Smith 20 120 SA\_REP 4000  
 102 Martin 10 105 CLERK 2500  
 103 Chris 20 120 IT\_ADMIN 4200  
 104 John 30 108 HR\_CLERK 2500  
 105 Diana 30 108 HR\_MGR 5000  
 106 Bryan 40 110 AD\_ASST 5000  
 108 Jennifer 30 110 HR\_DIR 6500  
 110 Bob 40 EX\_DIR 8000  
 120 Ravi 20 110 SA\_DIR 6500

Which statement lists the ID, name, and salary of the employee, and the ID and name of the employee's manager, for all the employees who have a manager and earn more than 4000?

- A. SELECT employee\_id "Emp\_id", emp\_name "Employee",  
 Salary,  
 Employee\_id "Mgr\_id", emp\_name "Manager"  
 FROM employees  
 WHERE salary > 4000
- B. SELECT e.employee\_id "Emp\_id", e.emp\_name "Employee"  
 e.salary  
 m employee\_id "Mgr\_id", m.emp\_name "Employee".  
 FROM employees e, employees m  
 WHERE e.mgr\_id = m.mgr\_id  
 AND e.salary > 4000;

C. SELECT e.employee\_id "Emp\_id", e.emp\_name "Employee"  
 e.salary  
 m employee\_id "Mgr\_id" m.emp\_name "Manager"  
 FROM employees e, employees m  
 WHERE e.mgr\_id = m.employee\_id  
 AND e.salary > 4000

D. SELECT e.employee\_id "Emp\_id" e.emp\_name "Employee"  
 e.salary.  
 m.mgr\_id "Mgr\_id", m.emp\_name "Employee",  
 FROM employees e, employees m  
 WHERE e.mgr\_id = m.employee\_id  
 AND e.salary > 4000;

Answer: C

61. Which statement creates a new user?

- A. CREATE USER susan
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE USER susan

C. CREATE NEW USER susan  
DEFAULT,  
D. CREATE USER susan  
IDENTIFIED BY blue  
E. CREATE NEW USER susan  
IDENTIFIED BY blue  
F. CREATE OR REPLACE USER susan  
IDENTIFIED BY blue;  
Answer: D

62. The STUDENT\_GRADES table has these columns  
STUDENT\_ID NUMBER (12)  
SEMESTER\_END DATE  
GPA NUMBER (4,3)

The registrar has requested a report listing the students' grade point averages (GPA), stored from highest grade point average to lowest within each semester, starting from the earliest date. Which statement accomplishes this?

A. SELECT student\_id, semester\_end, gpa  
FROM student\_grades  
ORDER BY semester\_end DESC, gpa DESC;  
B. SELECT student\_id, semester\_end, gpa  
FROM student\_grades  
ORDER BY semester\_end ASC, gpa ASC;  
C. SELECT student\_id, semester\_end, gpa  
FROM student\_grades  
ORDER BY semester\_end, gpa DESC;  
D. SELECT student\_id, semester\_end, gpa  
FROM student\_grades  
ORDER BY gpa DESC, semester\_end DESC;  
E. SELECT student\_id, semester\_end, gpa  
FROM student\_grades  
ORDER BY gpa DESC, semester\_end ASC,  
Answer: C

63. You 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 commercial  
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.  
Answer: D

64. What does the TRUNCATE statement do?

A. removes the table  
B. removes all rows from a table

- C. shortens the tale to 10 rows
- D. removes all columns from a table
- E. removes foreign keys from a table

Answer; B

65. 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 200.00 dollars? (Choose Two).

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, orde\_id, order\_total  
FROM orders

WHERE order\_total >= 100 and <=2000

E. SELECT customer\_id, order\_id, order \_total  
FROM orders

WHERE order\_total>= 100 and order\_total <=2000.

