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ORACLE

1Z0-001
Introduction to
Oracle SQL and
PL_SQL

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QUESTION NO: 1
You need to create a report to display the ship date and order totals of your ordid table. If the order has not been shipped your report must display not shipped. If the total is not available your report must say not available. In the ordid table the ship date column has a data type of date the total column has a data type of number. Which statement do you use to create this report?
A. Select ordid, shipdate "Not shipped",
total "Not available"
FROM order;
B. Select ordid, NVL (shipdate 'Not shipped'),
NVL (total, "Not available")
FROM order;
C. Select ordid, NVL (TO_CHAR (shipdate), 'Not shipped'),
NVL (TO_CHAR (total), 'Not available')
FROM order;
D. Select ordid, TO_CHAR (shipdate, 'Not shipped')
TO_CHAR (total, 'Not available')
FROM order;
Answer: C
QUESTION NO: 2
You want of display the details or all employees whose last names is Smith. But you are not sure in which case last names are stored. Which statement will list all the employees whose last name is Smith?
A. Select last name, first name.
FROM emp.4
WHERE last name= 'smith';
B. Select last name, first name.
FROM emp
WHERE UPPER (last name)= 'smith';
C. Select last name, first name.
FROM emp
WHERE last name=UPPER ('smith');
D. Select last name, first name.
FROM emp
WHERE LOWER (last name)= 'smith';
Answer: D
QUESTION NO: 3

You need to analyze how long your orders to be shipped from the date that the order is placed. To do this you must create a report that displays the customer number, date order, date shipped and the number of months in whole numbers from the time the order is placed to the time the order is shipped. Which statement produces the required results?

A. SELECT custid, orderate, shipdate,
ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(shipdate,orderate))
"Time Taken"
FROM ord;
B. SELECT custid, orderate, shipdate,
ROUND(DAYS_BETWEEN(shipdate,orderate))/30.
FROM ord;
C. SELECT custid, orderate, shipdate,.5
ROUND OFF (shipdate-orderate) "Time Taken"
FROM ord;
D. SELECT custid, orderate, shipdate,
MONTHS_BETWEEN (shipdate,orderate) "Time Taken".
FROM ord;

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 4
The employee table contains these columns:
Last_name Varchar2 (25)
First_name Varchar2 (25)
Salary Number7, 2
You need to display the names of employees on more than an average salary of all employees. Evaluate the SQL statement. SELECT, LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME from employee where salary< avg(salary); Which change should you make to achieve the desired results?

A. Change the function in the Where clause.
B. Move the function to the select clause and add a group clause.
C. Use a sub query in the where clause to compare the average salary value.
D. Move the function to the select clause and add a group by clause and a having clause.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 5
The employee table contains these columns:
FIRST-NAME VARCHER2(25)
COMISSION NUMBER(3,2)
Evaluate this SQL statement
SELECT first-name,commission
FROM employee
WHERE commission=
(SELECTcomission
FROM employee

WHERE UPPER(first-name)= 'scott')
Which statement will cause this statement to fail?
A. Scott has a null commission resolution.
B. Scott has a zero commission resolution.
C. There is no employee with the first name Scott.
D. The first name values in the data base are in the lower case.
Answer: A
QUESTION NO: 6
You create the sales table with this command CREATE TABLE sale.
(purchase-no NUMBER(9) CONSTRAINT sale-purchase-no-pk PRIMARY
KEY, costumer-id NUMBER(9) CONSTRAINT sale-customer-id-nk NOT
NULL); Which index or indexes are created for this table?
A. No indexes are created for this table.
B. An index is created for purchase_no column.
C. An index is created for the customer_no column.
D. An index is created for each column.
Answer: B
QUESTION NO: 7
How would you add a foreign key constraint on the dept_no column in the
EMP table. Referring to the ID column in the DEPT table?
A. Use the ALTER TABLE command with the ADD clause in the DEPT table.
B. Use the ALTER TABLE command with the ADD clause on the EMP table.
C. Use the ALTER TABLE command with the MODIFY clause on the DEPT
table.
D. Use the ALTER TABLE command with the MODIFY clause on the EMP table.
E. This task cannot be accomplished.
Answer: B.
QUESTION NO: 8
Examine the structure of student table:
Name Null Type
STU ID NOT NULL NUMBER(3)
NAME VARCHER2(25)
ADDRESS VARCHER2(50)
GRADUATION DATE
Currently the table is empty. You have decided that null values should not be
allowed for the NAME column. Which statement restricts NULL values from
being entered into column?
A. ALTER TABLE student ADD CONSTRAINT name(NOT NULL);
B. ALTER TABLE student ADD CONSTRAINT NOT NULL (name);
C. ALTER TABLE student MODIFY CONSTRAINT name(NOT NULL);
D. ALTER TABLE student MODIFY(name varcher2(25) NOT NULL);
Answer: D
QUESTION NO: 9

You have decided to permanently remove all the data from the STUDENT table and you need the table structure in the future. Which single command performs this?

A. DROP TABLE student;

B. TRUNCATE TABLE student;

C. DELETE* FROM student;

D. TRUNCATE TABLE student KEEP STRUCTURE;

E. DELETE* FROM student KEEP STRUCTURE.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 10

Examine this block of code:

SET OUTPUT ON

Declare

X NUMBER;

V_SAL NUMBER;

V_found VARCHAR2(10):='TRUE';

Begin

X:=1;

V_sal := 1000;.10

Declare

V_found VARCHAR2(10);

Y NUMBER

Begin

IF (V_Sal>500) THEN

V_found := 'YES';

END IF;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Value of V_found is '|| V_Sal);

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Value of V_Sal is '|| TO_CHAR (V_Sal));

Y:=20;

END;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Value of V_found is' || V_found);

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Value of Y is' || TO_CHAR(Y));

END; SET server OUTPUT if What is the result of executing this block of code?

A. PLS-00201: identifier 'Y' must be declared.

B. Value of V_found is YES

Value of V_sal is 1000

Value of V_found is TRUE

C. Value of V_found is YES

Value of V_found is 1000

Value of V_found is TRUE

Value of Y is 20

D. PLS-00201: identifier 'V_sal' must be declared

PLS-00201: identifier 'Y' must be declared

E. Value of V_found is YES

Value of V_sal is 1000

Value of V_found is TRUE

Value of Y is 20

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 11

You need to store currency data and you know that data will always have two digits to the right of the decimal points. However the number of digits to the left of the decimal place will vary greatly. Which data type would be most appropriate to store

the data?

A. NUMBER

B. NUMBER(T)

C. LANG

D. LANGRA

Answer: A