Answer: CE

66. Which is an /SQL \* Plus command?

A. INSERT

B. UPDATE

C. SELECT

D. DESCRIBE

E. DELETE

F. RENAME

Answer; D

67. Which SELECT statement should you use to extract the year form the system date and display it in the format "1998"?

A. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'yyyy')  
FROM dual

B. SELECT TO\_DATE(SYSDATE,'yyyy')  
FROM dual

C. SELECT DECODE (SUBSTR (SYSDATE, 8), 'YYYY')  
FROM dual

D. SELECT DECODE (SUBSTR (SYSATE, 8),'year')  
FROM dual

E. SELECT TO\_CHAR (SUBSTR(SYSDATE, 8,2),'yyyy')  
FROM dual

Answer: A



68. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

SALARY NUMBER(6,2)

COMMISSION\_PCT NUMBER(6)

You need to write a query that will produce these results:

1. Display the salary multiplied by the commission\_pct
2. Exclude employees with a zero commission\_pct
3. Display a zero for employees with a null commission value

Evaluate the SQL statement:

```
SELECT LAST_NAME, SALARY * COMMISSION_PCT  
FROM EMPLOYEES
```

```
WHERE COMMISSION_PCT IS NOT NULL;
```

What does the statement provide?

- A. all of the desired results
- B. two of the desired results
- C. one of the desired results
- D. an error statement

Answer: C

69. A subquery can be used to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. create groups of data
- B. sort data in a specific order
- C. convert data to a different format
- D. retrieve data based on an unknown condition

Answer: D

70. Which clause should you use to exclude group results?

- A. WHERE
- B. HAVING
- C. RESTRICT
- D. GROUP BY
- E. ORDER BY

Answer: B

71. Scott issues the SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE dept
```

```
(deptno number(2)
```

```
dname VARCHAR2(14)
```

```
loc VARCHAR2(13)
```

```
);
```

```
GRANT SELECT
```

```
ON DEPT
```

```
TO SUE;
```

If Sue needs to select from Scott's DEPT table, which command should she use?

- A. SELECT \*  
FROM DEPT
- B. SELECT \*  
FROM SCOTT.DEPT.
- C. SELECT \*  
FROM DBA.SCOTT.DEPT.

```
D. SELECT *  
FROM ALL_USERS  
WHERE USER_NAME = 'SCOTT'  
AND TABLE_NAME = 'DEPT';
```

Answer: B

72. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and EMP\_HIST tables.

```
EMPLOYEES  
EMPLOYEE_ID NAME DEPT_ID MGR_ID JOB_ID SALARY  
101 Smith 20 120 SA_REP 4000  
102 Martin 10 105 CLERK 2500  
103 Chris 20 120 IT_ADMIN 4200  
104 John 30 108 HR_CLERK 2500  
105 Diana 30 108 IT_ADMIN 5000  
106 Smith 40 110 AD_ASST 3000  
108 Jennifer 30 110 HR_DIR 6500  
110 Bob 40 EX_DIR 8000  
120 Ravi 20 110 SA_DIR 6500
```

```
EMP_HIST  
EMPLOYEE_ID NAME JOB_ID SALARY  
101 Smith SA_CLERK 2000  
103 Chris IT_CLERK 2200  
104 John HR_CLERK 2000  
105 Smith AD_ASST 3000  
108 Jennifer HR_MGR 4500
```

The EMP\_HIST table is updated at the end of every year. The employee ID, name, job ID, and salary of each existing employee are modified with the latest date. New employee details are added to the table. Which statement accomplishes this task?

A. UPDATE emp\_hist

```
SET employee_id, name, job_id, salary =  
(SELECT employee_id, name, job_id, salary  
FROM employees)  
WHERE employee_id IN  
(SELECT employee_id  
FROM employees),
```

B. MERGE INTO emp\_hist eh

USING employees e

ON (eh. Employee\_id = e.employee\_id)

WHEN MATCHED THEN

UPDATE SET eh. Name= e.name,

Ch.job\_id = e.job\_id,

Eh. Salary = e.salary

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT (eh.employee\_id,eh.name,eh.job\_id,eh.salary) VALUES (e.employee\_id, e.name, e.job\_id, e.salary);

Answer: B

73. Click the Exhibit button to examine the data of the EMPLOYEES table

EMPLOYEES (EMPLOYEE ID is the primary key. MGR\_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE\_ID)

EMPLOYEE_ID	EMP_NAME	DEPT_ID	MGR_ID	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	Smith	230	120	SA_REP	4000
102	Martin	10	105	CLERK	2500
103	Chris	20	120	IT_ADMIN	4200
104	John	30	108	HR_CLERK	2500
105	Diana	30	108	HR_MGR	5000
106	Bryan	40	110	AD_ASST	3000
108	Jennifer	30	110	HR_DIR	6500
110	Bob	40		EX_DIR	8000
120	Ravi	20	110	SA_DIR	6500

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT e.employee_id "emp_id", e.emp_name "Employee", e.salary,
       m.employee_id "Mgr_id", m.emp_name "Manager"
FROM   employees e,employees m
WHERE  e.mgr_id = m.employee_id
AND    e.salary > 4000
```

What is its output?

A.

Emp_id	Employee	Salary	Mgr_id	Manager
110	Bob	8000		Bob
120	Ravi	6500	110	Ravi
108	Jennifer	6500	110	Jennifer
103	Chris	4200	120	Chris
105	Diana	5000	108	Diana

B.

Emp_id	Employee	Salary	Mgr_id	Manager
120	Ravi	6500	110	Bob
108	Jennifer	6500	110	Bob
103	Chris	4200	120	Ravi
105	Diana	5000	108	Jennifer

C.

Emp_id	Employee	Salary	Mgr_id	Manager
110	Bob	8000		
120	Ravi	6500	110	Bob
108	Jennifer	6500	110	Bob
103	Chris	4200	120	Ravi
105	Diana	5000	108	Jennifer

D.

Emp_id	Employee	Salary	Mgr_id	Manager
110	Bob	8000	110	Bob
120	Ravi	6500	120	Ravi
108	Jennifer	6500	108	Jennifer
109	Chris	4200	105	Chris
105	Diana	5000	105	Diana

E. The SQL statement produces an error.

Answer: B

74. What is true about joining tables through an equation?

A. you can join a maximum of two tables through an equation

B. you can join a maximum, of two columns through an equation

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.

Answer: E

75. You need to calculate the total of all salaries in the accounting department. Which group function should you use?

A. MAX

B. MIN

C. SUM

D. COUNT

E. TOTAL

F. LARGEST

Answer: C

76. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

LAST\_NAME DEPARTMENT\_ID SALARY

Get 2 10 3000

Davis 20 1500

King 20 2200

Davis 30 5000

....

Which three subqueires work? (Choose three)

A. SELECT \*

FROM employees

Where salary > (SELECT MIN(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id)

B. SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary = (SELECT AVG (salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id)

C. SELECT distinct department-id

FROM employees

WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT AVG (salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id)

D. SELECT department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT AVG (salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id)

E. SELECT last\_name

FROM employees

WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT MAX (salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id)

F. SELECT department\_id

```
FROM employees
WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT AVG (salary)
  FROM employees
  GROUP BY AVG (SALARY))
```

Answer: CDE

77. The EMP table has these columns:

```
ENAME VARCHAR2(35)
SALARY NUMBER (8,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE
```

Management wants a list of names of employees who have been with the company for more than five years. Which SQL statement displays the required results?

A. SELECT ENAME

FROM EMP

WHERE SYSDATE-HIRE\_DATE>5

B. SELECT ENAME

FROM EMP

WHERE HIRE\_DATE-SYSDATE > 5

C. SELECT ENAME

FROM EMP

WHERE (SYSDATE-HIRE\_DATE)/365 > 5

D. SELECT ENAME

FROM EMP

WHERE (SYSDATE-HIRE\_DATE)\* 365 > 5

Answer: C

78. You would like to display the system date in the format \*Monday, 01 June, 2001\*

Which SELECT statement should you use?

A. SELECT TO\_DATE (SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DD Month, YYYY')

FROM dual

B. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDD, DY Month 'YYY')

FROM dual

C. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDay, DD Month YYYY')

FROM dual

D. SELECT TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMDAY, DDD Month, YYYY')

FROM dual

E. SELECT TO\_DATES(SYSDATE,'FMDY, DDD Month, YYYY')

FROM dual

Answer: C

79. The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:

CUSTOMER\_ID NUMBER (4) NOT NULL

CUSTOMER\_NAME VARCHAR2(100)

STREET\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)

CITY\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

STATE\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

PROVINCE\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

COUNTRY\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

POSTAL\_CODE VARCHAR2(12)

CUSTOEMR\_PHONE VARCHAR2(20)

Which statement finds the rows in the CUSTOMERS table that do not have a postal code

A. SELECT customer\_id, customer\_name

FROM customers

WHERE postal\_code CONTAINS NULL

B. SELECT customer\_id, customer name

FROM customers

WHERE posta\_code='\_\_\_\_\_'

C. SELECT customer\_id, customer\_name

FROM customers

WHERE postal\_code IS NULL

D. SELECT customer\_id, customer\_name

FROM customers

WHERE postal code IS NVL

E. SELECT customer\_id, customer\_name

FROM customers

WHERE postal\_code=NULL

Answer: C

80. Evaluate this SQL statement

SELECT e.employee\_id, (15\*e.salary) + (.5\* e.commission\_pct)

+ (s.sales amount\* (.35\* e.bonus)) AS CALC\_VALUE

FROM employees e,sales s

WHERE e.employee\_id = s.emp\_id

What will happen if you remove al the parentheses from the calculation?

A. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be lower

B. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be higher

C. There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column

D. An error will be reported.

Answer: C

81. You define a multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of an SQL query with a comparison operator"=" What happens when the main query is executed?

A. the main query executes with the first value returned by the subquery

B. the main query executes with the last value returned by the subquery

C. the main query executes with all the values returned by the subquery

D. the main query fails because the multiple-row subquery cannot be used with the comparison operator.

E. You cannot define multiple-row subquery in the WHERE clause of a SQL query

Answer: D

82. which three statements correctly describe the functions and use of constraints? (Choose three)

A. constraints provide data independence

B. constraint make complex queries easy

C. constraints enforce rules at the view level

D. constraints enforce rules at the table level

E. constraints prevent the deletion of a table if there are dependencies

F. constraints prevent the deletion of an index if there are dependencies

Answer: ACD

83. Which two are character manipulation functions? (Choose two)

- A. TRIM
- B. REPLACE
- C. TRUNC
- D. TO\_DATE
- E. MOD
- F. CASE

Answer: AB

84. You need to create a view EMP\_VU. The view should allow the users to manipulate the records of only the employees that are working for departments 10 or 20. Which SQL statement would you use to create the view EMP\_VU?

- A. CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS  
SELECT employees  
WHERE department\_id IN (10,20)
- B. CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS  
SELECT \*  
FROM employees  
WHERE department\_id IN (10,20)  
WITH READ ONLY

C. CREATE VIEW emp\_vu AS

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (10,20)

WITH CHECK OPTION

D. CREATE FORCE VIEW emp\_vu AS

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN (10, 20)

NO UPDATE

Answer: C

85. Evaluate these two SQL statements

SELECT last\_name, salary, hire\_date

FROM EMPLOYEES

ORDER BY salary DESC

SELECT last\_name, salary, hire\_date

FROM EMPLOYEES

ORDER BY 2 DESC

What is true about them?

A. the two statements produce identical results

B. the second statement returns a syntax error

C. there is no need to specify DESC because the results are sorted in descending order by default

D. the two statements can be made to produce identical results by adding a column alias for the salary column in the second SQL statements

Answer: A

86. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data on the EMPLOYEES table

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE\_ID EMP\_NAME DEPT\_ID MGR\_ID JOB\_ID SALARY

101 Smith 20 120 SA\_REP 4000

102 Martin 10 105 CLERK 2500

103 Chris 20 120 IT\_ADMIN 4200

104 John 30 108 HR\_CLERK 3500  
105 Diana 30 108 IT\_ADMIN 5000  
106 Smith 40 110 AD\_ASST 3000  
108 Jennifer 30 110 HR\_DIR 6500  
110 Bob 40 EX\_DIR 8000  
120 Ravi 20 110 SA\_DIR 6500

On the EMPLOYEES table, EMPLOYEE\_ID is the primary key. MGR\_ID is the ID of managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE\_ID.

The JOB\_ID column is a NOT NULL column

Evaluate This DELETE statement

```
DELETE employee_id, salary, job_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE dept_id = 90
```

Why does the DELETE statement fail when you execute it?

A. there is no row with dept\_id 90 in the EMPLOYEES table

B. you cannot delete the JOB\_ID column because it is a NOT NULL column

C. you cannot specify column names in the DELETE clause of the DELETE statement.

D. You cannot delete the EMPLOYEE\_ID column because it is the primary key of the table

Answer: C

87. Which two statements accurately describe a role? (Choose two)

A. a role can be given to a maximum of 1000 users

B. a user can have access to a maximum of 10 roles

C. a role can have a maximum of 100 privileges contained in it.

D. Privileges are given to a role by using the CREATE ROLE statement.

E. A role is a named group of related privileges that can be granted to the user

F. A user can have access to several roles, and several users can be assigned the same role.

Answer: EF

89. 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 number for the existing employee records

Answer: C

90. Which two statements about subqueries are true? (Choose two)

A. A single row subquery can retrieve data from only one table.

B. A SQL query statement cannot display data from table B that is referred to in its subquery, unless table B is included in the main query's FROM clause.

C. A SQL query statement cannot display data from table B that is referred to in its subquery, without including table B in its own FROM clause.

D. A single row subquery can retrieve data from more than one table

E. A single row subquery cannot be used in a condition where the LIKE operator is used for comparison.

F. A multiple-row subquery cannot be used in a condition where the LIKE operation is used for



comparison.

Answer: BD

91. Examine the structure of the STUDENTS table

STUDENT\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL., Primary Key

STUDENT\_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

COURSE\_ID VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL

MARKS NUMBER

START\_DATE DATE

FINISH\_DATE DATE

You need to create a report of the 10 students who achieved the highest ranking in the course INT SQL and who completed the course in the year 1999.

Which SQL statement accomplishes this task?

A. SELECT student\_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank"

FROM student

WHERE ROWNUM <= 10

AND finish\_data BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99'

AND course\_id='INT\_SQL'

ORDER BY marks DESC;

B. SELECT student\_id, marks, ROWID "Rank"

FROM students

WHERE ROWID <= 10

AND finish\_data BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99'

AND course\_id='INT\_SQL'

ORDER BY marks;

C. SELECT student\_id, marks ROWNUM "Rank"

FROM (SELECT student\_id, marks)

FROM students

WHERE ROWNUM <= 10

AND finish\_date BETWEEN '01-JAN99' AND

'31-DEC-99'

AND COURSE\_ID = 'INT\_SQL'

ORDER BY marks desc:

D. SELECT student\_id, marks ROWNUM" Rank:

FROM (SELECT student\_id.marks

FROM students

ORDER BY marks DESC )

WHERE ROWNUM <= 10

AND finish\_date BETWEEN '01-JAN99' AND '31-DEC-99'

AND course\_id = 'INT\_SQL;'

Answer: D

92. The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:

CUSTOMER\_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL

CUSTOMER\_NAME VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL

STREET\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(150)

CITY\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

STATE\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

PROVINCE\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

COUNTRY\_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(50)

POSTE\_CODE VARCHAR2(12)

CUSTOMER\_PHONE VARCHAR2(20)

THE CUSTOMER\_ID column is the primary key for the table which two statements find the number of customer? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT TOTAL (\*)

FROM customers;

B. SELECT COUNT (\*)

FROM customers;

C. SELECT TOTAL (customer\_id)

FROM customer;

D. SELECT COUNT(customer\_id)

FROM customer;

E. SELECT COUNT(customers)

FROM customers;

F. SELECT TOTAL (customer\_name)

FROM customers;

Answer : BD

93. In a SELECT statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed statement?

A. immediately after the SELECT clause

B. before the WHERE clause

C. before the FROM clause

D. after the ORDER BY clause

E. after the WHERE clause

Answer : E

94. Which two are true about aggregate functions? (Choose two)

A. You can use aggregate functions in any clause of a SELECT statement.

B. You can use aggregate functions only in the column list of the SELECT clause and in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

C. You can mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by grouping on the single row columns

D. You can pass column names, expressions, constants, or functions as parameters to an aggregate function.

E. You can use aggregate functions on a table, only by grouping the whole table as one single group.

F. You cannot group the rows of a table by more than one column while using aggregate functions.

Answer BD

95. For which two constraints does the Oracle Server implicitly create a unique index? (Choose two)

A. NOT NULL

B. PRIMARY KEY

C. FOREIGN KEY

D. CHECK

E. UNIQUE

Answer: BE

96. Check the Exhibit button to examine the structures of the Employees and TAX tables Employees.

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL. PRIMARY KEY  
EMP\_NAME VARCHAR(30)  
JOB\_ID VARCHAR2(20)  
SALARY NUMBER  
MGR\_ID NUMBER References EMPLOYEE\_ID column  
DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER Foreign Employee\_ID column of the DEPARTMENT table

TAX  
MIN\_SALARY NUMBER  
MAX\_SALARY NUMBER  
TAX\_PERCENT NUMBER Percentage tax for given salary range

You need find the percentage tax applicable for each employee. Which SQL statement would you use?

A. **SELECT employee\_id salary, tax\_present  
FROM employee, tax t  
WHERE e salary BETWEEN t.min\_salary AND t.max\_salary,**

B. SELECT employee\_id, salary, tax\_percent  
FROM employees e, tax t  
WHERE e.salary > Lmin\_salary, tax\_percent  
FROM employees e, tax t  
WHERE MIN(e salary) = t.min\_salary  
WHERE MIN(e salary) = t.max\_salary

D. You cannot find the information because there is no common column between the two tables.

Answer : A

97. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER primary Key  
FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)  
LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)  
HIRE\_DATE DATE

You issue these statements:

CREATE table new\_emp (employee\_id NUMBER, name VARCHAR2 (30));  
INSERT INTO new\_emp SELECT employee\_id, last\_name from employees;  
Savepoint s2;

Delete from new\_emp;

Rollback to s2;

Delete from new\_emp where employee\_id = 180;

UPDATE new\_emp set name = 'James';

Rollback to s2;

UPDATE new\_emp set name = 'James' WHERE employee\_id = 180;

Rollback;

At the end of this transaction, what is true?

A. **You have no rows in the table.**

B. You have an employee with the name of James

C. You cannot roll back to the same savepoint more than once.

D. Your last update fails to update any rows because employee ID 180 was already deleted.

Answer : A

98. Which / SQL\* Plus feature can be used to replace values in the where clause?

- A. Substitution variables
- B. replacement variables
- C. prompt variables
- D. instead-of variables
- E. This feature cannot be implemented through / SQL\*Plus

Answer : A

99. Evaluate the SQL statement:

```
SELECT ROUND(TRUNC(MOD(1600,10),-1),2)
FROM dual;
```

What will be displayed?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 0.00
- D. an error statement

Answer : A

100. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
LAST_NAME  VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER
```

101. What is the correct syntax for an inline view?

A. `SELECT a.last_name, a.salary, a.department_id, b.maxsal`

`FROM employees a,
(SELECT department_id, max(salary) maxsal
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id) b`

`WHERE a.department_id = department_id
AND a.salary < b.maxsal;`

B. `SELECT a.last_name, a.salary, a.department_id
FROM employees a`

`WHERE a.department_id IN
(SELECT department_id
FROM employees b
GROUP BY department_id having salary =
SELECT max(salary) from employees`

C. `SELECT a.last_name, a.salary, a.department_id
FROM employees a
WHERE a.salary =
SELECT max(salary)
FROM employees b`

`WHERE a.department_id = department_id);`

D. `SELECT a.last_name, a.salary, a.department_id
FROM employees a
WHERE (a.department_id, a.salary) IN
(SELECT department_id, a.salary) IN`

```
(SELECT department_id max(salary)
FROM employees b
GROUP BY department_id
ORDER BY department_id);
```

Answer : A

101. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL
EMP_ID VARCHAR2(30)
JOB_ID VARCHAR2(20) DEFAULT 'SA_REP'
SAL NUMBER
COMM_PCT NUMBER
MGR_ID NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
```

you need to update the records of employees 103 and 115. The UPDATE statement you specify should update the rows with the values specified below:

JOB\_ID Default value specified for this column definition

SAL maximum salary earned for the job ID SA\_REP

COMM\_PCT Default value is specified for the column, the value should be NULL

DEPARTMENT\_ID: Supplied by the user during run time through substitution variable which UPDATE statement meets the requirements?

A. UPDATE employees

```
SET job_id=DEFAULT
AND Sal=(SELECT MAX(sal)
FROM employees
WHERE job_id='SA_REP'
AND comm_pct=DEFAULT
AND department_id =&did
WHERE employee_id IN (103, 115),
```

B. UPDATE employees

```
SET job_id = DEFAULT
AND Sal = MAX(sal)
AND comm_pct = DEFAULT OR NULL
AND department_id = & did
WHERE employee_id IN (103,115)
AND job_id = 'SA_REP'
```

C. UPDATE employees

```
SET job_id = DEFAULT
Sal = (SELECT MAX (sal)
FROM employees
WHERE job_id = 'SA_REP')
comm_pct = DEFAULT,
department_id = &did
WHERE employee_id IN (103,115)
```

D. UPDATE employees

```
SET job_id = DEFAULT
sal = MAX (sal)
comm_pct = DEFAULT
department_id = &did
WHERE employee_id IN (103,115)
AND job_id = 'SA_REP'
```

E. UPDATE employees  
 SET job\_id = DEFAULT  
 Sal = (SELECT MAX(sal)  
 FROM employees  
 WHERE job\_id = 'SA\_REP')  
 comm\_pct = DEFAULT OR NULL,  
 department\_id = &did  
 WHERE employee\_id IN (103,115)

Answer: C

102. Which data dictionary table should you query to view the object privileges granted to the user on specific columns?

- A. USER\_TAB\_PRIVS\_MADE
- B. USER\_TAB\_PRIVS\_RECD
- C. USER\_COL\_PRIVS\_MADE
- D. USER\_COL\_PRIVS\_RECD

Answer: D

103. 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

Answer: ACD

104. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

column name	data type	remarks
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, primary key
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
JOB_ID	NUMBER	
SAL	NUMBER	
MGR_ID	NUMBER	References EMPLOYEE_ID column
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	

You need to create an index called NAME\_IDX on the first name and last name fields of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement would you use to perform this task?

- A. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX (first\_name, last\_name)
- B. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX (first\_name AND last\_name)
- C. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX  
ON (first\_name, last\_name)
- D. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX  
ON employees (first\_name AND last\_name)
- E. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX  
ON employees (first\_name, last\_name)
- F. CREATE INDEX NAME\_IDX  
FOR employees (first\_name, last\_name)

Answer: E

105. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data from the ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables.  
 ORDERS

ORD_ID	ORD_DATE	CUST_ID	ORD_TOTAL
100	12.JAN-2000	15	10000
101	09-MAR-2000	40	8000
102	09-MAR-2000	35	12500
103	15-MAR-2000	15	12000
104	25-JUN-2000	15	6000
105	18-JUL-2000	20	5000
106	18-JUL-2000	35	7000
107	21-JUL-2000	20	6500
108	04-AUG-2000	10	8000

CUSTOMERS	CUST_ID	CUST_NAME	CITY
10	Smith	Los Angeles	
15	Bob	San Francisco	
20	Martin	Chicago	
25	Mary	New York	
30	Rina	Chicago	
35	Smith	New York	
40	Linda	New York	

Evaluate the SQL statement:

```
SELECT *
FROM orders
WHERE cust_id = (SELECT cust_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_name = 'Smith')
```

What is the result when the query is executed?

A.

ORD_ID	ORD_DATE	CUST_ID	ORD_TOTAL
102	09-MAR-2000	35	12500
106	18-JUL-2000	35	7000
108	04-AUG-2000	10	8000

B.

ORD_ID	ORD_DATE	CUST_ID	ORD_TOTAL
102	09-MAR-2000	35	12500
106	18-JUL-2000	35	7000

C.

ORD_ID	ORD_DATE	CUST_ID	ORD_TOTAL
108	04-AUG-2000	10	8000

**D. The query fails because the subquery returns more than one row.**

E. The query fails because the outer query and the inner query are using different tables.

Answer: D

106 Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT e.EMPLOYEE_ID,e.LAST_NAME, e.DEPARTMENT_ID, d.DEPARTMENT_NAME
FROM EMP e,DEPARTMENT d
WHERE e.DEPARTMENT_ID = d.DEPARTMENT_ID;
```

In the statement, which capabilities of a SELECT statement are performed?

**A. selection, projection, join**

B. difference, projection, join

C. intersection, projection, join

D. difference, projection, product

Answer: A

107. You need to modify the STUDENTS table to add a primary key on the STUDENT\_ID column. The table is currently empty. Which statement accomplishes this task?

A. ALTER TABLE students

ADD PRIMARY KEY student\_id;

B. ALTER TABLE students

ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);

C. ALTER TABLE students

ADD CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY student\_id;

D. ALTER TABLE students

ADD CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id);

E. ALTER TABLE students

MODIFY CONSTRAINT stud\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (student\_id)

Answer: D

108. Which syntax turns an existing constraint on?

A. ALTER TABLE table\_name

ENABLE constrain\_name

B. ALTER TABLE table\_name

STATUS = ENABLE CONSTRAINT constrain\_name

C. ALTER TABLE table\_name

ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint\_name

D. ALTER TABLE table\_name

STATUS ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint\_name

E. ALTER TABLE table\_name

TURN ON CONSTRAINT constraint\_name

F. ALTER TABLE table\_name

TURN ON CONSTRAINT constraint\_name

Answer: C

109. 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 an 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.

Answer: AB

110. The database administrator of your company created a public synonym called HR for the HUMAN\_RESOURCES table of the GENERAL schema, because many users frequently use this table. As a user of the database, you created a table called HR in your schema. What happens when you execute this query?

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM HR;
```

A. you obtain the results retrieved from the public synonym HR created by the database administrator

B. you obtain the results retrieved from the HR table that belongs to your schema.

C. you get an error message because you cannot retrieve from a table that has the same name as a public synonym

D. you obtain the results retrieved from both the public synonym HR and the HR table that belongs to your schema, as a Cartesian product.



E. You obtain the results retrieved from both the public synonym HR and the HR table that belongs to your schema, as a FULL JOIN.

Answer: B

111. You need to give the MANAGER role the ability to select from insert into and modify existing rows in the STUDENT\_GRADES table. Anyone given this MANAGER role should be able to pass those privileges on to others. Which statement accomplishes this.

A. GRANT select, insert, update

ON student\_grades

TO manager;

B. GRANT select, insert, update

ON student\_grades

TO ROLE manager

C. GRANT select, insert, modify

ON student\_grades

TO ROLE manager

C. GRANT select, insert, modify

ON student\_grades

TO manager

WITH GRANT OPTION;

D. GRANT select, insert, update

ON student\_grades

TO manager

WITH GRANT OPTION

E. GRANT select, insert, update

ON student\_grades

TO ROLE manager

WITH GRANT OPTION;

F. GRANT select, insert, modify

ON student\_grades

TO ROLE manager

WITH GRANT OPTION

Answer: D

112. Click the Exhibit button and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

EMPLOYEES

LAST\_NAME DEPARTMENT\_ID SALARY

Get z 10 3000

Davis 20 1500

King 20 2200

Davis 30 5000

Kochhar 5000

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT\_ID DEPARTMENT\_NAME

10 Sales

20 Marketing

30 Accounts

40 Administration

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 = department\_id);  
F. SELECT last\_name, department\_name  
FROM employees e LEFT OUTER  
JOIN departments d ON (e.department\_id = d. department\_id);  
Answer: F